



**Preparation Educational Materials For  
The Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP)  
Examination**

**Prepared By:**

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**Passed**   
**Failed**

# Preparation Educational Materials For The Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP) Examination

## Introduction:

The Accreditation and Quality Doctor (TAAQD) in collaboration with the CPD Standards Office are offering two professional certificate programs:

1. Certified Clinical Laboratory Quality Professional (CCLQP), and
2. Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP), which are the first of their kind worldwide. They enable laboratory professionals, to differentiate themselves by becoming certified as CCLQP and or CCLSP.

The certificate programs are personally developed by The Accreditation and Quality Doctor (TAAQD), a pioneer provider of clinical laboratories quality and safety educational training materials for more than 10 years. The certifications cover everything about accreditation, quality, and safety in clinical laboratories from “A” to “Z”. The attendees will gain skills they can immediately apply in their laboratories and earn a designation certificate at the same time.

## Certificate / Certification Programs:

### Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP):

CCLSP certification course is developed to convey hands on knowledge that will have a clear, direct, and positive impact on the laboratory professionals ability to improve and sustain safety in their laboratories. Whether you are looking to enhance your skills within your current position as a safety manager or looking to make a change by getting a safety manager position, or simply for your personal development by improving your knowledge of laboratory safety, the CCLSP is the right course for you. By the end of the course, you will be able to develop your own comprehensive laboratory safety manual.

Furthermore, the course goes along with an examination (if you choose to take it) that gives you the opportunity to earn a certificate in the clinical laboratory safety field and demonstrate your mastery of the subject matter.

The CCLSP certification course gives an understanding of clinical laboratories safety and its implementations. **List of topics included / covered in this course:**

1. Introduction To Safety in Clinical Laboratories
2. Fire Safety In Clinical Laboratories
3. Chemicals Safety In Clinical Laboratories
4. Waste Management In Clinical Laboratories
5. Biomedical Waste Management (BMWM) In Clinical Laboratories
6. Spills management In Clinical Laboratories
7. The Use of Biosafety Cabinets / Fume Hoods
8. Ergonomics In Clinical Laboratories

## Why Earn CCLSP Certification?

- Differentiate yourselves: Our certifications are the first of their kind worldwide; be the first ones to earn them.
- They are an investment in your personal growth and your professional future.
- Demonstrates your commitment to your chosen profession. The certification validates your proficiency and commitment to your profession and can play an integral role in your career advancement.
- Improving your earning potential.
- Stand out from the crowd: Giving you a competitive advantage during your job search; which open more doors for opportunities for career advancement even in the face of a tough job market.
- Granting you the recognition you deserve, be different, be an elite.
- Connects you with a strong influential network of peers that shares your certification designation.
- Continuing to expand your skills and expertise through continuing education.
- Help you pass your accreditation inspections (i.e., CAP) with ease.

## Examinations And Certifications:

A certified professional in our accredited CCLQP certification program attest that the clinical laboratory professional meet the competency requirements in the areas of clinical laboratory quality and can demonstrate his / her ability to apply the knowledge gained from the program and implement it to quality initiatives in their jobs.

**In order to be certified and be awarded the designation CCLQP, CCLSP), you must take and pass a written exam which attests and demonstrate your level of knowledge and skills of essential competencies for the subject matter.**

**The exam will be done online using a remote proctor via Testify Testing Services who will be actively watching the candidates during the time of the exam administration in order to safeguard the exam reliability and authenticity. See, Step # 4: Register and Pay for the Exam below for more information.**

**The Exam for the CCLQP has 100 multiple choices questions, and the CCLSP has 40 multiple choices questions. The passing score for each exam is 80%.**

**If you pass the exam, you will be awarded the designation for the exam you passed; for example, if you pass the exam for the Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP), you will be awarded the designation CCLSP, which you can use behind your name. None is allowed to use the certification designation unless they receive their final score and designation certificate.**

**If you fail an exam, you are allowed to retake the exam again, but you must pay the fees again every time you take the exam. See, Step # 4: Register and Pay for the Exam below for more information.**

**Steps To Prepare For And Obtain One Or both Of Our Accredited Certifications:**

## **Step # 1. Review the Course Content Outline:**

While The Accreditation and Quality Doctor (TAAQD) **recommends** the use of its own preparatory materials to study, prepare, and take the exams, it does not mandate that you do so. You may study on your own from any source you like and take the exam. See below for more information.

