Department of Chemistry

Departmental Code of Practice for Health & Safety

December 2014
University of Aberdeen
Department of Chemistry
Departmental Code of Practice for Health and Safety
2014-2015

This document is also available on the Departmental website.

Acknowledgement

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Useful Names and Phone Numbers

DEPARTMENTAL SAFETY ADVISER
Dr Rainer Ebel - Ext. 2930

SCHOOL TECHNICAL RESOURCES OFFICER
Mrs JanWalker - Ext. 2942

DEPARTMENTAL RADIATION SUPERVISOR
Dr William T.A. Harrison - Ext. 2897

UNIVERSITY SAFETY ADVISER
Mr Paul Fitz-George - Ext. 3894

UNIVERSITY RADIATION PROTECTION ADVISER
This service is provided to the University by NHS Grampian Radiation Protection Service. Services include specialist advice and assistance with the use of sources of ionising and non-ionising radiations:

Dr Stephen McCallum
Radiation Protection Adviser
Head of Radiation Protection
Dept Biomedical Physics, NHS Grampian
Foresterhill
Aberdeen
AB25 2ZD
01224 553109 or 01224-553209
Part 1: EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

FIRE

Fire is probably the greatest single safety related threat to the Department and to members of the Department. Even if everyone were to escape safely from the building, a fire could destroy our facilities and all our documents and data. It is important therefore that we do as much as we can to prevent a fire starting. If despite our best efforts a fire should start, a fast and effective response can help save life and property.

Fire prevention
The University’s no smoking policy eliminates one of the main ways in which a fire can start. Our systems for inspecting electrical equipment should reduce the chances of faulty electrical equipment being a source of fire. Other important precautions are:

- Comply fully with the Department’s procedures for the storage and use of highly flammable liquids.
- Comply fully with the Department’s procedures for out of hours running of experiments.
- Avoid large accumulations of material which might easily burn (e.g. waste paper, cardboard, plastics).
- Do not obstruct the ventilation of electrical equipment or place material immediately above or close to electric heaters.
- Do not overload electrical sockets by connecting too many appliances to a single socket.

On discovering a fire
If you discover a fire and it is sufficiently small for you to extinguish it rapidly, do so with an appropriate extinguisher. See labels on top of each extinguisher for details.

Otherwise
1) Sound the alarm.
2) Get someone to call the fire brigade by dialling 9-999 (alternatively, 9-112).
3) Warn others in the area (Shout “fire” and bang on doors - some people do not always respond immediately to fire alarms).
4) Only if you can do so without putting your own safety at risk, attempt to fight the fire with a suitable extinguisher.
5) Otherwise, close the door to the area where the fire is (to contain the fire) and leave the building and await the arrival of the fire brigade.
6) At the assembly point (Academic Square in front of Fraser Noble) report to the person in charge. A high visibility jacket will identify them. Provide them with information about what has happened.

On hearing the fire alarm
If you hear the fire alarm:
1) Leave the building by the nearest exit and go to the assembly point shown on the fire notices (Academic Square in front of Fraser Noble).
2) If you are acting as a fire warden and have therefore retrieved the high visibility vest for your fire zone, check the rooms and laboratories near to yours, if you can, to ensure the occupants have heard the alarm and have left, before leaving the building yourself.
3) Anyone teaching or supervising groups of students should ensure that all the students leave the building by the nearest exit and go to the assembly point.
4) If you have any information about someone who might be still in the building, report to the person in charge. They will be identified by a high visibility jacket and will be located at the main entrance doors to the Meston Building.

Note: Do not re-enter the building until advised to do so. If necessary, call Ext. 3939 (24 hour Estates number) to request attendance from an electrician to silence and reset the alarm that it is safe to do so.
**Extinguishers**

There are three main types of fire extinguishers used in the Chemistry department, **carbon dioxide**, **foam spray** and **dry powder** (sometimes labelled “ABC powder”). They are suitable for different kinds of fire, as detailed below. Note that there are labels summarising their main applications fixed to the wall above each extinguisher for quick reference in case of an emergency.

Within the Department, the following fire fighting equipment is available:

1. **CO₂ extinguishers.** These are red with a black marking and are the most widely distributed throughout the Department. In addition to their general usefulness they can also be used on electrical fires, but not on flammable metal fires. Their main drawbacks are that they require you to get quite close to the fire and, as they have little cooling effect, re-ignition can occur in certain circumstances. Nevertheless they are the first choice for small laboratory fires.

2. **Dry powder (ABC powder) extinguishers.** These are red with a blue marking. They have good blanketing properties and are particularly useful for large solvent fires, live electrical equipment fires, but not for flammable metal fires.

3. **Foam spray extinguishers.** These are red with a buff marking. While they are good for many types of fire, they must not be used where there is the possibility of contact with electrical equipment or flammable metals. Normal foam is not effective on fires involving alcohols and special types of foam are needed.

4. **Buckets containing sodium bicarbonate have been placed in all teaching laboratories and at other locations in the Department.** These may be used on small solvent fires.

5. **Fire blankets can be used to extinguish burning clothing.** They must not be used for bench fires. Burning clothing may also be extinguished with the water sprays in the laboratories. Special extinguishers are required for fires involving a burning metal, for example class D powder-based fire extinguishers. The type of extinguisher depends on the metal involved. Note that these extinguishers are not provided on a routine basis, and thus their supply will need to be arranged before work in these areas can start.

All extinguishers are checked every 12 months (by a company contracted by the Estates Section). The date of last inspection is shown on the extinguisher. You must inform the Technical Resources Officer whenever an extinguisher is discharged so that it may be re-filled.

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*Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15*
Escape routes

Corridors and escape routes must be kept clear. Combustible materials should not be stored in corridors or on escape routes where they could become a source of fire and smoke.

Furniture and other items should not be placed so they partially block escape routes. Narrowing of escape routes will reduce the rate at which people can leave the building in an emergency. In a corridor filled with smoke, furniture can create a serious obstacle for someone who is trying to find his or her way out.

Fire doors can have a very significant effect in preventing the spread of smoke and fire through a building and make it easier for people to escape. It is extremely important that fire doors are kept closed and not wedged open. (Any door fitted with a door-closing device should be treated as a fire door and should not be wedged open.)

Fire drills and alarm tests

Fire drills are held in the Department at least once each year to enable us to test the efficiency of our fire evacuation arrangements.

The fire alarm for the building is usually tested each week on Wednesday at 7:30 am. The alarm bells ring twice during the test. The building uses a wireless system so it takes some minutes for the alarm to sound in all areas.

Liaison with the Fire Brigade

The following people have been designated members of staff who will liaise with the Fire Brigade: Professor Marcel Jaspars, Dr Rainer Ebel and Mrs Jan Walker. On hearing the alarm these people should go to the South Entrance. The first to arrive will don a high visibility jacket and become the person in charge of the building. The person in charge will inform the Fire Brigade of any hazards in the building. The necessary plans and lists are in a box at the South Entrance; the key is under the box. The Safety Adviser and the Technical Resources Officer will update these as necessary.

Duty of Fire Wardens

1. The Fire warden for a designated Fire Zone is the staff member who has donned the high visibility vest for that zone (usually the first staff member to have reached the high visibility vest). Vests are located strategically within existing Fire Zones, plans of which are located at the appropriate Fire Zone points.
2. Fire wardens should check that their designated zones are completely evacuated and report to the person in charge (see above). Wardens leaving the building by the North Entrance should not re-enter the building but travel round the outside.
FIRST AID - EMERGENCIES

It may take a first aider several minutes to reach the scene of an accident or an accident might happen at a time when there are no first aidsers in the building. The actions taken by those on the scene in the seconds and minutes immediately following an incident may be able to significantly limit the extent of the injuries suffered by a casualty. There are First Aid boxes in all teaching laboratories and selected corridor locations.

INITIAL ACTIONS

Contact a qualified first aider or, if unavailable, call the emergency telephone numbers listed below (9-999 or 9-112).

FIRST AIDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Tel. No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rainer Ebel*</td>
<td>G32</td>
<td>2930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell Gray</td>
<td>082</td>
<td>2896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahtsham Ishaq</td>
<td>G99</td>
<td>2919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian Paterson*</td>
<td>G79</td>
<td>3804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Sinclair</td>
<td>G96/G74</td>
<td>2940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norma Thomson+</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>2898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan Walker</td>
<td>G29</td>
<td>2942</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* These First Aiders have been trained in the treatment of HF burns.

+ These First Aiders have been trained in the use of a defibrillator. The nearest defibrillator unit is located in Fraser Noble on the pillar immediately beside the Porters office (2532) inside a box. The key is inside the red glass break box.
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FIRE BRIGADE</td>
<td>9-999 [or 9-112]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMBULANCE</td>
<td>9-999 [or 9-112]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE</td>
<td>9-999 [or 9-112]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMPUS SECURITY (24 H)</td>
<td>3939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCIDENT &amp; EMERGENCY</td>
<td>(76) 53306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORESTERHILL</td>
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If an ambulance is required dial 9-999 (or 9-112) to talk to the emergency services directly. Only in exceptional cases (for example if only a regular phone without outside connection is available) should you call Campus Security (3939), as this inevitably will lead to a delay. If possible, someone should meet the ambulance at the South entrance. It is important to stay with the patient until medical help arrives. If a patient is sent to hospital either by ambulance or private car, it is helpful if the Accident and Emergency Unit at Foresterhill can be forewarned.

After calling for assistance, a trained first aider should:

- Talk to, listen to and reassure the conscious casualty.
- Check that there is no further danger to the casualty or yourself.
- Check breathing, bleeding and whether conscious.
- If breathing has stopped, clear the airway and start resuscitation.

If cardiac arrest is suspected, the following steps should be taken:

- assess the person; open their airway
- shout for help immediately, someone must call 9-999 for an ambulance, stating that they suspect cardiac arrest. Also, they need someone to phone 2532 for the defibrillator or go to collect it
- the nearest defibrillator unit is located in Fraser Noble on the pillar immediately beside the Porters office (2532) inside a box. The key is inside the red glass break box
- start CPR. Once the defibrillator arrives, follow the instructions given by the defibrillator. It will need one person to maintain CPR, and one person to operate the defibrillator
- send someone to the front entrance of the building to meet the ambulance
COMMON FIRST AID RESPONSE TO CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION, HOT AND COLD BURNS

Common treatment for all these cases involves **immediate application of** cold or lukewarm **running water** for **at least 10 minutes**. Sources of water can either be a safety shower or a simple water tap equipped with a piece of rubber tubing. To prevent or at least reduce the risk of lasting damage, it is important that **this treatment is initiated even before a first aider is called**, or further medical attention be sought.

