



my green lab
certification.

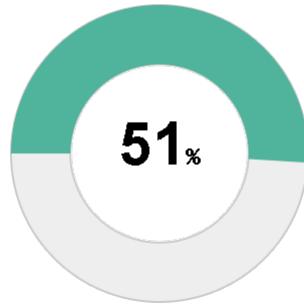
Assessment Feedback Report

Your Lab

Your Organization

Tuesday, October 19, 2021

Your Assessment Score:



(100% of your lab responded to the survey)



Community



Recycling & Waste
Reduction



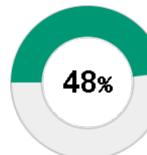
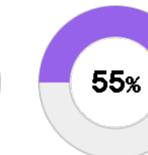
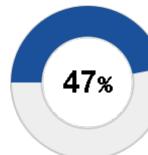
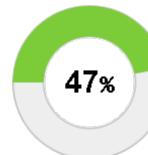
Resource
Management



Purchasing



Green Chemistry
& Green Biologics



Water



Plug Load



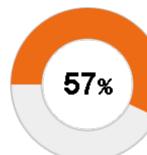
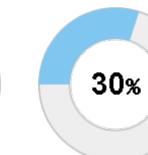
Fume Hoods



Cold Storage



Large Equipment



Infrastructure
Energy



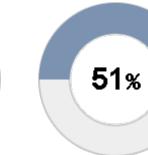
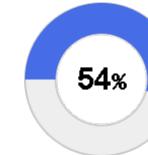
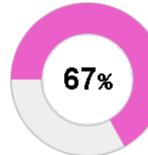
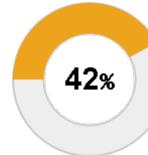
Field Work



Animal Research



Travel



Welcome to the Green Labs Community!

Dear Lab,

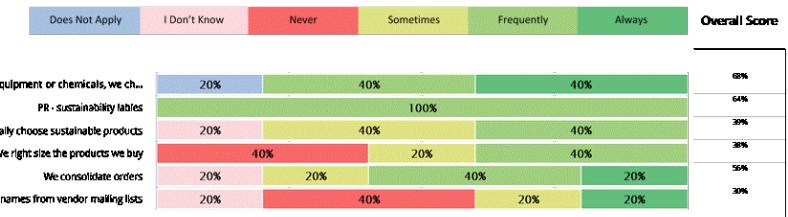
Thank you for completing the baseline assessment for the My Green Lab Certification. All of us at My Green Lab are pleased to welcome you into a global community of scientists and laboratory professionals that are actively working to reduce the environmental impact of their laboratory operations. We look forward to supporting you through the certification process and beyond as you explore what you can do to advance sustainability in your lab.

How to Use This Report

In the assessment questionnaire you were asked about your lab's current sustainable practices in a variety of topic areas. Ideally at least 50% of your lab responded. This report shows how your lab answered these questions and provides recommendations for making change. Use this report to have a discussion with your lab about the different topic areas covered in the assessment. Congratulate yourself where your lab scored highly and discuss the sustainable actions your lab already does to ensure everyone is aware. Then move on to explore changes you'd like to make, as discussed below.

The report is divided into sections for the topic areas you answered. Each section begins with a "Learning Center" where we give key information to help you understand the importance of this topic and provide links and references if you want to deepen your knowledge. As you share these results with the lab, use the Learning Center to help provide context and talk to the lab about why this topic is important.

Each section will also show a chart detailing how the lab answered the questions about that topic:



Questions where there are a lot of "I don't know" answers are learning opportunities. Take the time to learn about what your lab or organization is doing on the topic and how you can be involved. Raising your level of awareness about lab sustainability practices helps you develop a mindset of sustainability and makes it easier to see new opportunities for change. Questions where people selected "frequently", "sometimes", or "never" are behavior change opportunities. Take the time to discuss why this activity isn't done all the time and discuss what solutions would help your lab with that change. At the end of the report we have collected comments and ideas from your colleagues. Be sure to review these in your discussion about each topic.

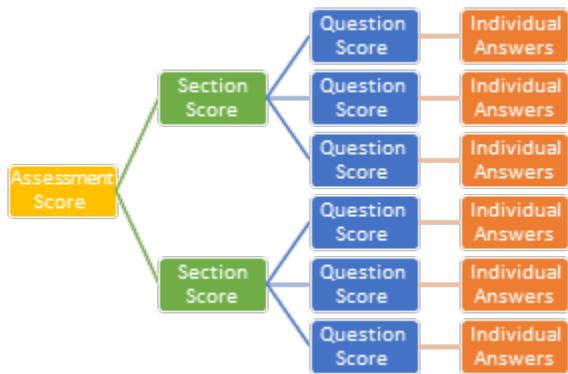
In the "Strategies to Improve" sections below, My Green Lab has made recommendations on what your lab could improve upon, and provided links to additional resources to help you explore those solutions. This will include poster templates, worksheets, discussion guides and references. To learn more about sharing your results with the lab, please watch [this short video](#). If you like, use our [Green Lab Action Tracker](#) to take note of the specific activities you will do and who will be responsible for them.