Furthermore, while the use of the TAAQD materials and or resources by the candidates to prepare for the exams covers all areas of the exam and will make it easy on candidates to pass the exam, it does not guarantee that they will pass the certification exam(s). Candidates with clinical laboratory background should plan to spend about 1-2 months in preparation.

Each question on the exam could be linked directly to one or more of the tasks listed in the content / topics outline, see below for detailed content outline for the CCLQP and CCLSP exams. In addition, each question is designed to test if the candidate possesses the knowledge necessary to perform the task and/or has the ability to apply it to a job situation.

## **Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP):** **Detailed Content Outline For (CCLSP) Examination:**

### **Chapter One: Introduction to Safety in Clinical Laboratories:**

1. What Is Safety?
2. Why Safety?
3. What Are The General Hazards In A Laboratory?
4. Safety Policies And Procedures (IPPs/SOPs)
5. Safety Training
6. Safe Work Practices Review By Risk Assessment? Why? How Often? By Whom? How?
7. Safety And Lab Accidents:
  - 7.1. Why Accidents Happen?
  - 7.2. How To Manage And Minimize Accidents / Risk?
8. General Safety Rules In The Laboratory
9. Disaster Preparedness
  - 9.1. Internal
  - 9.2. External
10. Evacuation Plan
11. Bloodborne Pathogens
12. TB Exposure Plan
13. Infectious Disease Reporting
14. PPE Provision, Instructions, And Usage:
  - 14.1. Introduction
  - 14.2. Selection:
    - 14.2.1. Latex Allergy
  - 14.3. PPEs Training
  - 14.4. When To Wear Gloves & Dirty Lab Coats

**14.5. When NOT To Wear Gloves**

**14.6. When NOT To Wear Dirty Lab Coats**

**15. Summary of Practices for Handling Biohazards Materials:**

**Chapter Two: Fire Safety:**

- 1. Fire Prevention Policies and Procedures**
- 2. What Are The Common Causes Of Fires In Laboratories?**
- 3. How Do You Prevent, Predict, And Detect Fires?**
- 4. Why Should You Fight A Fire?**
- 5. When Should You Fight A Fire?**
- 6. How Do You Fight A Fire?**
- 7. What Should You Do If You Or Someone Get Caught On Fire?**
- 8. Fire Extinguisher Types And Training**
- 9. Annual Fire Drill, Who Needs It?**
- 10. Fire Exit**

**Chapter Three: Chemicals Safety In Clinical Laboratories:**

- 1. Purpose**
- 2. Principles of Chemicals Handling & Storage:**
  - 2.1. Creating An Inventory List:**
    - 2.1.1. How Do You Create an Accurate Chemicals Inventory List?**
    - 2.1.2. How Do You Develop A Plan To Maintain The Accuracy Of This List?**
- 3. Chemicals Storage:**
  - 3.1. General Guidelines For Chemicals Storage**
  - 3.2. Storage Containers And Cabinets**
- 4. Segregation, Classification, And Storage Of Chemicals With Respect To Hazard Class**
- 5. Chemicals Storage Don'ts**
- 6. Chemicals Precautionary Labels:**
  - 6.1. Major Labeling Systems**
  - 6.2. Employers Responsibilities**
  - 6.3. Employees Responsibilities**
- 7. Safety Data Sheets (SDS)**
- 8. Chemicals Hygiene Plan (CHP):**
  - 8.1. Introduction**
  - 8.2. Acceptable CHP Per CAP (College of American Pathologists)**
- 9. Chapter Summary**

**Chapter Four: Waste Management in Clinical Laboratories:**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Definitions**
- 3. Waste Classifications**
- 4. Chemicals Waste:**

- 4.1. Chemicals Waste Classification
- 4.2. Chemicals Waste Management & Disposal
5. How to Manage, Contain, & Dispose Chemicals Waste:
  - 5.1. Sorting / Classifications
  - 5.2. Containers
  - 5.3. Labeling
  - 5.4. Storage / Packaging
  - 5.5. Disposing
6. Chapter Summary