HOT AND COLD BURNS

To minimise the effect of burns, speed is essential. The immediate application of cold (for hot burns) or cold or lukewarm (for cold burns) running water for at least 10 minutes (time it properly; it’s a lot longer than you would think) can have a dramatic effect in limiting the amount of damaged tissue. Only after running water has been applied for this period, should medical attention be sought.

Large heat burns and scalds should be covered with a dry, sterile dressing as soon as possible. No ointment should be used and no attempt made to clean the damaged area. Get medical help.

Small burns may be covered with a dry dressing after the cold-water treatment.

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION OF THE BODY

1) The immediate inclination on being splashed with a chemical, or seeing someone else being splashed, might be to seek medical help. This could be a mistake. The first step must be to stop the chemical causing further damage to the body. Medical help is required at a later stage to repair any damage, which has been caused.

2) Application of large amounts of running water to the affected area of the body for a period of 10 minutes is the standard initial treatment for all instances of chemical contamination. It must be commenced immediately. A delay of a few minutes can result in greatly increased damage to the body’s tissues. You should time it with a watch or clock, as 10 minutes can seem a very long time.

3) Anyone assisting a casualty should protect themselves with rubber gloves etc. Any dry chemical should quickly and carefully be brushed off. Contaminated clothing and jewellery should be removed and the affected area of the body flooded with running water for 10 minutes. At the end of this period medical attention should be sought. (A copy of the MSDS for the substance concerned should accompany the casualty if they are taken to hospital.)

4) Chemical contamination of the eyes should not occur because the laboratory worker should have been wearing appropriate eye protection. If it does happen, again the treatment is the application of running water for 10 minutes. Use either safety showers or, as an equally effective alternative, a piece of flexible tubing fitted to a laboratory tap. The casualty should always be taken to hospital.

5) When suspecting ingestion of poisonous chemicals, give large quantities of water as a mouthwash. Ensure that the mouthwash is not swallowed. If the chemical has been swallowed, do not induce vomiting. If the casualty is vomiting by herself/himself, give large quantities of water as a mouthwash, but do not make her/him drink water. Arrange for transport to hospital. Provide information to accompany the casualty on the chemical swallowed (MSDS!) with, if possible, an estimate of the quantity and concentration of the poison consumed.
**FIRST AID ROOM**

The First Aid Room is located on the lower ground floor Room No. 037. This room must not be used for any other purposes, and it should be the decision of a trained first aider whether or not an injured person is to be brought there.

**SPECIAL TREATMENTS**

*Hydrofluoric acid and cyanides*

Work with hydrofluoric acid or cyanides poses an extra level of risk, which needs to be assessed in writing before any work can be undertaken. In particular, the appropriate procedures required for work with these chemicals need to be controlled by specific standard operating procedures which, among others, must address specific first aid procedures including requirements for appropriate first aid kits, if applicable. Anyone working with these chemicals requires full training, and during any experiments, there always need to be at least two fully trained persons on location.
SPILLAGES AND OTHER UNCONTROLLED RELEASES

It is a mandatory part of any risk assessment that consideration should be made of the appropriate procedures for dealing with spillages. There is an Emergency Spillage Guide in the Japp Lab (G92), which gives procedures for a large range of substances and you should consult this before making the risk assessment. In most cases the amounts of spilled material will be small and the worker concerned should be able to clear up the mess without assistance. When large amounts (e.g. a Winchesterful) of liquid are spilled, extra procedures are required. Those listed below are for the most commonly used substances; for other chemicals, consult the Emergency Spillage Guide.

If you require assistance, you should provide safety data information to those doing the cleanup.

1. HFLs.

Ensure that there are no sources of ignition (e.g. an open flame or a spark from a thermostat or other electrical equipment) in the vicinity. Remember that vapours can creep a long way. Open windows for extra ventilation and close doors to prevent spreading through the building. Instruct others in the laboratory to keep a safe distance.

Wear a lab coat, safety glasses and nitrile gloves.

If the HFL is miscible with water, it may be flushed away with large excess.

If the HFL is not miscible with water, the liquid can then be sorbed onto Ecozorb granules, available in the teaching laboratories and from the stores. Then contact the Technical Resources Officer who will arrange their disposal.

If the ventilation is inadequate, ensure that everyone in the affected room leaves and contact the Technical Resources Officer or the Safety Adviser who will arrange for someone with breathing apparatus to clear up the spill. Ethers present a particular hazard as many are anaesthetic and may render those exposed unconscious so breathing apparatus must always be used unless the spillage is small.

2. Non inflammable organic liquids.

These are mainly halogenated solvents, which produce toxic vapours, so breathing apparatus is necessary. Otherwise, the cleanup procedure is the same as for immiscible HFLs.

3. Acids.

Concentrated acids can produce toxic vapours. Warn others to keep to a safe distance. Unless the area is well ventilated, contact the Technical Resources Officer or the Safety Adviser to arrange for breathing apparatus to be used. Acid resistant overalls, gloves and boots must be worn. Acids should be neutralised with sodium bicarbonate - take care to limit the rate of heat evolution. The resulting slurry can be flushed to waste with a large excess of water.


All gases except oxygen should be treated as asphyxiants. Red on the body or shoulder of the cylinder indicates that the gas is flammable, yellow that it is toxic.

Eliminate sources of ignition and warn others to keep to a safe distance, open windows and close lab doors on the way out.

Leaking CO₂, O₂ and N₂ cylinders can be vented slowly to the outside atmosphere.

Leaking NH₃, Cl₂, HCl, HBr, HF, H₂S cylinders should be vented slowly into a large volume of running water, preferably in a fume cupboard.

5. Solids.

Wear lab coat, safety glasses and nitrile gloves. The solid should be mixed with sand. Inform the Technical Resources Officer who will arrange disposal.
Part 2: ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

A) POLICY STATEMENT

It is the Policy of the School to take all practicable steps to safeguard the health, safety and welfare of all staff and students while at work in the School and to protect all others against hazards to health or safety arising out of its activities. The contents of this book set out the details of this policy.

Although ultimate responsibility for Health and Safety within the School lies with the Head of School, the implementation is the role of the Head of Chemistry, in consultation with the Departmental Safety Adviser and the Departmental Safety Committee. Departmental safety inspections will be conducted every four months or more frequently if necessary.

The purpose of the Health and Safety at Work Etc., Act 1974, and the regulations and Codes of Practice which follow from it is to provide a legal framework for the promotion of high health and safety standards at work. The intention of the Act is clear. Safety is the responsibility of everyone. We need the co-operation of every member of the Department. Therefore, if the safety policy is to be effective it needs the active support of all staff, students and visitors.

Breaches of safety procedures or actions, which in any way endanger persons within the Department, will be treated as serious disciplinary offences.

Professor J Feldmann
Head of Chemistry

Professor Jan Skakle
Head of School

December 2014
B) ORGANISATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY

Head of School

Head of Chemistry

Safety Adviser

Technical Resources Officer

Support Staff

PG Students

PDRF/RA

Project and Summer Students

U/G Laboratory Students

Demonstrators

Chain of Responsibility

Advisory Role
1) OVERVIEW

The Head of School has ultimate responsibility for health and safety in the Department but devolves this to the Head of Department. In the Department (as everywhere in the University) health and safety is a line management responsibility. Accordingly members of the Department with managerial and supervisory duties must take full responsibility for health and safety in all activities under their control. In particular, they must ensure that staff and students under their control are aware of the dangers in the tasks, which they undertake and are able to implement appropriate precautions. They must ensure that staff and students are provided with appropriate training and supervision (see Health & Safety Induction Form - http://www.abdn.ac.uk/ncs/documents/HS_Induction_Form.pdf).

Note: Health and Safety is not the responsibility of those who have “health” and/or “safety” in their job titles. The Departmental Safety Adviser provides advice and assistance to line managers and supervisors with health and safety matters. He does not however have any direct responsibilities for health and safety in the Department.

2) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

The Head of Department will:

- Provide an effective Health and Safety Policy for the Department
- Ensure the provision of resources necessary to enable the policy to be implemented
- Commission inspections of the Department (at least three times per year) to monitor whether the Department’s health and safety arrangements are being complied with
- Commission reviews (at least once per year) of the effectiveness of the Policy and the arrangements to ensure its implementation.

3) RESPONSIBILITIES OF ALL STAFF AND STUDENTS

All staff and students must

- Familiarise themselves with and comply with the health and safety arrangements put in place by the Department
- Make sure that their activities do not cause harm to others
- If they see or become aware of something which they believe is unsafe, either take immediate steps to make it safe or alternatively bring it to the attention of someone who can do something about it
- If they become aware of any deficiencies in the Department’s health and safety arrangements, bring those deficiencies to the attention of their immediate supervisor
- Not interfere with, or misuse, anything, which is provided for reasons of health and safety.

4) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL SAFETY ADVISER

The Departmental Safety Adviser is Dr Rainer Ebel.

The Departmental Safety Adviser will provide advice to the Head of School, Head of Department and to all members of the Department on health and safety matters. In addition the Departmental Safety Adviser will liaise with the Fire Brigade, Estates and other outside bodies. He will also initiate action to maintain the highest levels of safety.

5) RESPONSIBILITIES OF LABORATORY SUPERVISORS

Each laboratory is assigned a custodian whose name is displayed on the laboratory door. The custodian has the authority to ensure that only safe working practices are used. Their principal duties are listed on p39.

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
6) **ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH HEALTH AND SAFETY CONCERNS**

It is expected that health and safety problems will be resolved by discussions within the Department. An individual member of staff or student with a concern about a health and safety matter should discuss it initially with his/her line manager/supervisor or with the Departmental Safety Adviser. If the matter is not resolved in this way it should be brought to the attention of the relevant Head of Department.

7) **DEPARTMENTAL SAFETY COMMITTEE**

The committee has the following membership for 2014/15:
Rainer Ebel (Convener), Jörg Feldmann (Chair), Marcel Jaspars, Laurent Trembleau, James Sinclair, Alan McCue, Callum McRitchie, Jan Walker, Norma Thomson.

The remit of the Committee is to

1) Keep under review the health and safety arrangements of the Department and make recommendations to the Head of Department on steps to be taken to ensure the effectiveness of the Department’s health and safety policy.

2) Formally review the Department’s health and safety management system every 12 months and make recommendations for any changes to the Head of Department.

3) Provide a forum for discussion of health and safety matters raised by members of the committee or raised by staff/students through committee members.

4) Meet every two months and at other times as the convenor of the committee deems appropriate.

