

Name and location of science lab reviewed: _____

Reviewer name(s): _____

Lab contact information: _____

Students with disabilities face access challenges to typical science labs in precollege and postsecondary settings, which may prevent students from

- gaining and demonstrating knowledge
- accessing safety equipment as needed
- fully participating in lab activities

Accommodations and Universal Design

There are two approaches for making academic activities accessible to students with



disabilities—accommodations and universal design. An accommodation offers an alternative method for accessing the same knowledge (using assistive technology, receiving digital documents, having extended time for assignments). The goal of universal design is to create products and environments that are usable by everyone (including people with disabilities), to the greatest extent possible. For example, if a science lab contains an adjustable-height workstation, an accommodation will not be needed for a student who uses a wheelchair that is too high or low for a standard-height workstations. This workstation may also be comfortable for a student who needs to remain seated because of a health impairment or someone who is very tall or short in stature. Universal design is a proactive process that help minimize the need for reactive accommodations.

Universal Design of Science Labs

The following checklist will help you identify where universal design is already in place or where it could be better implemented. The lefthand column is left blank to indicate if the recommendation is not applicable (n/a), already done, or needs to be done in the future.

Status	Strategy, Planning, Policies, and Evaluation	Comments
	Are people with disabilities included in planning and evaluating lab products and services?	
	Is accessibility considered when buying lab products, technology, and software?	
	Do you have a procedure to ensure a timely response to requests for disability- related accommodations?	
	Are disability-related access issues addressed in your evaluation methods?	
Status	Physical Environments	Comments
	Are parking areas, pathways, and entrances to the building wheelchair- accessible and clearly marked?	
	Are all levels of the facility connected via an accessible route of travel?	
	Are there high-contrast, large-print signs to and throughout the lab?	
	Is the service counter or front desk at a height accessible from a seated position?	
	Are aisles wide and clear of obstructions for wheelchair users?	
	Are there quiet work and meeting areas where noise and other distractions are minimized?	
	Have you addressed safety procedures for students with hearing impairments (e.g., instructions in print and visual lab warning signals)?	

Have you addressed safety procedures for students with visual impairments (e.g., large print signage)?	
Have you addressed safety procedures for students with mobility impairments (e.g., fire extinguisher, eye wash, gloves, goggles, emergency shower, etc are reachable from a seated position)?	

Status	Lab Staff	Comments
	Are staff members familiar with what assistive technology and alternate document formats are available?	
	Do staff members know how to respond to requests for disability-related accommodations (e.g. sign language interpreters)?	

Status	Information Resources	Comments
	Do pictures in your publications and website include people with disabilities?	
	On your website, do you include procedures for requesting disability- related accommodations?	
	Are all printed publications available (immediately or in a timely manner) in alternate formats such as braille, large print, electronic text, and languages besides English?	
	Can lab publications be reached from a seated position?	
	Do electronic resources, including web pages, adhere to accessibility guidelines or standards?	

Status	Equipment	Comments
	Is an adjustable-height table available for each type of workstation in the lab? Can the height be adjusted from a seated position?	
	Is equipment marked with large-print and / or braille labels?	
	Do you buy plastic equipment instead of glass when available?	
	Do you provide non-slip mats, beaker and object clamps/stands, beakers and equipment with handles, and/or surgical gloves to handle slippery items?	
	Are earplugs or headphones readily available for areas with loud or overwhelming sounds?	
	Can controls on lab equipment be reached from a seated position?	
	Does the lab stock gloves and other safety equipment in a variety of sizes and materials (e.g., latex and non-latex)	
	Are adequate work areas available for both right- and left-handed users?	
	Are the lights adjustable upon request?	

Overall, how accessible do you think this facility is for people with the disabilities listed below? Explain your responses. In the second column summarize the most important recommendations for making the facility/program more welcoming and accessible to people with these types of disabilities.

Disability Type and Access Issues	Accessibility Recommendations
Blind or low vision	
Deaf or hard of hearing	
Mobility impairment	
Learning or other invisible disability	
Other disability	

Other comments about this checklist, this facility/program, and/or your overall experience:

Adapted from the publication *Making Science Labs Accessible to Students with Disabilities* at *uw.edu/doit/making-science-labs-accessible-students-disabilities*

About TAPDINTO-STEM

The Eddie Bernice Johnson INCLUDES Initiative: The Alliance of Students with Disabilities for Inclusion, Networking, and Transition Opportunities in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (TAPDINTO-STEM) is a national collaborative effort involving 29 colleges and universities in 16 states, Washington, D.C., and the Mariana Islands.

TAPDINTO-STEM employs a collective impact approach with dozens of partnering organizations to increase the number of students with disabilities (SWDs) who complete associate, baccalaureate and graduate STEM degrees and enter the STEM workforce.

This National Science Foundation (NSF) INCLUDES Alliance is primarily funded by NSF Inclusion across the Nation of Communities of Learners of Underrepresented Discoverers in Engineering and Science (NSF INCLUDES), a comprehensive national initiative to enhance U.S. leadership in discoveries and innovations by focusing on diversity, inclusion, and broadening participation in STEM at scale. The Alliance is jointly funded by the NSF Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) program.

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Any opinions, findings, and conclusion or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.



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