Resources to Help You Out

Through out this report you will see links to worksheets, case studies, articles and more. You can access all these documents and [more through our SharePoint site here](#).

How Scoring Works

In this report, higher percentage scores correspond to questions where more of your colleagues answered that an activity is always done. You are only scored on sections of our assessment that are applicable to your lab, as determined by your lab members. For any questions where your entire lab selected “not applicable”, that will appear as a score of zero percent (0%), and those questions do not factor into your scores. To learn more about how scoring works, please watch [this short video](#).



Teamwork Makes the Dream Work

Be aware that you may need to consult a variety of professionals at your institution to implement some of our recommended best practices. You may need to involve your green team, health & safety, building operations, procurement and more. Involving these groups in your green lab efforts will help build a culture of sustainability at your organization. And My Green Lab and the green lab community are part of your team too! If you need additional support from My Green Lab, send us an email at programs@mygreenlab.org. You can also connect with the green lab community through our free [Ambassador Program](#).



The My Green Lab Team

Why These Topics Were Included



PLUG LOAD

This topic covers all the equipment plugged into outlets in your lab, which accounts for 20-25% of the energy used in a lab. We encourage you to think about whether all equipment needs to be on and plugged in 100% of the time, and strategies for handling equipment differently.



FUME HOODS

In most cases, fume hoods are the most energy consumptive equipment in your lab. They also contribute to increased energy load on your lab building's ventilation system if fume hood sashes are left open.



LARGE EQUIPMENT

We ask specific questions about incubators, vacuum pumps, computers, tissue culture hoods, and glove boxes in this section because these equipment types have unique energy efficiency considerations.



COLD STORAGE

This section covers refrigerators, freezers, and cold rooms, which after fume hoods are usually the most energy consumptive equipment category in the lab. Your lab can have 10% greater energy efficiency by doing routine maintenance on your units, or save up to 30% by changing your ultra-low temperature freezer's setpoint to -70 °C.



INFRASTRUCTURE ENERGY

In a typical lab, at least half of the energy consumption is related to the air handling system which maintains air quality and temperature, and another 15% of the energy consumed is from lighting. Being aware of the energy use of your building's infrastructure, and how to work within it, is positive for your institution's energy reduction goals.



WATER

Laboratories consume around 4 times more water than office spaces, with 25% used in lab processes. Being judicious with fresh water is positive for everyone, as fresh water is a finite resource on our planet.



WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

Labs tend to generate a large amount of waste, especially plastic waste, which has been estimated at almost 2% of global plastic production. This section encourages labs to think about alternatives to single-use items, and strategies for tackling the many different types of waste generated by your lab.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Save resources, time, and money by managing your lab's materials effectively. Keeping inventories, maintaining lab systems, sharing resources when possible, and implementing positive lab policies can go a long way to your lab being more sustainable in this area.



PURCHASING

What your lab or organization chooses to spend money on directly influences the laboratory product market, and contributes to the energy, water, and materials that your lab consumes. Smart purchases with an eye on resource efficiency ensures that you support greener manufacturers and reduce your environmental footprint.



GREEN CHEMISTRY

Chemical use is unavoidable in scientific research, but we can critically examine our usage by applying the 12 principles of green chemistry to our lab protocols. This helps uncover how to reduce, swap out, and properly design the use of chemicals for experiments and manufacturing.



COMMUNITY AND ENGAGEMENT

Sharing your experiences, methods, tips and ideas with your colleagues is one of the most important ways to keep the Green Labs movement going strong, while also building a stronger culture of sustainability within your lab.



TRAVEL

Whether you're attending a conference or choosing how to get to work, there are important decisions you can make to reduce your carbon footprint.



Waste Reduction and Recycling



47%

Labs produce many types of waste, and a lot of it, so this category is typically a high priority in greening your research. **Recycling and waste management will always depend on local regulations, organizational standards and more** – but there are simple steps that most labs can take to reduce impact.

The foremost tactic in the battle against waste is **REDUCTION**. A holistic approach of **smart purchasing, organization, planning, and communication** will ensure that your lab doesn't acquire or incorporate unnecessary waste in your research.