Particular matters that the Committee should consider include
- Reports of health and safety inspections of the Department
- Reports of all accidents and near misses
- The adequacy of the Department’s arrangements for risk assessment
- The health and safety content of training for staff and students
- Health and safety information produced for staff and students and how it is communicated

If any student or member of staff has a matter they wish the Committee to discuss they should contact one of the members of the Committee.

C) **REVIEW OF THE SAFETY HANDBOOK**

Each year this handbook will be revised and reissued after the annual review of the Department’s health and safety arrangements by the Departmental Safety Committee.

D) RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk assessment is the process of
- identifying where there is significant risk (i.e. danger) in an activity and
- determining how that risk can be reduced to an acceptable level (i.e. working out how the activity can be carried out safely).

The carrying out of risk assessments is fundamental to the effective management of health and safety. If we do not first identify how people might be hurt we cannot then take steps to prevent them being hurt. The Department is obliged by law to ensure that risk assessments are carried out. There is also a legal requirement to record the “significant findings” of risk assessments in writing. The “significant findings” are the precautions which need to be taken when carrying out particular activities.

A good risk assessment is one which concentrates on the main dangers (and ignores the trivial ones) and records the “significant findings” in a way which will help those involved in the work to carry it out safely.

THE DEPARTMENT’S APPROACH TO RISK ASSESSMENT

We tackle risk assessment in the Department in three different ways:

1) The significant findings of risk assessments for frequently repeated tasks which form part of the routine operation of our laboratories and other facilities are already recorded in this handbook. (See - “Departmental procedures for specific hazards”, part 3 of this manual)

2) Where written procedures exist for particular scientific processes, the significant findings of the risk assessments will be recorded as part of those written procedures.

   E.g.
   - A procedure for an analytical process should include details of how the task should be carried out safely if, without those details, the people carrying out the task would not be certain of the health and safety precautions they should take.
   - Procedures for the operation of a piece of scientific equipment should include details of how to operate the equipment safely if, without those details, the people operating the equipment might not know how to do so safely.
   - Written procedures for undergraduate practical work should always begin by identifying the main dangers associated with the work and the precautions which are to be employed. Details of the precautions should be included at the appropriate stage in the method. If the practical has been devised such that there are no significant dangers associated with it, a statement to that effect should be made at the start of the method.

3) For those activities not covered by (1) or (2) above, a separate risk assessment should be carried out. If it will help those involved in the activity to carry out the work safely, the findings of the assessment should be recorded in writing.

For research work involving postgraduate students the University Court has said that supervisors must ensure “Postgraduate projects are assessed for health and safety risks” and “Necessary precautions are agreed with the postgraduate (and in all but the most elementary circumstances are committed to writing)”.

The University Court has said that undergraduate honours projects should be treated in the same way as postgraduate projects.

It is a Departmental requirement that risk assessments for both postgraduate projects and undergraduate honours projects follow the method described below.
RISK ASSESSMENT IN POSTGRADUATE WORK AND UNDERGRADUATE HONOURS PROJECTS

Risk assessments for research work in the laboratory or in the field involving postgraduate or undergraduate students must follow this method for risk assessment. Supervisors of students are responsible for ensuring it is followed. The purpose is to ensure that students:

- appreciate where the dangers lie in the work they are about to undertake, and
- understand in sufficient detail the precautions which will need to be taken to ensure that the work is carried out safely.

Supervisors are responsible for deciding to what extent necessary precautions should be committed to writing. (More details will need to be recorded for work to be carried out by a new postgraduate compared with the level of detail which will be needed for similar work which is to be carried out by a third year postgraduate.)

1) Student and supervisor should meet before the work begins and systematically examine the dangers associated with the work and discuss the techniques available to enable the work to be carried out safely. The Department’s checklist for risk assessment (see below) should be used to prompt the discussion. The supervisor should ensure that the student is aware of the sections of this handbook which are relevant to the work as well as any other documents with relevant health and safety content.

2) The student should then be asked to write out a summary of the dangers and the precautions which will be necessary to enable the work to be carried out safely. (This will be the “significant findings” of the risk assessment.) The supervisor should provide guidance on the level of detail required. (E.g. If a relatively inexperienced student is working with a highly flammable liquid, it may be necessary to ask the student to record in some detail how sources of ignition will be excluded from the work area and how the HFL will be stored. With a more experienced student who has performed similar work before and in whom the supervisor has confidence, it will probably not be necessary to record anything about this aspect of the work.)

   The student should be asked to
   - complete the Department’s risk assessment form (see below and available on-line - http://www.abdn.ac.uk/ncs/documents/Risk_Assessment_Form.pdf)
   (Alternatives (e.g. a standard operating procedure) to these may be used if agreed in advance between supervisor and the Departmental Safety Adviser.)

3) The supervisor should then review the written record of the assessment. The supervisor must sign the record of the assessment before the work can begin.

4) The record of the assessment must be retained by the student for as long as the work to which it relates continues. The record must be produced if required during Departmental health and safety inspections. A copy of the assessment must be lodged with Lynn Harrison, Research Secretary for the School of Natural and Computing Science, who will assign a log number unique to that document. Lynn is located in Meston 059 and can be contacted by e-mail at l.harrison@abdn.ac.uk or by phone (2052).

5) The student must understand that significant alterations in the agreed procedure must not be introduced without the supervisor’s knowledge. From time to time student and supervisor should meet to confirm that the risk assessment is still valid. If there are significant changes to the work, the written assessment must be revised and the record of the revised assessment must be reviewed and signed by the supervisor.

6) The relevant risk assessment must be produced when orders for new chemicals are placed.

(See also Section H of this handbook - “Postgraduate Students”)

PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 16

When young persons, for example during schools liaison projects, are to do experimental work, the risk assessment must be communicated to their parent or guardian before the work starts.
PURPOSE OF RISK ASSESSMENT

It is important that supervisors of students should not lose sight of the purpose of the risk assessment exercise. Its purpose is not to produce a completed form which then can be placed on one side and forgotten about. It is to reduce the potential for injury in the laboratory and in the field. The work should be discussed in sufficient detail and enough committed to writing to achieve this purpose.

Department of Chemistry Risk Assessment

READ THIS FIRST

The risk assessment should be made after discussion with your supervisor and before experimental work begins. You must revise the assessment if there is a change in the work. The assessment must also be reviewed at yearly intervals. Keep it in your lab book and lodge a copy with Lynn Harrison, Research Secretary for the School of Natural and Computing Science, who will assign a log number unique to that document. Lynn is located in Meston 059 and can be contacted by e-mail at l.harrison@abdn.ac.uk or by phone (2052).

Anticipate circumstances that could give rise to danger. What will be done to prevent them arising? The aim is to produce a list of control measures that must then be implemented.

Consider all parts of the work: e.g. storage and handling of starting materials, processing of materials, analytical operations, storage of end products, storage and disposal of waste.

Note: the points below are only some of those that will need to be considered.

1) Hazards to Health

- List all substances to be used or produced.
- Obtain Hazard Data Sheets (MSDS) for any substances whose properties are not thoroughly known. If you do not have hazard data sheets, you can often obtain the data from the websites listed in the Department Home Page. The Sigma-Aldrich site is very useful. A Google search is also a fast way of obtaining MSDS data.
- Identify categories of danger: (e.g. Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Toxic for Reproduction, Very Toxic, Toxic, Harmful, Corrosive, Irritant, Sensitising).
- Look for more detail in the Risk Phrases on the data sheets.

Consider possible exposure routes (e.g. Inhalation, skin absorption or direct skin contact, inoculation by sharps, ingestion).

Consider exposure potential and consequences (e.g. amount used, physical form, volatility, concentration, primary barriers and chances of mishaps, frequency and duration of work).

Decide secondary containment regimes for the various stages of the work:
- None required (open bench)
- General fume cupboard
- Toxic laboratory
- Special facility - specify

Decide if any protective equipment is needed (e.g. glasses, goggles, face shield, gloves (what type?), respiratory protection, other). Do you need to ensure other workers in the vicinity are not at risk from your activities (e.g. exposure to dust - if you need a mask those close by may also need one)?

Consider where stricter control regimes might be required (e.g. for work with carcinogens - rules are in the Departmental Safety Handbook).
2) **Reactive Chemical Hazards**

Where is there potential for loss of control (e.g. highly reactive substances, unstable substances, production of undesired substances)? There is a list of common reactive hazards in the Departmental Safety Handbook.

How will control be maintained?

What contingency arrangements are there to cover loss of control? (e.g. screening, relief venting).

3) **Flammable Hazards**

Approximate flash point and autoignition temperature should be found for all flammable substances used or produced.

Identify potential sources of ignition (e.g. flames, hot surfaces, friction, electricity, static).

Decide how sources of ignition will be eliminated or separation from sources of ignition will be maintained.

Determine what limits will be placed on amounts of flammable substances permitted in the work location.

4) **Pressure/Vacuum Hazards**

Identify where high or low pressures will be created. What controls are required to prevent explosion or implosion?

5) **Other Hazards**

Consider: Radiation (ionising and non-ionising), high and low temperatures, electricity, mechanical hazards (e.g. machinery).

Will unattended operation of equipment be permitted? (e.g. overnight running).

6) **Spillages**

Plan how you will deal with spillages or other accidental releases. There is a cleanup guide in the Organic Laboratory.

7) **Supervision**

Identify under what circumstances those carrying out the work will need to refer to their supervisor.

8) **Training**

Determine whether particular training is required.
Department of Chemistry Laboratory Risk Assessment

This form must be completed before work begins.

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<th>Names of those who will be involved</th>
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<th>Intended location of work (laboratory name or number)</th>
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<th>Intended start date</th>
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<th>Hazard identification - Describe those aspects of the work that could create significant risks</th>
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</table>
List the control measures that will be implemented to reduce the risks to an acceptable level

Will particular training be required?

How will spillages or other uncontrolled releases be dealt with?

How will the products and waste be disposed of?

Prepared by __________________________ Signature __________________________ Date __________

Approved by __________________________ Signature __________________________ Date __________

Others involved with the work with whom the assessment has been discussed:

Name____________________________ Signature________________________ Date __________

Name____________________________ Signature________________________ Date __________

Name____________________________ Signature________________________ Date __________

Record of Review

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Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
E) HEALTH AND SAFETY TRAINING

Health and safety training will be provided for staff and students as follows:

1) All postgraduate students carrying out laboratory-based research work will receive guidance in laboratory safety during a Safety Induction Lecture given by the Departmental Safety Adviser at the beginning of each session. For students starting projects at other times of the year, a video is available on the website which must be viewed as part of the induction process.

Records of postgraduate health and safety and other training will be kept in the student’s personal log.

Attendance at the Safety Induction Lecture (or viewing of the video) is a prerequisite for working in the Department’s laboratories. Students must be familiar with all safety issues surrounding their activities, normally achieved in discussion with supervisors.