#### **Chapter Five: Biomedical Waste Management (BMWM):**

1. Definitions
2. Biomedical Waste (BMW) Classification
3. Magnitude Of The BMW (Global Problem)
4. Who Generate BMW?
5. When Did The Concern About BMW Started?
6. Why Do You Need BMW Management?
7. What Are The Problems Associated With BMW?
8. Who Is At Risk Of Infection?
9. What Are The Routes Of Transmission?
10. Biomedical Waste Management (BMWM) Steps:
  - 10.1. Willingness
  - 10.2. Investments (Person, Place, Financial)
  - 10.3. Assign Responsibilities (BMWM Committee)
  - 10.4. Policies And Procedures (IPPs)
  - 10.5. Survey Of Waste Generated
  - 10.6. Waste Generation
  - 10.7. Waste Segregation & Labeling
  - 10.8. Waste Collection & Storage
  - 10.9. Waste Transportation:
    - 10.9.1. In House
    - 10.9.2. Off Site
  - 10.10. Waste Treatment & Disposal
11. Sharps Disposal (GEN.78000)
12. The Do's And Don'ts Of BMWM
13. BMW Management Action Plan
14. Waste Minimization:
  - 14.1. Definition
  - 14.2. The Difference Between Waste Management and Waste Minimization
  - 14.3. Why Minimize Waste?
  - 14.4. How To Minimize Waste?
  - 14.5. The 3 R's of Waste Reduction
15. Chapter Summary

## **Chapter Six: Spills Handling:**

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Spill's Types Based On Size**
- 3. Spills Treatment Methods / Kits**
- 4. What To Do When A Spill / Accident Happen?**
- 5. How Do You Clean Spills?**
- 6. Specific Spills Situations And How To Deal With Them**

## **Chapter Seven: Miscellaneous Topics (The Use Of Biosafety Cabinets, Fume Hoods, Eye Wash And Safety Shower, Electrical Safety, Radiation Safety, Laser Safety, And Ultraviolet (UV) Light Exposure:**

- 1. Biosafety Cabinets:**
  - 1.1. What Is A Biosafety Cabinet?**
  - 1.2. Use Of Biosafety Cabinet**
  - 1.3. Levels Of Biosafety Cabinets**
  - 1.4. Testing Of Biosafety Cabinets**
  - 1.5. The UV Light Exposure Safety**
- 2. Fume Hoods:**
  - 2.1. What Is A Fume Hood?**
  - 2.2. The Use Of A Fume Hood**
  - 2.3. Dos and Don'ts Of Fume Hoods.**
  - 2.4. How Does It Work?**
  - 2.5. Parts Of Fume Hoods**
- 3. Eye Wash And Safety Shower:**
  - 3.1. The Use Of Eye Wash And Safety Shower**
  - 3.2. Specification Of Eyewash Facility**
  - 3.3. Testing Of Eye Wash And Safety Shower**
- 4. Electrical Safety:**
  - 4.1. Electrical Testing Requirements For Laboratory Instruments And Equipment**
  - 4.2. Electrical Safety Checklist For Laboratory Instruments And Equipment**
  - 4.3. First Aid For Electrical Shocks**
- 5. Radiation Safety:**
  - 5.1. Policies and Procedures For Radiation Safety**
  - 5.2. Types Of Radiation Emissions**
  - 5.3. How To Handle Radiation Waste**
- 6. Laser Safety and Ultraviolet (UV) Light Exposure:**

## 6.1. Policies And Procedures For Laser Safety

## 6.2. General Rules For Laser Safety

### Chapter Eight: Ergonomics:

1. What Is It?
2. Policies And Procedures
3. Neutral Postures Vs. Awkward Postures
4. Common Laboratory Procedures Associated With Ergonomic Problems
5. Most Common Ergonomic Disorders And How To Avoid Them?

**Note:** The exam questions might have one or more item that will require recall, application of knowledge, and analysis on the part of the candidate. The exam is a multiple-choice examination consisting of 40 questions. Candidates will have 1 (one) hour to complete the examination. The examination will terminate if testing exceeds the time allowed. To pass the exam, a candidate must earn 80% on the exam.