HAZARDOUS AND CHEMICAL WASTE

Chemical, biological and other hazardous wastes are much more prevalent in research industries, and unfortunately disposing of them is an energy intensive and often unsafe process.

- ✓ Properly segregate your waste
- ✓ Utilize Green Chemistry
- ✓ Avoid over-purchasing of reagents and chemicals

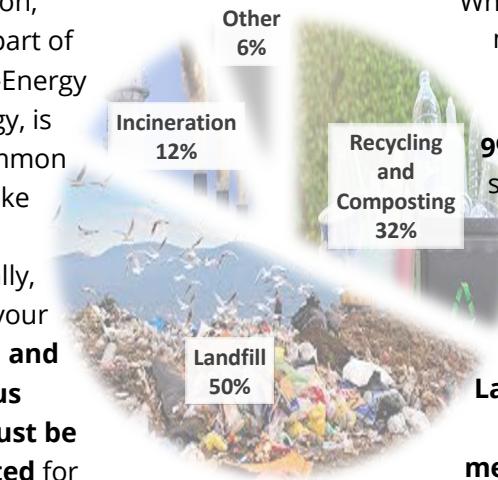
PLASTICS

In 2018, **plastics in labs became even harder to recycle** due to China's new import regulation which limited allowable contamination in materials sent there for recycling. Labs produce over 5 million tonnes of plastic annually! **How can we minimize plastic consumption?**

- ✓ Swap glass for plastic (vials, large pipetters, petri dishes, etc.)
- ✓ Reuse plastic items – check out this [guide from University of Bristol](#)
- ✓ Choose vendors with reusable containers & take back options
- ✓ Look for compostable plastic
- ✓ Consolidate orders – 30% of all plastic resins worldwide are used in packaging
- ✓ Perform a [waste audit](#) to identify targets for reduction

Where does our waste go?

Incineration, often as part of Waste-to-Energy technology, is more common in areas like Europe. Additionally, much of your **chemical and hazardous waste must be incinerated** for proper disposal.



Data from 2017 EPA estimations

While this number may seem high, consider that globally **only 9% of materials** sent to recovery centers are estimated to be actually recycled!

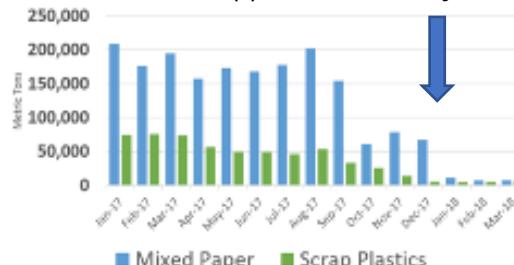
Landfills are still the disposal method of choice for most of the world.

When tackling waste, a few key stakeholders should always be involved:

- Environment, Health and Safety
- Facilities/Building Operations
- Waste Management

These are your local experts and will ensure that your waste management plans and goals are a success.

Materials accepted by China for recycling dropped dramatically after 2018



Want to take a deeper dive? Check out **MGL's Accredited Professional course!**



my green lab.

Waste Reduction and Recycling



47%

Answer Distributions

	Does Not Apply	I Don't Know	Never / No	Sometimes	Frequently	Always / Yes	Overall Score
We have recycling bins for our lab materials	20%	40%	40%				42%
We know what materials can be recycled in the lab an...		80%		20%			60%
We take advantage of product/material return progra...	20%	40%		40%			76%
We use take back programs for packaging in our labs	20%	20%		60%			75%
We preferentially select suppliers who offer product a...		40%	20%		40%		38%
We recycle gloves when feasible	20%	40%		40%			57%
We have conducted a waste audit to identify our bigge...	20%	60%		20%			23%
We have implemented solutions to minimize the lab's ...	20%	40%		40%			42%
We recycle batteries that can be recycled	20%		60%		20%		38%
We use a reusable alternative to ice or dry ice	20%	40%		20%		20%	24%
We recycle solvents when possible	20%	20%		40%		20%	56%
We repurpose, surplus, or donate equipment, supplies ...	20%	40%		20%		20%	47%
We reuse disposable plastic and glass items and mini...		40%		60%			26%
We understand the labeling requirements for the diffe...		60%		40%			23%
We throw only biohazardous waste into the biohazard...	20%	20%		60%			51%
We have guidelines for separating chemical waste streams.			100%				50%
We have guidelines for separating hazardous waste fr...			100%				50%

Strategies To Improve

Congratulate yourself for a great start in a difficult category - waste and recycling is often confusing and frustrating, but with a little effort and the suggestions below your lab will be earning top marks.