3) Other health and safety training will be provided from time to time for staff and students.

F) HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTIONS

1) The Heads of Chemistry will commission health and safety inspections of the Department’s activities at least three times per year. The purpose of the inspections is to ascertain the extent of compliance by the Department with the health and safety arrangements described in this handbook.

2) Each inspection will be carried out by a team headed by the Departmental Safety Adviser. The other members of the team will be determined by the Heads of Chemistry.

3) The inspection team will be guided by a checklist based on the health and safety arrangements described in this handbook. Matters to be examined during the inspection will include (but will not be limited to):
   - Compliance with departmental procedures for specific hazards
   - Adequacy of documented risk assessments (particularly for work undertaken by undergraduate and postgraduate students)
   - Completeness of health and safety training records
   - Emergency response arrangements
   - Arrangements for inspection and maintenance of premises, plant and equipment and completeness of records of inspection and maintenance.

4) The inspection team will produce a report which is circulated to include Heads of Chemistry and Head of School. The report will include:
   (a) positive findings, as well as details of the location and significance of any failings discovered
   (b) recommendations for remedial action (including timescale and priorities)
   (c) suggestions as to who should carry out particular remedial actions.

   (The reporting process should not delay remedial measures or prevent immediate action during the inspection if there is a risk of serious injury or ill health.) The Heads of Chemistry will confirm the suggested remedial action.

5) A follow up inspection(s) will be arranged specifically to ensure that any necessary remedial action has been taken and is effective. A report on the follow up inspection will be made to the Heads of Chemistry but where attitudes towards safety policy are unsatisfactory, lab closure may be necessary.
G) UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

The University Health and Safety Policy says:

(a) Initially undergraduate students should be assumed to be untrained in all matters of health and safety.

(b) Each department should provide undergraduates with the training and supervision necessary to ensure their health and safety
   • While working in University premises
   • On University organised fieldwork
   • During University work elsewhere.

(c) Hazardous substances and equipment should not be introduced into undergraduate practical work until the risks associated with their use have been assessed and adequate safeguards provided.

(d) Written instructions to undergraduates about practical work must always draw attention to
   • The hazards of substances and equipment and
   • The safeguards that are provided.

Undergraduates should also be provided with appropriate training before practical work begins.

(e) Any independent work (e.g. as part of an “honours project”) should be subject to at least the standards of supervision applied to postgraduate work (see below).

An undergraduate’s perception of risk in a given situation may be very different from that of a member of staff. Staff will have learnt (often by direct personal experience) what the dangers are and what the consequences can be of not taking necessary precautions. Undergraduates might not even recognise the presence of a health and safety hazard, and even if they do, they are very likely to underestimate its potential to cause harm.

Those involved with undergraduate practicals should never assume that an undergraduate will have developed competence in health and safety matters before coming to the University. The assumption must be that new undergraduates are completely untrained in health and safety matters. It is the task of the department to assist them develop skills that will enable them to work safely and to provide an appropriate level of supervision while this development is taking place.

Practical work

1) The health and safety aspects of practical work should be incorporated into the academic instruction and not be treated as a separate topic.

2) Written instructions describing how to carry out a piece of practical work must contain any necessary health and safety information. Written procedures should always begin by identifying the main dangers associated with the work and the precautions which are to be employed. More details of the precautions should be described at the appropriate stage in the method.

3) If academic staff believe that there is no significant residual risk which requires the students to take special precautions, a statement to that effect must be made at the start of the method. The absence of significant risks should be mentioned and the way the practical was designed to bring this about could be explained. The purpose is to get students used to a routine in which health and safety is always addressed before any practical work commences.

5) Health and safety must always be discussed in pre-practical talks.

Independent Work

Undergraduate students carry out independent practical work as part of their honours year. While carrying out this work they must be supervised to at least the same extent as new postgraduates. In some circumstances much higher levels of supervision may be necessary. The preparation and agreement with the supervisor of an adequate risk assessment before any independent work begins is critical. (See Section H - “Postgraduate students”). On completion of practical projects, work areas must be cleared. Students must include a standard declaration form (Sign-off form available from the web - Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15)
POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS

The University Health and Safety Policy says

(a) Each department must make arrangements to provide postgraduate students with such supervision as is necessary to ensure their health and safety.

(b) The duty to supervise postgraduates is delegated by the University to the Heads of Chemistry and thence to the member of staff directly responsible for the postgraduate.

(c) New postgraduates should be trained in departmental health and safety policies and procedures.

(d) Supervisors must not discharge their duty to supervise by relying solely upon a postgraduate’s status or apparent competence. They must be able to demonstrate that they have exercised an active supervisory role.

(e) Active supervision does not usually mean constant attendance. Supervisors must ensure
   • Postgraduate projects are assessed for health and safety risks
   • Necessary precautions are agreed with the postgraduate (and in all but the most elementary circumstances are committed to writing)
   • Regular checks are carried out to ensure that the postgraduate is working to the agreed procedures
   • Postgraduates understand that significant alterations in agreed procedures must not be introduced without the supervisor’s knowledge.

(f) Each department must make formal arrangements to cover for the temporary absence of a postgraduate’s normal supervisor.

The relationship between supervisor and student is a critical factor in ensuring safety in postgraduate research. Supervisors must ensure that students are competent to carry out practical work safely and students must work in accordance with procedures agreed with their supervisors.

Some postgraduate students will have completed a first degree at Aberdeen and may already have demonstrated competence in health and safety matters to staff in the department. However staff will initially know very little about the abilities of students coming to Aberdeen from other institutions. These students will need to receive training in the department’s health and safety procedures and be under close supervision during the early stages of postgraduate study. (See also Section E in this handbook - “Health and Safety Training”.)

1) Supervisors must ensure that postgraduate students appreciate the dangers in the work they are to carry out and understand the precautions which should be taken. It is mandatory that supervisors require postgraduate students to produce written risk assessments for any laboratory work. The assessment must be approved by the supervisor before the work may begin. (See Section D in this handbook-“Risk Assessment”.)

2) Students must be made aware that unauthorised initiatives are not permitted. Students must at all times work within the scope of the risk assessment agreed with their supervisor and refer to their supervisor before making any significant changes.

3) Supervisors must tell their students where help and advice can be obtained when the supervisor is not available.

4) Whenever a supervisor will be absent from the Department for more than two working days, a replacement supervisor (normally the second or deputy supervisor, but other arrangements can be made if appropriate) must be appointed for the period of absence, and the students supervised by the absent member of staff must be informed of the arrangement.

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
5) On completion of practical projects, work areas must be cleared. Students must include a
standard declaration form (available from the web under
http://www.abdn.ac.uk/ncs/documents/Sign_Off_Form.pdf), signed by supervising staff that this
has been completed before a viva-voce examination can be arranged.

I) PREGNANCY – LABORATORY WORKERS

The University’s Maternity Policy can be found under:
http://www.abdn.ac.uk/safety/resources/personal/pregnancy/

In certain circumstances, where there could be a potential risk to your unborn child (for example from
exposure to certain pathogens, chemicals or radiation in the laboratory), it will be important that the
School is informed as soon as possible to enable us to carry out a review of your laboratory work and,
where necessary, ensure that measures are taken for your health and safety and that of your child.

Students should contact the Student Advice & Support Office who will contact the School on your behalf
to ask that a specific risk assessment be undertaken. See also http://www.abdn.ac.uk/infohub/support/

Members of staff should contact their Human Resources Adviser who will then inform the School on
your behalf.

The University provides guidance to Schools on health and safety issues for new and expectant mothers.
Once the School has been informed, we will arrange to carry out a risk assessment with you to identify
any relevant risks associated with your laboratory and to manage these risks for your protection. The
School may also consult the University’s Health & Safety Adviser when completing the risk assessment.

J) ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING

Staff and students should report accidents, and near misses, as soon as possible to their immediate
supervisor. The following must be reported:
• Any incident in which anyone is hurt (regardless of how minor the injury might appear at the time and
  regardless of whether they need medical treatment).
• Any incident in which someone could have been hurt (but in which perhaps chance or “good luck”
  prevented injury). These incidents are sometimes referred to as near-misses.

There are several reasons for reporting accidents. The most important is to enable us to take action to
prevent a similar accident happening in the future (perhaps with more severe consequences). We may
also need to report the incident to the Health and Safety Executive or to our insurers.

Procedure

1) An online accident report form is available through the following web link;
   http://www.abdn.ac.uk/safety/general/accidents/

2) The form must be completed and signed by the immediate supervisor of the injured person or the
   person in charge of the area where the incident happened (and not by the injured person).

3) Completed forms must be sent to the University Safety Adviser within 48 hours of the accident. A
   copy must also be sent to the Departmental Safety Adviser. Note that this will occur automatically if
   his email address (r.ebel@abdn.ac.uk) is entered into the respective field.

4) Serious accidents must be reported immediately to the University Safety Adviser by telephone
   (Extension 3894). The University Safety Adviser will ensure that the Health and Safety Executive
   and our insurers are notified if this is necessary. Any accident involving ionising radiation must be
   reported by telephone to the University’s Radiation Protection Adviser. This is provided to the
   University by NHS Grampian Radiation Protection Service. Services include specialist advice and
   assistance with the use of sources of ionising and non-ionising radiations:
   Biomedical Physics Building, Foresterhill
   Telephone 01224-553109 or 01224-553209

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
5) The member of staff responsible for the injured person should initiate an investigation into the accident to discover its cause. They should contact the Departmental Safety Adviser for assistance if required.

6) If the accident is reportable to the Health and Safety Executive (the University Safety Adviser will inform the Department if it is), the Heads of Chemistry must receive a copy of the accident report and the results of the investigation into the accident.

K) FIRST AID ARRANGEMENTS
First aid arrangements in the Department are co-ordinated by the Departmental Health & Safety Advisor, who will
- Ensure there are an adequate number of qualified first aiders among the staff in the Department and that notices are posted stating who they are;
- Ensure there are adequate first aid materials available throughout the Department;

Emergency procedures are given in Part 3.

L) INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF PREMISES, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
The following equipment in the Department requires periodic inspection and maintenance if it is not to become a source of danger to staff, students and members of the public. The Technical Resources Officer is responsible for ensuring that inspection and maintenance is carried out and that appropriate records are maintained. Further details are given elsewhere in this handbook.

- Breathing apparatus
- Centrifuges
- Electrical equipment

M) IONISING AND NON-IONISING RADIATION
All workers who use ionising radiation must wear monitor badges. These are obtained from Dr Harrison. Unless the period of work is very short, for example an Honours project, a medical examination will be arranged. Full-time badge holders must inform Dr Harrison one month before they leave the Department so that a final blood test may be arranged.

1. RADIOCHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS
The Department is no longer licensed for work with radioactive isotopes, and no such work can be undertaken within the Department.

2. X-RAY EQUIPMENT
For the powder X-ray equipment permission must be sought from Prof J. Skakle and for single-crystal equipment from Dr W. Harrison or Prof J. Skakle. Only trained personnel may use the equipment. Training may be obtained from:

Dr W. Harrison, Prof J. M.S. Skakle.

Access to the X-ray laboratories is restricted to users (who must wear monitor badges). Log books must always be signed legibly.

The x-ray equipment is provided with shielding and interlocks to prevent accidental exposure. It is forbidden to disable or tamper with them.
Anyone wishing to use any electrical equipment at more than 5 kV must first consult Dr Harrison.

3. LASERS

Persons working with, or about to work with, lasers other than Class 1 must obtain a Laser Code of Practice from the Departmental safety adviser and make themselves familiar with its contents. All lasers must be registered with the University Radiation Protection Adviser (Biomedical Physics Building, Foresterhill, Telephone 01224-553109 or 01224-553209)

4. UV RADIATION

Ultra-violet (UV) radiation lies in the wavelength range 100-400 nm. The action of UV radiation on the eye is acute and it is absorbed in the outer layers of the eye, the cornea and the conjunctiva. Conjunctivitis results 3-12 hours post-exposure and lasts for several days. Suitable eye protection must always be worn whenever there is a possibility of direct exposure to UV radiation.

1) UV radiation occurs in welding operations, glass blowing with silica, photochemical experiments, chromatography, etc. In each case the source must be properly shielded.

2) Where protective screens are fitted, they must not be removed.

3) Note that sun-glasses are not sufficient protection for eyes. Long term skin effects can also result from severe exposure leading to cancerous conditions. Additionally, in the short term, irradiation of the skin of the face, hands and forearms can cause erythema (reddening of the skin). This is most easily prevented by use of a face shield and protective gloves if direct exposure is likely.

4) Attention must be paid to the danger of ozone production. Its TLV (threshold limit value) is low (0.1 ppm or 0.2 mg m⁻³) and the gas is readily detected by its characteristic odour. Efficient ventilation and/or continuous flushing of the optical path with nitrogen will remove this hazard.

5) Warning signs must be used at every UV installation.

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
Part 3: DEPARTMENTAL PROCEDURES FOR SPECIFIC HAZARDS

ACCESS TO THE DEPARTMENT AND ITS FACILITIES

Access To The Department

The North and South Entrances are open from 08.00 to 18.00 hours Monday to Friday. Access outwith these periods is by swipe access. Exceptions to this rule are made for evening and weekend lectures and social events.

Working Hours and out-of-hours work

The normal working hours of the Department are defined as being between 07.00 and 20.00 hours, Monday to Friday. Work in the Department outwith these hours (“out-of-hours work”) is subject to the following conditions:

1. Each person enters in the log book (located at the desk in the South entrance) his/her time of arrival, principal location and time of departure. Anyone already in the building and intending to stay after 20.00 hours must also sign the book. Note that every member of the Chemistry department, regardless of the location, should use the log book at the South entrance, not the one at the North entrance.

2. Experimental work may be performed only if there is at least one other research worker within earshot.

3. Operations must be well-tried and not especially hazardous. Examples are routine use of spectrometers and other instruments, titrations with dilute solutions, recrystallisations.

4. Switching off the apparatus is always the responsibility of the user. A thorough check must be made on gas, electricity and water supplies. Windows must be closed and all unnecessary lights switched off.

Provided that the relevant member of staff accepts responsibility in advance, some relaxation of Rule 2 is allowable in respect of operations such as routine use of spectrometers and other measuring equipment.

Visitors

A Chemistry Department contains many hazards and it follows that unnecessary visitors should be discouraged. In view of our legal responsibilities, it is advisable to keep visitors away from laboratories and other hazardous areas whenever possible.

Normally, children under 16 years of age must be supervised by an adult at all times during any visit to the Department and may only enter the following areas:

(a) Entrance halls, corridors and common rooms
(b) Lecture theatres and lecture rooms
(c) Offices, excluding those containing potentially dangerous chemicals or equipment
(d) Toilets.

Exceptions to the above restrictions are made for supervised educational visits. Cats, dogs (apart from guide dogs) etc. may not be brought into the Department.

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
**Contractors**

All contractors and their operatives must comply with "Contractors - General Code of Practice" issued by the Estates Section of the University of Aberdeen. The Chemistry Department is a hazardous area and contractors must advise the Technical Resources Officer, Mrs Jan Walker (Meston G29, Tel 2942) before any work is commenced. (See page 38)

**Lectures and demonstrations**

*Any member of staff intending to use a lecture demonstration* should consult the Departmental Safety Adviser to ascertain the suitability of the experiment before carrying out the demonstration. Safety spectacles and shields must be used at the appropriate times.

**ACCESS TO HEIGHTS**

*Storage above head height*

Every year, several people in the University are injured after falling while using an unsuitable means of access to reach storage above head height. The “unsuitable means of access” is often a chair or a table. It is particularly important in a laboratory, where the consequences of a fall can be severe, that a suitable means of access is used. Access to storage above head height should normally be by a step ladder or a “kick stool”. Chairs (and particularly swivel chairs) should never be used.

**BUILDING WORKS**

The fabric of the building occupied by the Department and the installed services (electricity, water, gas etc.) are the responsibility of the Estates Section.

1) Anyone who notices any parts of the building which are unsafe and need to be repaired should contact the Technical Resources Officer, who will contact Estates.

   Any urgent matters should be notified directly to Estates on their 24 hour emergency telephone number (27)3939.

2) Any alterations to the building or to the installed services must be carried out by Estates. This is essential to ensure:
   - compliance with building regulations and fire regulations
   - installed services are not disturbed
   - any asbestos in the building is not disturbed (Many buildings in the University contain asbestos - it is perfectly safe as long as it is not disturbed)

Anyone wishing to carry out any work which might affect the fabric of the building (e.g. running cables, fixing items to the walls) should contact the Technical Resources Officer, Mrs Jan Walker (Meston G29, Tel 2942) who will then contact Estates and discuss how best to proceed.

**CENTRIFUGES**

The major hazards associated with centrifuges are:
- Physical contact between the operator and the rotating head
- Mechanical breakage of rotors caused by corrosion or use in excess of manufacturer’s recommended limits
- Severe vibration caused by an unbalanced rotor.

A rotor can be subject to the same stresses that occur in high speed aircraft. The periphery of a 10cm rotor travelling at 50,000 rpm is travelling at over 1,100 miles per hour. The rotor is stressed by every acceleration / deceleration cycle and undergoes measurable stretching each time it accelerates. Mechanical breakage of unbalanced rotors and the vibration resulting from an unbalanced rotor can cause extensive and expensive damage as well as having potential to cause severe injury to anyone in the same room as the centrifuge.

*Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15*
To prevent injury centrifuges should be
1) Used in the correct manner and
2) Regularly inspected and maintained.

**Correct use of centrifuges**

1) Except for small, benchtop models, centrifuges may be operated only by people authorised by the academic in charge of the instrument.

2) The centrifuge lid must be closed whenever the rotor is in motion and must be interlocked so it cannot be opened when the rotor is in motion

3) Do not stop the rotor by hand or indirectly by the application of an implement to the rotor. Stop the centrifuge by returning the control to zero, not by switching off the power supply.

4) If there is any indication of malfunction, stop the machine immediately and contact the Technical Resources Officer.

5) Follow the manufacturer’s instructions, particularly regarding balancing tolerances and operating speeds for different rotors. Note that balancing by volume is not suitable for dense solutions (e.g. sucrose must not be balanced with the same volume of water)

6) Before starting a run, inspect the rotor and tube caps for signs of corrosion or cracks. Never use faulty parts

7) Ensure that the outsides of containers are clear and free of drops of liquid before placing them into the rotors (the drops of liquid could be a cause of corrosion). If any liquid is spilt into a centrifuge or onto a rotor it is crucial that it is removed immediately and the equipment cleaned using an appropriate method.

8) Never leave a centrifuge while it is accelerating. Many faults occur during the acceleration phase of a run. If you are present, you can immediately turn the machine off.

9) Always clean and dry the rotor and the centrifuge carefully after use. It is important to remove all traces of materials that could promote corrosion or stress cracking. Mild detergent (e.g. Tepol), possibly with gentle brushing, is all that is required for cleaning. Avoid scratching a rotor.

10) Always leave the lid “ajar” when the centrifuge is not in use.

11) If you are unfamiliar with the operation of any machine, seek assistance.

**Inspection and maintenance of centrifuges**

The Technical Resources Officer has overall responsibility for co-ordinating the regular inspection and maintenance of the centrifuges in the department.

**CHEMICAL SAFETY**

Anyone working with chemicals of any sort must ensure **before the work commences** that they:

- understand the hazards associated with the chemicals
- know what precautions should be taken

The main hazards of chemicals are:

- the toxic effects of chemicals if they enter the body
- the corrosive effects of some chemicals if they come into contact with human tissue
- the flammable nature of some chemicals
- the reactive nature of some chemicals - often when incompatible chemicals come together

These hazards need to be considered during:

- storage of chemicals
- use of chemicals
- disposal of chemical waste

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Consider also what will be done if there is a spillage (or other uncontrolled release) of a chemical.

**Hazard Data Sheets**

It is a legal requirement that the supplier of a chemical must provide a hazard data (MSDS) sheet to the purchaser of the chemical. If you have purchased a chemical and do not have the hazard data sheet, contact the supplier and request one. Safety information may also be obtained from the collection in the stores and from Crone’s *Substances Hazardous to Health* which is available as hardcopy in the organic teaching laboratory and as a CD-ROM in room 154. The Department’s Home Page has links to a number of safety databases, the most useful being the Sigma-Aldrich website. A Google search is also a good way of finding safety data. Safety and first aid manuals are also available in the Organic Laboratory. Some specific hazards are listed in Appendices 2-4 of this manual.

Unless the chemical is one whose properties are well known to the user, it is essential to consult a hazard data sheet. Supervisors should get their students into the habit of consulting hazard data sheets as part of the process of carrying out risk assessments.

**RISK ASSESSMENT**

Risk assessments must always take account of the risks created by any chemicals which are used. (See section D - “Risk assessment” for details of how risk assessments should be carried out.) Risk assessments must always address

- storage of chemicals
- use of chemicals - toxic and reactive hazards
- disposal of waste
- actions to be taken in event of a spillage.