### Step # 2: Choose Your Study Materials:

To help candidates who are planning to sit for any of our accredited certification examinations, the TAAQD offers preparation materials to support a variety of learning styles including:

1. **Live Courses / Seminars:** Available upon request. To sponsor or request one, please [contact us](#).
2. **Online Lessons:** Available 24/7 on our website. Buy and watch at your convenience, [to view, click here \(Purchase | Product categories | The Accreditation and Quality Doctor \(TAAQD.org\)\)](#).
3. **Virtual Courses (Webinars):** Done 3 times per year, [to register for one, click here](#). Or see Step # 3 Prepare For The Exams below for more information.
4. **Self-Study Materials:** Will help you prepare and pass the certification exams, which you are viewing here. [To buy, click here](#).

Exams questions are written from the courses / content outlines (see above, **Step # 1. Review the Courses Content Outlines**) which are prepared from a variety of publications and resources in the field of Medical Technology.

### Step # 3: Prepare For The Exams:

#### To Prepare For The Exams:

- You may buy a copy of our preparation / educational materials:
  - The cost for the preparation / educational materials for the Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP) exam is \$150.00. [Click here to view and buy](#).



- **Alternatively, you may buy and watch our educational videos, on our website, [Purchase | Product categories | The Accreditation and Quality Doctor \(TAAOD.org\)](#),**
- **OR, attend a preparation course with an instructor. They are offered 3 times per year and can help prepare you for the exams:**
  - **Course Dates: March 28-29 (Registration ends on March 24)**
  - **Course Dates: July 11-12 (Registration ends on July 8)**
  - **Course Dates: November 14-15 (Registration ends on July 11)**
  - **The Fee: \$200.00. To register for one, click here.**
- **Note: If you take / attend a course with the instructor, you will receive a certificate with 10.00 CE hours, too; see Certification Programs, above.**
- **OR, you may study on your own, using your own resources. Some suggested external options / resources that you can use to study for the exam(s) might include but should not be limited to the list below:**
  - College of American Pathologists (CAP) Checklists
  - CLSI ([Clinical & Laboratory Standards Institute: CLSI Guidelines](#)) Publications
  - American Medical Technologists (AMT)- <https://www.americanmedtech.org>
  - American Society of Clinical Pathologists (ASCP)- <https://www.ascp.org>
  - National Library of Medicine (NLM) articles ([National Library of Medicine - National Institutes of Health \(nih.gov\)](#))
  - Center for Disease Control and Prevention- <https://www.cdc.gov>
  - The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) regulations- <https://www.cdc.gov/clia>
  - Joint Commission International- <https://www.jointcommission.org/accreditation-and-certification/health>
  - Point-of-Care Testing Guidelines. Washington State Clinical Laboratory Advisory Council- <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/Pubs/681021-POCT.pdf>
  - The Saudi Central Board for Accreditation of Healthcare Institutions (CBAHI) National Hospital Standards- <https://portal.cbahi.gov.sa/english/cbahi-standards>
  - Occupational Safety and Health Administration- <https://www.osha.gov>
  - National Science Teaching Association-<https://www.nsta.org>
  - Bureau of Environmental Health-<https://www.mass.gov/orgs/bureau-of-environmental-health>
  - Lab Manager Magazine-<https://www.labmanager.com>
  - Health and Safety Magazine-<https://www.healthandsafetymagazine.com>
  - WHO (World Health Organization)-<https://www.who.int>
  - American Society of Clinical Microbiology-<https://asm.org>
  - American Society of Clinical Chemistry-<https://www.aacc.org>

#### **Step # 4: Register and Pay For The Exams:**

- To register and pay for any of our accredited certification programs / courses, you must fill the **Registration Form**, and pay the fees before you can set for the exam, please see below:
- Exams Fees For Certified Clinical Laboratory Safety Professional (CCLSP) is \$270.00. **Click here to register and pay.**
- The exams are offered **3 times per year in April, August, and December:**
  - April 14–16 (application due date ends on March 28)
  - August 12-14 (application due date ends on July 30)
  - December 13–15 (application due date ends on November 30)
- The above dates are tentative.
- The exam(s) will be conducted using a remote proctor via Testofy Examination Center.
- PayPal is the primary payment method, and we encourage you to use it. If you do not have one, **click here to create a PayPal account.**
- Though, we do not encourage that, but If you want to pay using other method such as wire transfer, please contact us at **AAQDoctor@gmail.com.**
- Notes:
  - All exams fees are non-refundable.
  - Candidates need to have access to a computer with web camera that is compatible with the exam center.

