Global Soil Laboratory Network (GLOSOLAN) aims to harmonize soil analysis methods so that soil data is comparable and interpretable across soil laboratories in a country, between countries and regions, and globally.

**Laboratory Safety Guidelines**

**Who is this for?**
- Safety is a responsibility that lies on everyone.
- Make sure that everyone around you, including yourself, can assess the hazards.

**What is this for?**
- Understand the difference between hazards and risks.
- Hazards = any source of potential damage or harm.
- Risks = a chance or probability of a person being harmed.
- It is possible to reduce risk if you control or minimize the hazard.
- Know your laboratory hazards.
- Recognize the signs and labels.

**When is this for?**
- Always be aware at all times: before, during and after.

**Why do I need to know this?**
- For yourself and everyone around you.
- Your carelessness will hurt others.
- Safety comes first!
- Always try to prevent.
- Recommend safety equipment.
- Ensure knowledge of exits.
- Have emergency drills.
- Know where emergency prevention tools are (fire extinguisher).
- Be prepared for situations that you may not control.
- Have an emergency response ready.

**How can I prepare my surroundings and myself?**

1. Recognize the risks and the hazards
   - What are the hazards?
   - Who might be harmed and how?
   - What are you already doing to control the risks?
   - What further action do you need to take to control the risks?
   - Who needs to carry out the action?
   - When is the action needed by?

2. Assess them
   - What are the hazards?
   - Who might be harmed and how?
   - What are you already doing to control the risks?
   - What further action do you need to take to control the risks?
   - Who needs to carry out the action?
   - When is the action needed by?

3. Minimize or control the risk
   **A. What you should know:**
   - Know the location.
   - Know the hazardous agents and materials that you are dealing with.
   - Know when and how to use safety equipment.
   **B. What you should do:**
   - Make sure the lab is up to date with safety regulations.
   - Label equipment, materials, tools and areas.
   - Put warning signs (insert pictures/labels).
   - Make sure laboratory is equipped with material safety data sheets for safety information on chemicals and materials.
   - Use safer solutions.
   - Always use and wear the right equipment.
   - Show figure example wearing the wrong and then the right type of clothing (PPE - Personal Protective Equipment).
   - Keep chemicals stored accordingly to its required storage detail.
   - Store water reactive material separately.
   - Keep the workplace clean before, during and after.
   - Properly dispose of waste material as indicated.
   **C. What shouldn't you do:**
   - Never eat, drink or smoke in the lab.
   - Never apply cosmetics.
   - Do not touch your face, mouth or eyes.
   - Do not put any tools including pens or pencils in your mouth.
   - Do not engage in practical jokes within the lab.

4. Prepare yourself for any potential emergency
   - Always try to prevent.
   - Recommend safety equipment.
   - Ensure knowledge of exits.
   - Have emergency drills.
   - Know where emergency prevention tools are (fire extinguisher).
   - Be prepared for situations that you may not control.
   - Have an emergency response ready.

**A. What you should know:**
- Know the laboratory hazards.
- Recognize the signs and labels.
- Always be aware at all times: before, during and after.
- For yourself and everyone around you.
- Your carelessness will hurt others.
- Safety comes first!