- Once you're clear with EHS and facilities on recycling regulations, make sure you have convenient bins for recycling (at least paper and cardboard) in your lab.
- Make posters, hold a meeting, or send an email to ensure that your group is aware of the items that can be recycled - and where they are to be collected - in your lab.
- Use manufacturer 'take back' programs, such as those for pipette tip boxes, as well as programs which accept used packaging.
- Try to buy specifically from manufacturers that offer programs to reuse or recycle goods and packaging.
- If feasible for your institution, look into recycling gloves, keeping in mind that safety measures will need to be taken.
- Conduct a simple audit of your lab space to get a better idea of the types and quantities of waste you're producing. Involve your waste/facilities group, as well as safety, and use our [handy template](#) if you like!
- Once you know your lab's largest and most impactful waste streams, implement measures to minimize or even eliminate them.
- Set up a station for recycling batteries, and ensure they're taken to the proper collection site regularly.
- Look into alternatives for ice or dry ice, such as Lab Armor beads, freezable tube holders, or ever reusing gel packs!
- If possible, recycle the solvents that your lab uses - you'll save not only resources, but money as well
- When your lab has extra equipment, supplies or chemicals, look for ways to donate them to other researchers. Waste and EHS can help you internally, or look for external options like Rheaply! Here is how your lab reports they are repurposing materials today:
 - 12% - Lab equipment
 - 4% - Lab supplies (consumables, chemicals)
 - 12% - Lab furniture
- Reuse plastic and glass items that are meant for single use when you can, such as centrifuge tubes or HPLC vials.
- It's very important to understand the guidelines for sorting all waste in your lab, but especially hazardous and chemical items. Ensure that you only dispose of hazardous waste in the biohazard/burn bin, as improper sorting leads to more resources and energy being used to separate and dispose of materials and chemicals downstream.

Green Chemistry



48%

After decades of global environmental disasters, human health crises and toxic spill events, scientists in the late 20th century conceived the concept of Green Chemistry – defined as “**the design of chemical products and processes that reduce and/or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances**”.

The 12 Principles of Green Chemistry provide a framework for evaluating and minimizing the life cycle impacts of a product or process.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Pollution Prevention | 2. Atom Economy |
| 3. Less Hazardous Synthesis | 4. Design Safer Chemicals |
| 5. Safer Solvents | 6. Energy Efficiency |
| 7. Renewable Feedstocks | 8. Reduce Derivatives |
| 9. Catalysis | 10. Design for Degradation |
| 11. Real-Time analysis | 12. Accident Prevention |

Take it a step further!

- ✓ [Beyond Benign](#) – nonprofit group focusing on educational resources
- ✓ [ACS: Industry Roundtables](#) – convenes global companies to advance the implementation of green and sustainable chemistry and engineering
- ✓ Check out Green Chemistry/Engineering programs at these [institutions worldwide](#)
- ✓ Sign up to use [Millipore Sigma's DOZN tool](#), which will help to effectively plan your synthesis and other experiments sustainably
- ✓ Share your green chemistry solutions with us – send us your ideas to programs@mygreenlab.org



Swap toxic items for less toxic

Exchanging mercury thermometers and discontinuing ethidium bromide use for gels are just a start to the ways your lab can cut back on harmful chemicals, reagents and precursors.



Substitute and Recycle Solvents

Our best practices [guide](#) breaks down available selection tools to help choose greener solvents. Many solvents (Acetone, Acetonitrile, and more) can be efficiently distilled back to + 99% purity using solvent recyclers and vendors.



Share Chemicals and Reagents

Many labs contain chemicals which are unused that could be valuable to others. Talk to your organization about hosting a chemical share/swap event, to ensure these valuable items are utilized by your peers.



Stay Informed and Engaged

Keep talking to your lab mates, managers, PIs, EHS personnel and more about your desire to incorporate Green Chemistry principles into your lab. Use our [discussion guide](#) as starting point!

