

LIST OF HARMFUL AGENTS:

Faculty of Oceanography and Geography

Name of the physical agent, i.a.:

1. noise
2. ultrasound
3. general vibration
4. ionising radiation
5. radiation and electromagnetic fields
6. UV radiation
7. infrared radiation
8. ultraviolet radiation
9. hot microclimate
10. cold microclimate
11. variable weather conditions
12. wet environment with relative humidity higher than 80%, mud or contact with water

Name of the chemical agent, i.a.:

1. acetone
2. acetonitrile
3. ethidium bromide
4. TBE buffer
5. mercuric chloride II
6. chloroform
7. fluorenylmethylchloromethane
8. denatured alcohol
9. dichloromethane
10. potassium dichromate
11. ethanol
12. diethyl ether
13. ethyl ether
14. phenol
15. formaldehyde
16. glyphosate
17. hexane
18. isopropanol
19. xylene
20. aminomethylphosphonic acid
21. nitric acid
22. hydrofluoric acid
23. formic acid
24. perchloric acid
25. acetic acid
26. sulphuric acid
27. hydrochloric acid
28. methanol

29. pepsin
30. rhodamine B
31. toluene
32. potassium hydroxide
33. sodium hydroxide
34. chromium compounds

Name of the biological agent factor, i.a.:

1. Enterobacter cloacae
2. Enterococcus spp.
3. Escherichia coli
4. Klebsiella pneumoniae
5. potentially contaminated material
6. Staphylococcus aureus
7. Tick-borne encephalitis virus

Faculty of Chemistry

Name of the chemical agent, i.a.:

1. (3-aminopropyl) triethoxysilane
2. (3-mercaptopropyl) trimethoxysilane
3. 1-dodecanethiol
4. Acetone
5. Acetonitrile
6. Acrylamide
7. Ammonia
8. Sodium nitrite
9. Benzaldehyde
10. Methylene chloride
11. Tetrazoline chloride
12. Chloroform
13. Chromate
14. Dicarbodiimide
15. Dichloromethane
16. Dimethylformamide
17. Dimethylsulphoxide
18. Carbon disulphide
19. Ethyl ester
20. Ethanedithiol
21. Ethanol
22. Diethyl ether
23. Phenol
24. Formaldehyde
25. Ethylene glycol
26. Hexane
27. Heptan
28. Isopropanol
29. Ammonium iodide
30. Copper iodide

31. Potassium iodide
32. xylene
33. 3-mercaptopropionic acid
34. Nitrous acid
35. Nitric acid(V)
36. Formic acid
37. Acetic acid, acetic anhydride
38. Sulphuric acid(VI)
39. Hydrochloric acid
40. Trifluoroacetic acid
41. heavy metals, e.g. Cd, Pb
42. Methanol
43. Carbon nanotubes
44. Ninhydrin
45. Ethyl acetate
46. Oleylamine
47. Mineral oil, silicone oil
48. p-Benzochinone
49. Piperidine
50. Pyridine
51. Sodium hypochlorite
52. heavy metal precursors
53. Halogenated solvents
54. Sodium sulphide
55. Chromium(VI) salts
56. Sodium metal
57. Concentrated alkali solutions
58. Tetrahydrofuran
59. Thioacetamide
60. Thiourea
61. Nitrogen oxides
62. Sulphur oxides
63. Toluene
64. Trisopropylsilane
65. Pharmacologically active compounds (pharmaceuticals and their metabolites)

Name of the physical agent, i.a.:

1. Pressurised gas cylinders (hydrogen, nitrogen)
2. Noise
3. Microwaves
4. Ionising radiation
5. UV radiation
6. Exposure to ultraviolet radiation when using lamps for germicidal purposes and visualisation of electrophoregrams
7. Ultrasound

Name of the biological agent factor

NONE

Faculty of Biology

Name of the physical agent, i.a.:

1. ultrasound
2. radiation and electromagnetic fields
3. ultraviolet radiation
4. UV radiation
5. cold microclimate
6. variable atmospheric conditions
7. noise
8. hot microclimate
9. ionising radiation

Name of the chemical agent, i.a.:

1. acetone
2. acrylamide
3. chloroform
4. ethanol
5. ethyl ether
6. formaldehyde
7. acetic acid
8. sulphuric acid
9. hydrochloric acid
10. Methanol
11. Xylene
12. Osmium tetroxide
13. Uranyl acetate
14. Lead citrate
15. Epoxy resins
16. acetone,
17. nitric acid
18. duracryl
19. aerrane-isoflurane (inhalation anaesthetic)
20. DPX Mountant for histology (it is a fast drying resin mixture of xylene and dibutylphthalate)
21. streptozotocin
22. Hydroxydopamine
23. Dichloromethane
24. toluene
25. ethidium bromide
26. contact with bottom sediments of unknown chemical properties
27. streptozotocin
28. urethane

Name of the biological agent, i.a.:

1. Borrelia burgdorferi
2. Tetanus bacillus
3. Tick-borne encephalitis virus

4. Rabies virus
5. contact with potentially infectious biological material (bacteria isolated from environments)
6. blood-borne pathogens (e.g. HIV, HBV)
7. Contact with bottom sediments of unknown epidemiological properties

Other factors, including hazardous, among others:

1. work at a monitor position - more than 4 hours a day
2. contact with potentially infectious material (live or dead animals)
3. Working in a forced position

Intercollegiate Biotechnology Faculty of UG and MUG

Name of the physical agent, i.a.:

1. noise
2. ultrasound
3. general vibration
4. ionising radiation
5. radiation and electromagnetic fields
6. ultraviolet radiation
7. infrared radiation
8. laser radiation
9. hot microclimate
10. cold microclimate
11. changing weather conditions

Name of the chemical agent, i.a.:

1. acetone
2. acrylamide
3. chloroform
4. dichloromethane
5. ethanol
6. ethyl ether
7. formaldehyde
8. xylene
9. nitric acid
10. acetic acid
11. sulphuric acid
12. hydrochloric acid
13. methanol
14. toluene
15. chromium compounds

Name of the biological agent, i.a.:

1. *Borrelia burgdorferi*
2. Tetanus bacillus
3. Blood-borne pathogens (e.g. HBV, HCV)

4. Tick-borne encephalitis virus
5. Rabies virus

Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and Informatics

Name of the physical agent, i.a.:

1. noise
2. ultrasound
3. general vibration
4. ionising radiation
5. radiation and electromagnetic fields
6. ultraviolet radiation
7. infrared radiation
8. laser radiation
9. hot microclimate
10. cold microclimate
11. changing weather conditions
12. high frequency electromagnetic field

Name of the chemical agent, i.a.:

1. acetone
2. acrylamide
3. chloroform
4. dichloromethane
5. ethanol
6. ethyl ether
7. formaldehyde
8. xylene
9. nitric acid
10. acetic acid
11. sulphuric acid
12. hydrochloric acid
13. methanol
14. toluene
15. chromium compounds

Name of the biological agent, i.a.:

1. Borrelia burgdorferi
2. Tetanus bacillus
3. Blood-borne pathogens (e.g. HBV, HCV)
4. Tick-borne encephalitis virus
5. Rabies virus