#### **To Schedule Your CCLSP Exam:**

1. **Existing Users:** Log in with your username and password information by clicking on this link: **<https://www.taaqd.org/customer-login>**
2. **New Users:** You need to create an account by registering on our website by following this link: **<https://www.taaqd.org/customer-register>**. Use your email as the username and pick a password of your choice.
3. To register for the CCLSP exam, click on the link: **<http://taaqd.org/cclsp-register>**
4. Fill out the required information on the form. If something is not applicable, write “NA”.
5. From the dropdown menu, pick up a date and time for your exam that is suitable for you.
6. Pay the registration fee of \$270.00 via your PayPal account. If you do not have one, you can easily create one.
7. After your payment is successful you will receive an invitation email from us with your login credentials for appearing on the online examination you have chosen.
8. **Please do not use your credentials or log in into your examination before the scheduled date and time.** You can login into your online exam for certification program only once, so please **USE YOUR ASSESSMENT CREDENTIALS ON THAT PARTICULAR DATE AND TIME ONLY.**
9. On the date and time of your scheduled exam, follow the link and information sent to your email to take the exam.
10. Follow the exam and the proctor instructions to take the exam.
11. You will have 1.0 (one) hour to take and finish the exam. The exam will terminate at the end of the 1.0 hour.

Questions? If you have an issue or a question, please contact us by email  
([AAQDoctor@gmail.com](mailto:AAQDoctor@gmail.com))

## Chapter One:

### Introduction to Safety in Clinical Laboratories

#### 1. What Is Safety?

1.1. **Safety:** is the freedom from accident or injury caused by delivery of health care.

#### 2. Why Safety?

2.1. Working in a laboratory can pose many threats and hazards. That is why it is important to know how to protect yourself and how to act in the case of an emergency

2.2. Safe working areas practices, and proper training protect and add value to:

2.2.1. You

2.2.2. Your work

2.2.3. Laboratory staff

2.2.4. Other Staff

2.2.5. Patients

2.2.6. Visitors

2.3. Safety saves lives and prevent/reduce injuries and illnesses

2.4. Safety training is by far the most important aspect of safety.

2.5. It increases worker efficiency and awareness

2.6. Keeping yourself, your work area, patients, and visitors safe should be YOUR everyday goal when you are working in the laboratory

#### 3. What Are The General Hazards Substances In A Laboratory?

##### 3.1. But, First What Are Hazardous Substances?

3.1.1. A hazardous material is any substance or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to humans, the environment and property.

3.1.2. A hazardous substance is defined as a material / substance that poses a physical or health hazard. This includes both chemicals and biological agents:

3.1.2.1. A Biological Hazard includes an organism (infectious agent) or material of biological origin (Blood, body fluids, liquid waste contaminated with blood or body fluids) that is capable of replication, that could potentially cause harm to humans, animals, or plants.

3.1.3. What is the differences between a physical hazard and a health hazard?

▪ A **health hazard** is a Chemicals that has the following characteristics:

- ✓ Carcinogen
- ✓ Toxic or highly toxic
- ✓ Reproductive Toxins
- ✓ Mutagenicity
- ✓ Irritants
- ✓ Corrosives
- ✓ Sensitizers
- ✓ Hepatotoxins
- ✓ Nephrotoxins
- ✓ Neurotoxins

▪ A **physical hazard** has the following characteristics:

- ✓ Explosive
- ✓ Flammable
- ✓ Oxidizer
- ✓ Pyrophoric
- ✓ Organic peroxide
- ✓ Compressed gas
- ✓ Combustible liquid
- ✓ Unstable (Reactive)
- ✓ Water-reactive

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#### 4. What Are The General Hazards In A Laboratory?

- 4.1. Blood
- 4.2. Fluids
- 4.3. Fire
- 4.4. Sharps
- 4.5. Spills
- 4.6. Gas cylinders
- 4.7. Chemicals hazards.
- 4.8. Biological hazards
- 4.9. Radiation
- 4.10. Moving parts (instruments)

#### 5. Safety Policies & Procedures (IPPS/SOPs):

- 5.1. Need Safety IPPs that satisfy CAP Checklist that include, but not limited to:
  - 5.1.1. Fire Prevention, Occupational Injury, Internal and External disaster preparedness, Evacuation Plan, Electrical, Chemicals Hygiene Plan, Bloodborne Pathogens, Specimen Transport Procedures, Spill Handling, TB Exposure Plan, Radiation Safety Manual, equipment (Instruments) Safety, Ergonomics, Latex Allergy, Hazardous Chemicals Waste Disposal, Sharps Disposal ...etc.
  - 5.1.2. IPPs need to be approved by Medical Director or designee and reviewed (acknowledged) by ALL STAFF in the lab.