Want to take a deeper dive?
Check out **MGL's Accredited Professional course!**

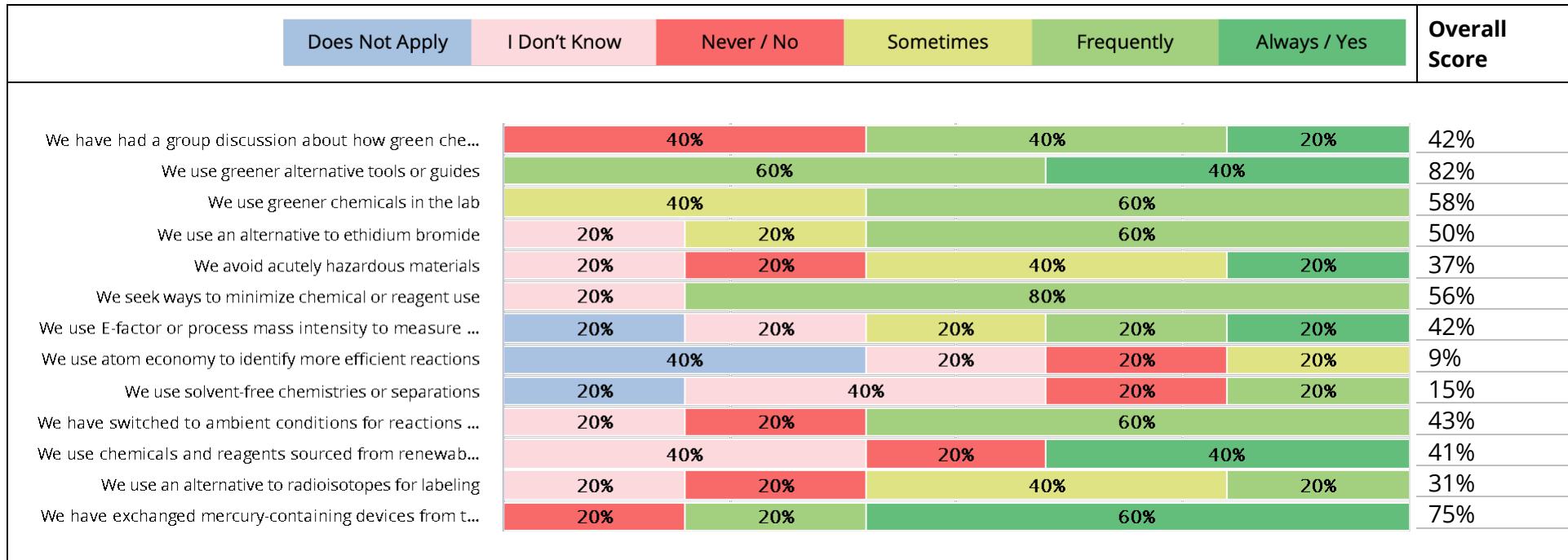


Green Chemistry



48%

Answer Distributions



Strategies To Improve

While you may be taking steps to reduce hazardous and environmental impacts of chemicals in your lab, it's important to take the suggestions below and ensure that your group members all know the ways to incorporate green chemistry into your research.

- Have a group discussion regarding the principles of Green Chemistry, and how your lab can incorporate best practices or make changes to abide by them. MGL has a [guide presentation](#) to help you!
- Green alternative tools, such as the [Solvent Selection tool from ACS](#), can help your lab mates make smart choices that minimize waste and hazards in your lab.
- Try out 'greener' chemicals in lab. If you need guidance, [Sigma Aldrich's DOZN tool](#) will help you to plan your experiment in a sustainable way.
- When running gels, use an alternative to ethidium bromide - [SYBR Safe](#) and Gel Red are tried and true alternatives, which are not carcinogenic and do not require UV light to visualize.
- Avoid acutely hazardous materials unless absolutely required by your research.

- Conduct microscale experiments if possible, to reduce waste and minimize impact.
- As you may know, E-factor is a process to measure the efficiency of a reaction, which helps to pre-identify waste. See [this video](#) for some more information.
- Atom economy helps ensure that as many starting materials as possible end up in the final product. Talk with the lab about how you might use atom economy, and learn more [here](#).
- Consider using methods or protocols that don't require heating, cooling, or non-ambient pressures.
- Ask your colleagues whether they are buying any chemicals from renewable feedstocks, and have a talk with your chemical vendor.
- Using alternatives to radioisotopes will lessen the radioactive waste your lab produces.
- If you still have mercury-containing devices, talk to your safety group. They can likely help you obtain spirit thermometers and mercury-free light sources for microscopes.