The wide range of chemicals which are used in the Department means that it is not possible in this handbook to provide anything other than very general guidance on precautions which should be taken. Supervisors of those using chemicals are responsible for ensuring that hazards are identified and that necessary precautions are taken. The principle that it is those controlling the work who should determine how it is carried out safely is well established in law.

The Department’s Laboratory Risk Assessment Prompt Sheet (see section D - “Risk assessment”) identifies matters which should be considered in determining how chemicals should be used safely.

**STORAGE OF CHEMICALS**

1) All chemicals (either in the stores or in the laboratory) must be correctly labelled. Materials purchased from suppliers should already be correctly labelled. When solutions are prepared in the laboratory or when chemicals are dispensed or repacked, they must be clearly labelled and any hazards indicated with appropriate hazard symbol labels.

- Correct chemical names are required (E.g. labelling a bottle only as “solution A” would not be acceptable. What would happen if the bottle leaked or was knocked over when the person who made up the solution was away from the Department?)
- Durable labels are required (E.g. felt pen on glass is not acceptable).
- Where exact identity of contents is unknown, container should be labelled with list of major constituents.
- Hazard symbol labels are available from the Stores.

3) When making arrangements for storing chemicals consider the effects of two chemicals coming into contact if there was a spillage or a leak. With some incompatible chemicals violent reactions can occur if they combine under uncontrolled conditions. With other chemicals uncontrolled mixing can result in the production of highly toxic gases or fumes. Chemicals must be stored so that they cannot possibly accidentally come into contact with incompatible chemicals. A list of incompatible chemicals is given in Appendices 3 and 4.

3) Bottles containing liquids must always be placed in bottle carriers when being transported to/from storage areas which are outside the laboratory.

4) For storage of highly flammable liquids see the separate section in this handbook.

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BENZENE

Apart from exceptional cases which must be sanctioned by the Head of the Chemistry, the use of benzene in teaching laboratories is banned. It is no longer held as a stock chemical in Stores. Its use in research laboratories should be avoided as far as possible and all operations involving its use must be carried out in accordance with the regulations on carcinogens (q.v.). Research students and other research staff must obtain the permission of their supervisors before using benzene.

MERCURY

The high and cumulative nature of the toxicity of mercury vapour and its wide use justify its separate mention here. Unless absolutely essential, it should not be left in open vessels. Wherever possible, trays should be used to contain spillages. Contaminated mercury awaiting purification should be kept under dilute sulphuric acid. In case of spillage, immediate action must be taken to recover as much mercury as possible by mechanical means. Any droplets collected in cracks in benches and floors should then be treated with the "MERCURISORB KIT" (obtainable from the main store) or should be amalgamated with zinc dust. The spill must be recorded in the Incident Book (q.v.)

Cold traps must always be used when mercury-vapour diffusion pumps are installed in high vacuum equipment.

CARCINOGENS

The procedures in this section are mandatory for work with Category 1 and Category 2 carcinogens.

Carcinogens are divided into three categories.

- **Category 1**: These are substances known to be carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to establish a causal association between human exposure to a substance and the development of cancer. If purchased from a supplier they will be marked:
  - T; R45 MAY CAUSE CANCER or
  - T; R49 MAY CAUSE CANCER BY INHALATION

- **Category 2**: These are substances which should be regarded as if they are carcinogenic to man. There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to a substance may result in the development of cancer, generally on the basis of appropriate long-term animal studies and other relevant information. If purchased from a supplier they will be marked:
  - T; R45 MAY CAUSE CANCER or
  - T; R49 MAY CAUSE CANCER BY INHALATION

- **Category 3**: These are substances which cause concern for man owing to possible carcinogenic effects but in respect of which the available information is not adequate for making a satisfactory assessment. There is some evidence from appropriate animal studies, but this is insufficient to place the substance in Category 2. If purchased from a supplier they will be marked:
  - Xn; R40 POSSIBLE RISK OF IRREVERSIBLE EFFECTS

1) Carcinogenic chemicals should not be used for purposes for which a satisfactory non-carcinogenic substitute is available.

2) The use of carcinogens for teaching purposes should be avoided. If it is considered that their use in a teaching procedure is unavoidable, the need for their use and the conditions of use must be reviewed annually. The written permission of the Heads of Chemistry must be obtained before first use of any carcinogen for teaching and each year thereafter.

3) Work with carcinogens must be conducted in accordance with WRITTEN procedures which are derived from the risk assessment for the work. Risk assessments for work with carcinogens should always consider:
   - processes which can produce aerosols or vapour containing a carcinogen
   - manipulation of carcinogens likely to result in dust formation

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storage and manipulation of carcinogenic gases, volatile carcinogens and compounds which
decompose spontaneously, evolving carcinogens
weighing of carcinogens and the preparation of solutions containing them
the possible effects of static electricity during handling of powders
changing traps and exhaust filters
response to a spillage or other uncontrolled release of a carcinogen
decontamination of work areas and equipment
disposal of waste

4) Carcinogens should be handled only in suitable designated areas with adequate equipment for their
containment.
  - Designated areas should be marked clearly.
  - Access to designated areas should be restricted to those carrying out the work.
  - The numbers of those involved in the work and entering the designated areas should be kept as
    low as possible.
  - Effective methods must be devised to ensure people not involved in the work do not enter
designated areas

5) If small samples of carcinogenic materials need to be taken to non-designated areas (e.g. for
specialised analysis), samples should be clearly marked as carcinogens and be carried in robust
sealed containers. The same stringent precautions as are required in designated areas should be
observed in non designated areas.

6) Carcinogens should be kept segregated from all other chemicals in a locked cupboard clearly labelled
“Chemical carcinogens”.

7) Protective clothing required should be specified and be worn at all times.
  - Protective clothing must be disposable and must be disposed of in the same manner as the
carcinogen itself.
  - Contaminated clothing must not be sent for laundering. (ANY PROCEDURE WHICH
    CAUSES CONTAMINATION OF PROTECTIVE CLOTHING IS UNSATISFACTORY AND
    MUST BE IMPROVED.)
  - Protective clothing which has been worn in a designated area is potentially contaminated and
    must not leave the designated area except for disposal.

8) Standards of personal hygiene in any laboratory should always be high. When working with
carcinogens it is particularly important to ensure that the highest standards are maintained
  - No eating, drinking, or applying of cosmetics is permitted in the laboratory
  - There should be no mouth pipetting
  - Any exposed cut or abrasion of the skin must be covered with an appropriate surgical dressing
    before commencing work or putting on protective clothing
  - Hands should be washed and dried with disposable towels before leaving the laboratory

9) Decontamination methods for experimental residues and laboratory equipment should ensure
complete chemical conversion into non-carcinogenic substances. Written instructions for cleaning
and decontamination of equipment must be prepared. Decontamination and cleaning of equipment
should be carried out in the designated area.

10) Written procedures for disposal of waste must be prepared. Contaminated material which cannot be
decontaminated should be double bagged in sealed plastic bags, clearly labelled with contents and
carcinogenic nature of hazardous substances and then passed to the Technical Resources Officer who
will arrange disposal by licensed waste contractors.

11) Any sharps (e.g. needles, broken glass) must be placed in plastic sharps containers and passed to the
Technical Resources Officer (Meston G29) for disposal by incineration.

The following classes of compounds contain known carcinogens:

1. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, in particular: 3,4-benzpyrene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 1,2,5,6-
dibenzanthracene, 1,2- and 3,4-benzacridines.

2. Some aromatic amines and related compounds: Category 1 carcinogens 2-naphthylamine,
benzidine, 4-aminobiphenyl, 4-nitrobiphenyl and their salts. Category 2 carcinogens include 1-

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naphthylamine, toluidines, di-m-anisidine (3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine), dichlorobenzidine, and their salts.

3. **N-nitroso compounds**  All compounds of the type R.N.(NO)R’ are potential carcinogens and should be handled as such.

4. **Biological alkylating agents**  Examples are β-propiolactone, nitrogen mustards, ethyleneimine and compounds containing aziridine groups, and methyl iodide.

**ETHERS AND FORMATION OF ORGANIC PEROXIDES**

1) Certain chemicals form explosive peroxides when allowed limited access to air and exposure to light. They should therefore be stored in dark bottles with the air space above the liquid kept to a minimum. Bottles containing these chemicals should not be topped up as this can lead to the accumulation of peroxides in the bottle. A list of common peroxide forming chemicals and their risks is given in Appendix 5.

2) Do not attempt to distil the low boiling point aliphatic ethers nearly to dryness because this concentrates the peroxides and can cause dangerous detonation.

3) Opened bottles should be tested before use and at least at 6-monthly intervals. Test strips to enable testing for peroxides can be obtained from the Stores.

   Date and result of tests must be recorded on a label on the bottle along with the name of the person carrying out the test.

   Date of opening of a new bottle should be recorded on a label on the bottle.

4) Peroxide can be removed from ether by washing with acidified ferrous sulphate, or by passing the ether over alumina. It should be noted that on prolonged storage of ethers the peroxides, mainly hydroperoxides, which are initially formed may be converted into secondary products, such as dialkyl peroxides. These products (also explosive) are difficult to detect.

5) Di-isopropyl ether presents an extremely severe peroxide hazard. Its structure is such that peroxidation is very rapid and the hydroperoxide settles out as a readily detonated crystalline solid. The maximum permissible storage time is one month unopened and one week opened. A crystalline deposit near the stopper is a danger sign. If this is seen do not attempt to open the bottle, but consult the Technical Resources Officer about disposal.
COMPUTER WORKSTATIONS

Those working with keyboards and computer display screens for prolonged periods as a significant part of their normal work can be exposed to a number of health hazards. The principal hazard relates to the arms. The problems, which can develop, are referred to as WRULDs (Work related upper limb disorders). They were previously referred to as RSI (Repetitive strain injuries). Applying ergonomic principles to the design, selection and installation of computer equipment, the design of the workplace, and the organisation of the task can readily control the risks.

The risk is only significant for those who use computer workstations intensively for a large part of each working day. Staff and students who are identified as being in this category, or who feel they may be at risk will have their workstations assessed for compliance with workstation standards. They will also receive instruction on how to use their workstations correctly.

The Technical Resources Officer, Mrs Paula Craib and Mr Brian Paterson have been appointed workstation assessor for the Department and will determine whose workstations need to be assessed and will then carry out the assessments.

COMPRESSED GASES

The main hazards associated with cylinders of compressed gas are:
- Those related to the explosive release of energy stored in a cylinder in event of an uncontrolled discharge (cylinders can become jet propelled).
- Those related to the mass of the cylinder (cylinders are tall, thin and heavy; they can inflict damage and injury if they fall over).
- Those related to the properties of the gas stored in the cylinder (e.g. flammable, asphyxiating, toxic, corrosive, oxidant).