#### 6. Safety Training:

- 6.1. GEN.73300 Safety Policy & Procedure Training Says: There are records for the training of all laboratory workers in safety policies and procedures. A system to ensure that all personnel have read the policies and procedures is required and must form a portion of

**the orientation program for new personnel. Posting of specific warnings or hazards as appropriate is urged.**

**6.1.1. Evidence of Compliance:**

6.1.1.1. **Records of personnel review of safety policies and procedures**

**6.2. GEN.73400 Safe Work Practices Review Says: There is documented periodic review (at least annually) of safe work practices to reduce hazards. Review must include bloodborne hazard control and chemicals hygiene. If the review identifies a problem, the laboratory must investigate the cause and consider if modifications are needed to the safety policies and procedures to prevent reoccurrence of the problem or mitigate potential risk.**

**6.3. Evidence of Compliance:**

6.3.1. **Safety committee minutes OR**

6.3.2. **records of regular safety inspections OR**

6.3.3. **incident reports and statistics OR**

6.3.4. **another method defined by the laboratory director.**

**6.4. So, ALL staff needs to be training in laboratory safety:**

6.4.1. **Upon Hiring**

6.4.2. **Annually (Review)**

**6.5. Items to cover:**

6.5.1. **Fire, Infection Control, Chemicals, PPEs, Dress Code, Personal Hygiene, Emergency Codes, Ergonomics...etc.**

**7. Safe Work Practices Review By Risk Assessment?  
Why? How Often? By Whom? How?**

**8. The best way to assess your laboratory is by:**

**8.1. Inspections / Rounds. Why?**

8.1.1. **Protect employees, and everyone else**

8.1.2. **Reduce liability / cost**

8.1.3. **Protect environment**

8.1.4. **Insure policies and procedures**

8.1.5. **are followed**

8.1.6. **Discover safety issues**

**8.2. How Often?**

8.2.1. **Minimum yearly; Ideally (recommended) monthly**

**8.3. By Whom?**

8.3.1. **Who is responsible for making sure safety policies and procedures are**

8.3.2. **followed? \_\_\_\_\_.**

**8.4. How? \_\_\_\_\_**

8.4.1. **Report safety problems ASAP**

- 8.4.2. Follow IPPs / SOPs
- 8.4.3. Perform routine safety inspections using a standard checklist that includes:
  - 8.4.3.1. Waste disposal, sharps, fire safety, electrical safety, safety signs, PPEs, Equipment and furniture, storage, and general cleaning.

**8.5. How?**

- 8.5.1. Identify the hazard (What can go wrong?)
- 8.5.2. Who is at risk? Who can be harmed and how ? Who is exposed to the hazard?
- 8.5.3. Evaluate the risk:
  - 8.5.3.1. How Bad? How often? Is there a need for further precautions/Actions?
- 8.5.4. Determine controls needed to minimise those risks.
- 8.5.5. Propose an action plan; identify accountability; responsible parties; who will lead on what actions?
- 8.5.6. Document / record the assessment / findings.

**9. Safety And Lab Accidents:**

**9.1. Why Accidents happen?**



**9.2. How to Manage and Minimize Accidents / Risk? In Order to Manage and Minimize Accidents / Risk, You Need To:**

- 9.2.1. Initiate Control Measures :
  - 9.2.1.1. Written policies and procedures regarding accidents / injuries / illnesses,
  - 9.2.1.2. Lab / Section Layout
  - 9.2.1.3. Warning / Safety Signs:
    - 9.2.1.3.1. Danger signs: to be used where an immediate hazard exist and where special precautions are necessary, Red, Black, and white
    - 9.2.1.3.2. Caution signs: should be placed in areas of potential hazard as warning against unsafe practices. Yellow and Black
    - 9.2.1.3.3. Safety instruction: signs should be green and white
  - 9.2.1.4. Staff Training
  - 9.2.1.5. Identify Risks

9.2.1.6. **Document:**

SAMPLE