Plug Load



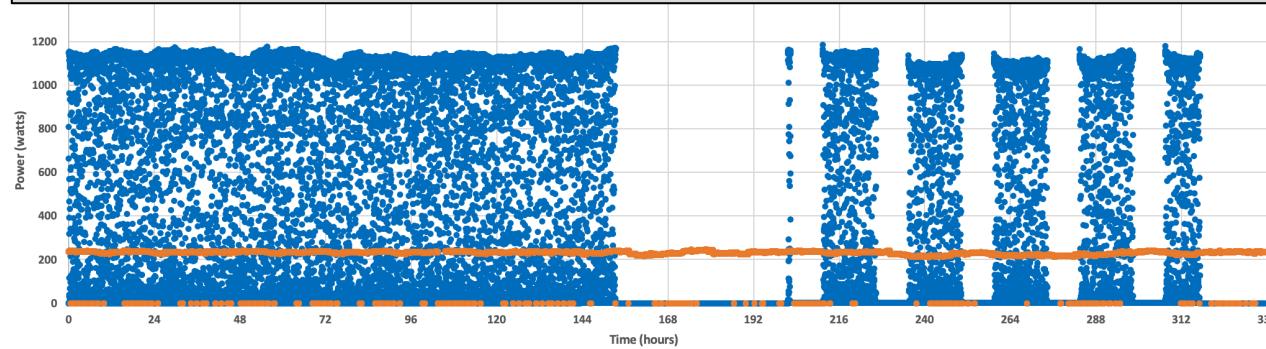
53%

When academic research institutions have assessed the effect of laboratories on their campus' energy usage, they find that labs have a seriously outsized impact. The energy used by equipment you plug into your wall is the 'plug load' and can typically **account for 10-20% of the total energy your lab space uses.**

Stanford University published a [white paper](#) in 2015, revealing that **lab equipment comprises 50% of the total estimated plug load energy consumption** on Stanford's campus - this equates to 11% of total campus electricity consumption and 71% of total plug load energy use in lab buildings. Regardless of how you slice it, laboratory plug loads are drivers of energy consumption at research institutions.

Potential kWh/yr:	Drying Ovens	Incubators	Thermal-cyclers	Rotovaps	Biosafety Cabinets	Kitchen Fridges
	2,500	3,700	3,800	5,100	3,300	1,500

This is metering data from **MIT** (below), visualizing the potential savings from turning off equipment. Turning off the drying oven (blue) at night saved 1350 kWh/year. For comparison, a vacuum pump (orange) that was left on all the time, was metered as using 1825 kWh/year.



STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING LABORATORY PLUG LOADS:

- ✓ **Share equipment** within your laboratory - and if possible, with other lab groups too
- ✓ Use prompts such as **stickers** ([use ours if you like!](#)) or **labels** to remind lab members to turn off certain equipment at night, over the weekend, or leave off until the equipment it is needed
- ✓ **Run a competition** in your lab to see if you and your colleagues can make it a habit to keep equipment off on a pre-determined schedule
- ✓ Try **outlet timers** to automatically power down some equipment overnight. Some versions which work as **energy monitors** can also tell you the amount of energy being used by the equipment and show you what you save when turning it off or changing the temperature. Check out our [Plug Load Guide](#) for more info!
- ✓ If you have equipment in your lab that you're not sure anybody ever uses, **have a group discussion** to clarify its use. If no one is currently using the instrument, opt to turn it off and unplug it

Plug Load



53%

Answer Distributions



Strategies To Improve

You've clearly already implemented some plug load best practices in your lab, but we have some suggestions you may not have considered yet. Explore further ideas for improvement below.

- Make sure everyone is aware of what your lab has decided for which equipment is left on 24/7, which gets turned off at night, and which is left off until needed. If you haven't had this conversation recently, revisit it. When at all possible, turn off or unplug equipment in between uses. Use the [My Green Lab Plug Load Guide](#) to aid in your discussion.
- There is probably more lab equipment that you could leave turned off until needed, or powered down each night, or ensure is turned off over the weekends. Consider what must be left on, and what can be turned off, for all your equipment. Unless the equipment must be left on 24/7 (refrigerators, freezers, some incubators), has a complex calibration process, or requires vacuum conditions to be maintained at all times, you can probably power down much of your lab equipment at least some of the time. Use this [Sharepoint Resource on Plug Loads](#) to explore possibilities for your lab.
- Checking for and utilizing energy saving modes on your existing lab equipment can lead to greater energy efficiency. Look for built-in timer features, "eco-modes", low power modes, automatic sleep functions, etc. Look to user manuals for your equipment or ask your sales representatives from the product manufacturing company about what energy saving features are present on their equipment.
- Laboratories should be looking to achieve a "happy medium" when it comes to equipment. You don't want too few pieces of equipment, which results in lab members operating inefficiently, and you also don't want too many pieces of equipment so much of the equipment is plugged in but idle, and taking up significant lab space. Work to achieve this middle road by sharing or donating excess equipment with other labs. This is applicable to all types of lab equipment: fume hoods, cold storage, microscopes, biosafety cabinets, drying ovens, water baths, etc.