STORAGE OF CYLINDERS

1) All cylinders not in use (i.e. not connected to equipment) should be stored outside the building in the cylinder store in the quadrangle.

2) The Technical Resources Officer is responsible for the cylinder store who will ensure that
   - access to the store is controlled and that it is kept locked when access is not required
   - cylinders in the store are correctly secured in a vertical position (acetylene and propane in particular should never under any circumstances be placed horizontally either in storage or in use)
   - cylinders in the store are segregated in accordance with industry guidelines (to help limit the consequences in event of a leak of gas or a fire)
   - stock is rotated so that oldest stock is used first
   - nothing other than cylinders is kept in the store.

MOVEMENT OF CYLINDERS

1) Cylinders must be transported only when secured vertically in a cylinder trolley, and only by a designated member of the technical staff.

2) Within the cylinder store and in the laboratory cylinders should be “milk churned” to get them into position. Cylinders must never be rolled along the ground.

3) Cylinders should not be transported with the pressure regulator attached unless on a trolley specifically designed for this purpose.

4) While moving cylinders out of the store or into position in the laboratory, always keep unsecured vertical cylinders under your direct control - never turn your back on a free-standing cylinder. The consequences of it falling over can be severe.

5) Anyone handling gas cylinders should wear protective footwear and industrial gloves.

6) Cylinders must always travel unaccompanied in lifts. The transport of cylinders in lifts ideally requires two people, one to load the cylinder into the cage, the other to summon the lift to its

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destination. A sign prohibiting entry to the lift must be displayed prominently on the cylinder while it is in transit, in case someone at another floor also summons the lift.

A leak in any type of cylinder could cause the air in a lift car to become unbreathable. If this were to happen while a lift was stuck between floors, the consequences could be fatal. Anyone who has seen the bursting disc of a carbon dioxide cylinder fail (and it can happen without warning) will know how rapidly carbon dioxide can flood out of a cylinder and would not want to have been in a confined space with the cylinder with no immediate means of escape.

USE OF CYLINDERS

1) All cylinders in a laboratory must be mounted vertically on a stand or secured to the bench or to the wall. Acetylene and propane must never be used or stored in a horizontal position.

2) Cylinders should be fitted with a regulator valve of the correct type (e.g. it is not safe to fit a nitrogen regulator to an oxygen cylinder). The cylinder key should be secured to the gauge so it is always available to enable an emergency cut off.

3) Regulators should be replaced according to the following policy:
   - low pressure regulators (up to 0-5 bar) should be replaced early in year six of usage
   - high pressure regulators (0-10 bar and above) should be replaced in the middle of year five of usage

4) Do not use excessive force on valves and gauges. If a cylinder valve cannot be opened readily, it should be returned to the supplier.

5) Never use oil or grease on any part of a valve or regulator. Do not use PTFE tape on any part of a compressed gas system. If a gas tight seal cannot be obtained, change the fittings.

6) Always open valves slowly. Rapid opening may result in an explosion.

7) Check your equipment regularly for leaks. Always use the proprietary liquids which are intended for detecting leaks. (Do not get into the habit of using soap and water. Some soaps contain fats which react violently with oxygen.)

8) Regulator valves are not intended for use with low flow rates and low back pressures. Always use a needle valve to control gas flow from the low pressure side. These can be obtained from BOC as “fine control valves”, the thread depending on the gas to be controlled.

9) All connections should be secure; a "jubilee" clip is ideal. A safety valve of some form is advisable to prevent high pressure being applied to your apparatus.

10) Gas supplies feeding a source of ignition (e.g. a welding or glass working torch) must be fitted with non-return valves or explosion preventers.

11) After use, always shut off the gas at the cylinder valve, and release the pressure in the gauges before finally shutting all valves. Do not rely on the regulator to stop the gas flow for more than brief periods.

12) Understand the hazardous properties of the compressed gases you are using (e.g. flammability, toxicity).

13) Cylinders containing flammable gases have some part painted red.

14) Cylinders containing flammable gases should not be used within 2 metres of any source of ignition.

15) There should be no unprotected electrical equipment within a cone rising at an angle of 25° to the vertical from the connexions of any hydrogen cylinder in use.

16) Acetylene cylinders must always be kept vertical and upright. Any acetylene cylinder that has been lying horizontally must be stored vertically and upright for 24 hours before use. Flashback arrestors must be used with acetylene. The maximum recommended pressure of acetylene in rubber hose is 15psi. Copper fittings or tubing must never be used for acetylene.
CONTRACTORS

Any staff member planning to bring contractors into the Department should contact the Technical Resources Officer, Mrs Jan Walker (Meston G29, Tel 2942) in advance to agree any precautions which might be required.

In particular, contractors must never be allowed to undertake any work in the Department without consulting the Technical Resources Officer.

This is to ensure that

- Contractors’ staff do not endanger their own health and safety by entering laboratories without taking necessary precautions and
- Contractors do not endanger the health and safety of Departmental staff and students by carrying out works in an inappropriate manner.

This applies both to contractors working directly for the Department and to contractors brought in by Estates to carry out works on the fabric of the building.

CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

The hazards arising from the use of low temperature liquefied gases (cryogenic fluids) are:

- Asphyxiation from oxygen deficient atmospheres (This is a problem particularly in poorly ventilated confined spaces)
- Fire in oxygen enriched atmospheres (While obviously a problem with liquid oxygen, it can also be a problem with liquid nitrogen and liquid helium. Near the surface of liquid nitrogen or liquid helium it is possible for oxygen to be condensed from the atmosphere causing localised oxygen enrichment.)
- Cold burns from the intense cold (The damage to the skin is similar to that caused by heat burns. The eyes are particularly vulnerable to damage.)
- Over pressurisation from the large volume expansion ratio from liquid to gas on evaporation.
- The effects of very low temperatures on materials, (E.g. normally ductile materials can become brittle, methods of jointing need careful consideration because of possible differential rates of contraction.)

STORAGE OF BULK STOCKS OF CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

1) Bulk stock of liquid nitrogen is stored in Loading Bay No 1.
2) The Technical Resources Officer is responsible for ensuring that
   - the storage area is maintained in a satisfactory condition
   - necessary personal protective equipment is available
   - appropriate warning notices are posted
   - equipment used for storage is suitable for purpose and is maintained in good condition

TRANSPORT OF CRYOGENIC FLUIDS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT

Cryogenic fluids must never be transported in lifts accompanied by people. A lift cage is a confined space. If the lift were to become trapped between floors for a period it is possible that evaporation of the fluid could cause the air to become unbreathable. Warning notices to this effect are posted in the lifts in the Department.

The transport of large vessels in lifts ideally requires two people, one to load the vessel into the cage, the other to summon the lift to its destination. An additional sign prohibiting entry to the lift must be displayed prominently on the vessel while it is in transit, in case someone at another floor also summons the lift.

USE OF CRYOGENIC FLUIDS

1) No one should work with cryogenic fluids until they have been thoroughly instructed and trained in the nature of the hazards and the precautions to be taken. The hazards associated with cryogenic fluids will not be readily apparent to someone who has not received appropriate training.

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Those working with cryogenic fluids must be aware of the first aid treatment for cold burns. The numbing effect of very low temperatures makes it possible for someone to suffer a burn without noticing, for example by touching a cold metal surface.

2) If contact with the cryogenic fluid is possible, eye protection (or preferably a full face visor) must be worn. Other protective clothing should be worn depending on the risk associated with the work. Clothing should be non-absorbent and not have features which could trap a spillage of fluid (e.g. open pockets, turnups on trousers). Watches and jewellery which could trap cryogenic fluid close to the skin should not be worn.

If small volumes of cryogenic liquids are to be used, it is better not to wear gloves, unless there is the possibility of contact with very cold surfaces. In such cases the gloves should ideally be “Cryo-gloves”. (These are gloves which are specially designed for low temperature work.) If other gloves are used they should be non-absorbent leather gloves and they should be a loose fit so they can easily be removed if fluid should splash into them. Gauntlet gloves should not be used as they increase the likelihood of a spillage going into the glove. Rubber gloves must never be worn.

3) If liquid oxygen is to be used, equipment must be scrupulously clean as dirt, oil or grease can pose a serious fire or explosion hazard. Any jointing materials must also be oxygen-compatible.

With other cryogenic fluids it is also good practice to use oxygen-compatible materials.

4) Materials used in experiments involving cryogenic fluids must be chosen with care. The most significant considerations are those of brittle fracture and ensuring that joints are suitable for the temperatures which will be established.

5) Avoid situations where oxygen can condense in liquid nitrogen. Open Dewars which are topped up with liquid nitrogen over prolonged periods should be emptied out weekly. Cold traps in vacuum lines must be under vacuum before being cooled with liquid nitrogen. They must also be allowed to warm up again before being opened to the atmosphere.

6) Always ensure that lids or stoppers are loose enough to prevent the build-up of pressure.

LABORATORY SUPERVISORS

Laboratory Supervisors (or laboratory custodians) are responsible for the safe and orderly running of laboratories and are authorised to enforce compliance with safety regulations. The name of the custodian is posted prominently at the entrance to each laboratory. The principal duties are:

- Enforce wearing of lab coats and safety glasses.
- Ensure there is no eating and drinking in laboratories.
- Ensure overnight permits are in order.
- Ensure risk assessments are in order.
- Maintain laboratories in a tidy, safe condition and foster good laboratory practice.
- Report defects to the Technical Resources Officer.
- Enforce rules on carcinogens.
- Enforce 50 litre limit per room of highly flammable liquids, including solvent waste and small bottles.
- Ensure proper storage of highly flammable liquids, i.e. highly flammable liquids are only to be kept in the designated cabinets, not on the open bench or in fume cupboards.
- Ensure highly flammable liquids are not kept in non-spark-proofed refrigerators.
- Rectify deficiencies noted during safety inspections.
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

The main hazards arising from the use of electrical equipment are
- Electric shock
- Fire caused by overheated conductors
- Explosion due to a spark in a flammable atmosphere

To prevent electricity becoming a source of harm, electrical equipment should be
1) installed correctly and be suitable for the application
2) used correctly
3) maintained in good condition

SELECTION AND INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

1) The electrical installation in the building up to and including the electrical sockets or other point of
supply is the responsibility of the University’s Estates Section. No one other than Estates electricians
or their contractors should interfere with the electrical installation or attempt to carry out repairs.

Anyone who needs changes made to the installation or believes part of it may be faulty should
contact the Technical Resources Officer.