- You can use a variety of strategies to better understand the energy consumption of your lab's equipment, including metering the equipment yourself or with assistance from your organization, referring to the variety of white papers and databases we have linked to on [SharePoint](#), or by asking the equipment manufacturers about the energy consumption of their equipment. In general, unless your lab has a data center, high-powered lasers, or highly sophisticated microscopes, the largest energy consumers in your lab are likely to be your fume hoods, your ultra-low temperature freezers, and other equipment that requires heating or cooling or that generates vacuum. Use knowledge of the largest energy consumers in your lab to prioritize which equipment could be replaced with a more energy efficient option.
- When purchasing new lab equipment or upgrading equipment, your lab should consider energy efficiency as a factor contributing to your lab's decision. Consider that the equipment you buy may be plugged in and used for five, ten, or even twenty years. That is years of utility costs for your institution! If you afford it, even if an energy efficient unit costs slightly more, consider buying energy efficient equipment.

Infrastructure Energy

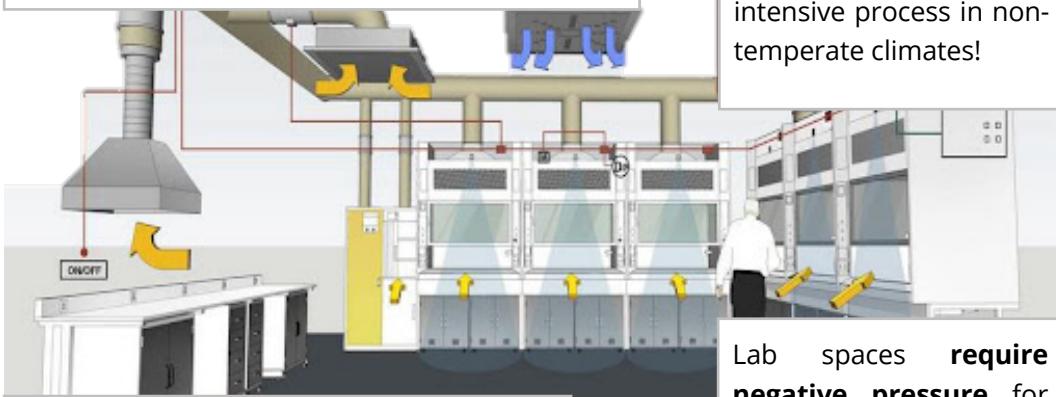


42%

HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning)

The air that moves through your laboratory, while invisible to the eye, is typically [responsible for over 50% of the energy](#) used by any lab building – that could be up to **10 million kWh/year, or as much as 850 homes!** Research spaces are heavily regulated by groups such as ANSI and ASHRAE in order to maintain safe environments, and therefore must conform to standards in ventilation and air conditioning. **Here are just some of the ways that labs use extra energy to move and condition air in ways that office spaces usually do not:**

The minimum rate for lab ventilation is generally **6 air changes per hour (ACH)** but can go as high as 20 or more. Talk to your organization to ensure your rates are correctly calibrated for your lab space – many will allow for **lower flows overnight/unoccupied, or in situations with fewer hazards present.**



Heat emitted from large equipment such as ULTs, ovens and more results in more air intake to maintain temperature in the lab space.

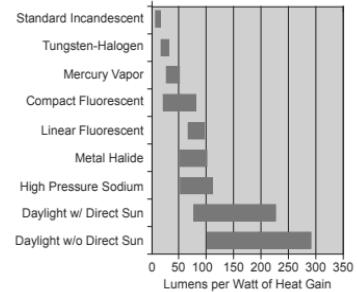
In most labs, the air coming in must be **100% outside air**, meaning it must be heated/cooled, humidified and filtered before entering your space – a very energy intensive process in non-temperate climates!

Lab spaces require **negative pressure** for safety, which ensures that the air will not flow into hallways in the event of a spill.

LIGHTING

Keeping our labs brightly lit can account from [8 to 25% of the energy used](#) in your lab, depending on the bulb type:

- **Fluorescent** - Commonly seen in labs, these are usually the tubular lights in your ceiling, and produce 60-100 lumens per watt consumed. Compact Fluorescent (CFL) bulbs use fluorescent technology but are designed to fit in a standard bulb socket.
- **LED** - Light Emitting Diodes have been steadily growing in for decades, understandably since they use 75% less energy and last 25 times longer than their incandescent predecessors.
- **Incandescent and Halogen** bulbs are rarely seen in labs nowadays, due to the increasing popularity of more efficient bulb types.



One of the best ways to conserve energy in lighting is to **turn off overhead lights** when they aren't needed. As seen here, sunlight is by far our most efficient light source, and many activities in lab can be completed with **task lighting** or simply **ambient natural light**.

Installing occupancy sensors in your lab can **control the lights, air change rates, and temperature when you're gone**—check out this [SmartLabs case study at Emory University!](#)

Infrastructure Energy



42%

Lighting

49%

Answer Distributions



Strategies To Improve

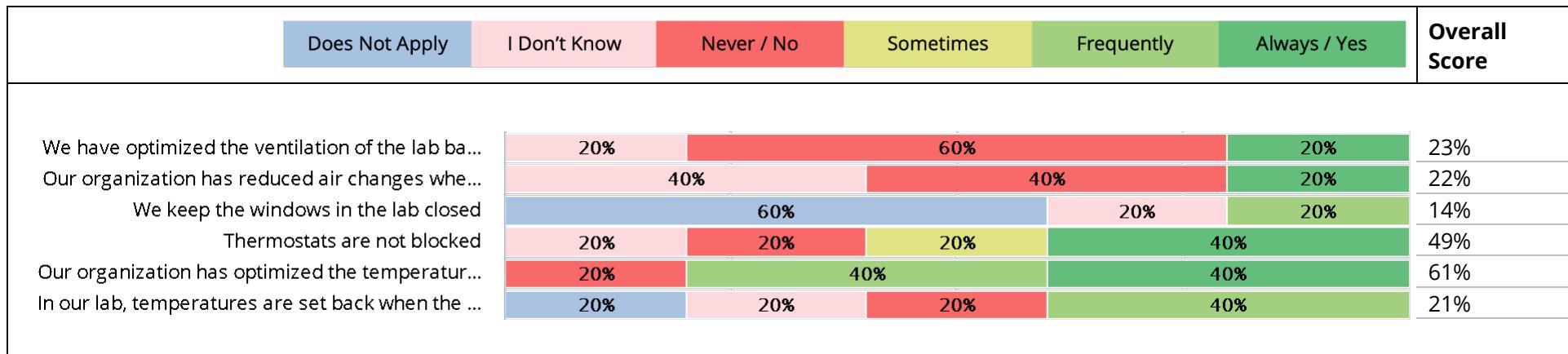
You are off to a good start with lighting but there is some room for improvement. Here are some ways that you can improve your lighting best practices.

- Ensure that the lab always turns off lights in the lab and in lab support rooms. Remember, lighting can account for up to 25% of your lab's energy use - remind all lab members how important it is to turn off lights in rooms that aren't in use. Do a 'shut the lights' competition or use a [sticker](#) to help remind people.
- If ambient light is sufficient, turn off overhead lighting (and use task lighting if necessary).
- Upgrading your space to LED lighting will save energy, and it's important to let your facilities teams know that your lab is on board for these installations and upgrades.

Ventilation

36%

Answer Distributions



Strategies To Improve

Lab ventilation should be properly managed and understood in order to keep you safe and save energy. You're off to a good start, just make sure you follow the tips below.

- By talking with your organization's facility or building maintenance teams, your lab can ensure that ventilation is optimized for safety and energy savings.
- Keeping lab windows open causes the building's ventilation and air conditioning to work overtime. Always shut windows in your lab spaces.
- Make sure none of the thermostats in your lab are blocked by equipment, lab coats, or otherwise.
- Optimizing the temperature of your lab for comfort and energy savings is another great conversation to have with your organization - let them know you want to talk!
- In addition to optimizing the daytime temperature, see if your organization has the ability to change the temperature at nights/on weekends by a few degrees to save energy.

Lab Comments

Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• community comments - Respondent
Waste Reduction and Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• waste comments - Respondent
Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• resource comments - Respondent
Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• purchasing comments - Respondent
Green Chemistry and Green Biologics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• green chem comments - Respondent
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• water comments - Respondent
Plug Load	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• plug load comments - Respondent
Fume Hoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fume hood comments - Respondent
Cold Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• cold storage comments - Respondent
Large Equipment	
Incubators	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• incubator comments - Respondent

Computers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> computer comments - Respondent
Biosafety Cabinets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosafety Cabinets comments - Respondent
Gloveboxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> glovebox comments - Respondent
Vacuum Pumps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vacuum pump comments - Respondent
Infrastructure Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> infrastructure energy comments - Respondent
Field Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> field work comments - Respondent
Animal Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vivaria comments - Respondent
Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> travel comments - Respondent

Thank You

Congratulations on completing your green lab assessment! We are excited to be working with you and helping you find solutions to reduce the environmental impact of your laboratory operations.

If you need additional support or have questions, please visit the My Green Lab website at mygreenlab.org or you can email us at programs@mygreenlab.org. Thank you for becoming part of the Green Labs Community!

Best Regards,



The My Green Lab Team