2) Electrical equipment must be suitable for the area in which it will be used. Particular care is needed
when selecting equipment for use
- outdoors
- in areas where there is water
- in places where electrolytes or saline solutions are used
- in cold rooms
- in places of high humidity
- in places where flammable atmospheres might develop

It is unlikely that “normal” electrical equipment will be suitable for any of these conditions. Anyone
wanting to use electrical equipment in one of the above environments or any other hazardous
environment should contact the Faculty Electronic Workshop for advice on the selection and
installation of suitable equipment.

3) Any electrical equipment brought into the Department must be tested for electrical safety before
being put into use. This includes equipment brought from home as well as equipment received from
other University departments. Contact the Technical Resources Officer to arrange testing.

4) Three pin plugs and other electrical connections should be fitted only by competent persons. (If you
are in any doubt as to whether you are a competent person, then you are not!) Contact the Technical
Resources Officer if you need assistance with the fitting of plugs and other connections.
CORRECT USE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

1) Carry out a visual inspection of any electrical equipment before connecting it to the electrical supply. (Look for any obvious damage such as frayed cables and damaged plugs.)

2) If any equipment is faulty, disconnect it from the supply and take steps to prevent anyone else using it. (Place a notice on both the equipment and on the plug.) Make arrangements to have the equipment repaired by contacting the electronics workshop. You will need to obtain a form from the Technical Resources Officer.

3) Always replace a blown fuse by a fuse of the correct rating. (A 13 amp fuse will be too large for most items of equipment.) If the replacement fuse should blow, the equipment should be regarded as faulty and not reconnected to the power supply until the fault has been repaired.

4) Do not use multiway plug-in adapters with electrical equipment. They can lead to overloading of sockets. Power only one piece of equipment from each socket. If there are not enough sockets available, arrange to get some more installed.

5) Only attempt to repair electrical equipment if you are competent to do so. When carrying out repairs always disconnect the equipment from the supply by pulling out the plug. Take steps to prevent anyone plugging it in again while you are carrying out the repair.

MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

1) The Technical Resources Officer is responsible for co-ordinating the programme for inspection and testing of electrical equipment.

2) The Technical Resources Officer will
   • Determine the frequency of inspection and test for the different types of electrical equipment in the department
   • Ensure that inspection and test is carried out at the specified intervals
   • Ensure that equipment is marked with a green and white sticker to indicate that it has been inspected or tested. The date of the test must be marked on the sticker.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES

The formation of peroxides in ethers is mentioned elsewhere. General precautions to be taken when handling potentially explosive materials are:

1. Avoid handling the material in the dry state.
2. Avoid friction, blows and hard tools (use wood or soft metals).
3. Do not store in glass-stoppered bottles.
4. Use only small quantities of material.
5. Avoid heating them alone or with easily oxidised substances or materials which are themselves inflammable.
6. Suitable precautions such as the use of goggles, gloves, screens, neck wrappings etc., must be taken.

FUME CUPBOARDS

Fume cupboards are intended to keep harmful substances away from the person using fume cupboard and away from other users of the laboratory. The cupboard will do this effectively only if:

1) it is used in the correct manner and
2) It is regularly maintained

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USE OF A FUME CUPBOARD

1) Fume cupboards should be used only for experimental work and not as storage areas. Use for storage will interfere with the air flow within the cupboard and will increase the likelihood of harmful substances being released from the cupboard into the laboratory. If there were to be an accident, the presence of stored chemicals in the cupboard would increase the risks.

   No one should carry out an experiment in a fume cupboard that is being used as a store.

2) Do not set up equipment close to the front edge of the fume cupboard. This will increase the likelihood of turbulent flow in the air stream being drawn in at the front of the cupboard. Turbulent flow can result in “eddies” in the air stream with a consequently greater risk of harmful substances being released into the laboratory. As general guide, equipment should be set back at least 150mm from the plane of the sash.

   Equipment should not be put so far back that it obstructs the extract slot at the bottom of the back of the cupboard (or so far back that the operator has to put his/her head in the fume cupboard to operate the equipment!).

3) Avoid unnecessary clutter. Large objects such as safety screens, ovens, trays etc. will all cause turbulence in the air being drawn across the base of the cupboard. The effect can be minimised by raising all large objects about 50mm above the base of the cupboard with blocks.

4) Avoid rapid movements in front of and within the fume cupboard. Any sudden movement is liable to disturb the air flow and allow harmful substances to escape.

MAINTENANCE OF FUME CUPBOARDS

The best designed and engineered installation will cease to perform effectively if not maintained on a regular basis. It is a legal requirement that all fume cupboards are maintained and that their performance is measured at least every 14 months. Inspection and maintenance is carried out in accordance with British Standard BS 7258: (1994). A permit must be obtained from the Technical Resources Officer before work on a fume cupboard is undertaken.

1) The Estates Section is responsible for ensuring that
   • fume cupboards in the Department are inspected and maintained
   • records are kept of inspection and maintenance and certificates provided by maintenance contractors are kept on file
   • face velocities are marked on the cupboards. (Face velocity is the speed at which air is drawn in through the front of the fume cupboard.)
   • any fume cupboard which is not inspected on schedule or which fails its inspection is taken out of use.

2) Every 6 months contractors arranged by Estates will
   • where necessary, carry out a thorough wash-down of the interior of the fume cupboard (including the area behind the baffle)
   • inspect the sash mechanism for corrosion and damage and inspect the fan for correct running (a certificate of inspection will be provided and kept on file).

3) Every 12 months contractors arranged by Estates will
   • check the condition of services to the fume cupboard and the functioning of any alarms and controls
   • carry out a face velocity test and record the face velocity and the date of measurement on a label on the outside of the fume cupboard.
   • carry out a detailed check on the condition of the fan
   • check the stability and condition of the discharge stack
   • check and clean duct work as is necessary
   • check that the make up air into the laboratory is satisfactory
   • provide a certificate of inspection
“DO NOT USE” SIGNS
Whenever a fume cupboard is marked with a sign which says “Do not use” under no circumstances should the fume cupboard be turned on or anything placed in the fume cupboard. Someone will very likely be carrying out maintenance on the fume extract system. Any attempt to use the fume cupboard will expose the maintenance worker to hazardous gases or fumes.

FURNACES
Furnaces may operate at very high temperatures and the main hazards are burns, the effects of UV and the possibility of igniting benches, paper etc.
1) Always use the tongs and gloves provided.
2) Ensure that all solvents have been removed before placing a sample in the furnace.
3) Hot crucibles must be placed on a refractory surface and allowed to cool before being handled.
4) Use UV goggles when the furnace temperature is above 1000°C.
5) Keep papers and other flammable materials away from furnaces.
6) Consider what you will do if you drop a hot crucible onto the floor.

GLASSWARE
Accidents with glassware are a common source of injury in the University. On occasions accidents with glassware have been very serious.
1) Before using any glassware check that it is sound. Cracked or chipped glassware is dangerous and must be repaired or thrown away. If it is possible that it could be salvaged from the bin, carefully break the object into the bin to prevent reuse. Even scratches and star cracks can cause failure of glass in vacuum systems.
2) All glass must be properly supported. It is bad practice to clamp vessels of more than 500 ml by the neck alone.
3) Never pick up Winchesters by the neck as the weight of the contents can be enough to shatter the bottle.
4) When carrying glass objects take care not to harm yourself or any other person. Always carry glass tubes vertically. Never carry glass objects in your pockets.
5) Always protect your hands with a cloth when cutting glass tube, or when inserting glass objects through bungs. A cork borer is a valuable aid to inserting glass through a bung. A lubricant such as glycerol or industrial alcohol will also help.
6) Take care when fitting pipettes into pipetting devices. The pipette should be grasped near the top and pressed gently but firmly into the device with a twisting motion and avoid leverage. (A cloth can be used to protect the hands.) Pipettes should be removed in a similar way.
7) Fire polish the ends of glass tubes.
8) Take care when putting flexible tubes, e.g. rubber or PVC tube on to glass objects. When removing flexible tubing from glass do not struggle with a stuck tube. Cut it off; flexible tube isn't expensive.
9) Never store glass on the floor.
10) Glass is often used for vacuum and occasionally under low positive pressures. To prevent bursting or collapse provide a protective screen or cage, or tape the apparatus with self-adhesive tape. Cling film is very useful in this respect. Never apply vacuum or pressure suddenly, as damage may result. Never use scratched, stained or damaged glassware. Always use the smallest suitable container; it is less likely to come to harm and with vacuum systems is easier to exhaust.
11) If heating glassware apply the heat slowly and ensure that the glassware is vented to avoid a pressure developing. Even glass coming from a cold room to the laboratory can develop pressure.
sufficient to cause damage. If the heating is required as part of glass blowing, check that the glassware is dry and free of all solvent vapours.

12) Never cut towards yourself. Always keep cutting tools sharp.

13) Finally if you have an accident any broken glass must be cleaned up at once. Avoid walking on areas where broken glass is scattered. Every laboratory should have a small brush and dustpan. Take care not to cut yourself. A piece of plasticine is useful for collecting small slivers of glass. Take particular care to remove broken glass from sinks; wet, broken glass is almost invisible. If a liquid spill is involved in the accident, take care that the cleaning cloths do not collect broken glass, it’s too easy to cut yourself while handling cleaning cloths. Broken glass must be put into specially marked bins, never into ordinary wastebaskets as this could injure cleaners.

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Highly flammable liquids (HFLs) should be treated carefully so

- They do not become a source of fire
- They do not fuel an existing fire

A HFL is a liquid with a flash point below 32 °C. (The flash point of a liquid is the lowest temperature at which the liquid gives off vapour in sufficient concentration to form a combustible mixture with air near the surface of the liquid.) The flash points of common laboratory solvents and other liquids are listed in Appendix 3.

As the flash points of all these liquids are below room temperature the liquids will always constitute a major fire and explosion hazard. For example, acetone. diethyl ether or carbon disulphide have flash points below the temperatures which may be found in a refrigerator or freezer and will therefore constitute an explosion hazard even when in cold storage.

BULK STOCKS

1) Bulk stocks of HFLs must be kept in the solvent store outside the Main Stores.

2) Entry to the store is restricted to keyholders authorised by the Stores Technician

3) Bottles of HFLs will only be issued to people with sealed bottle carriers capable of containing the contents of the bottle in event of spillage. The bottle carriers must be used to transport the HFLs to the laboratory. Wire bottle carries are not acceptable alternatives.

DISPENSING HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

When HFLs are dispensed from metal containers larger than 5 litres, the operator and the container must be connected by an earthing strap to prevent static discharges which might ignite the HFL.

LABORATORY STOCKS

1) The total volume of HFLs in any laboratory or room in the department (other than the designated bulk solvent store) must be kept as low as possible and under no circumstances must it exceed 50 litres. (The 50 litre limit is set by legislation.)

2) All HFLs in a laboratory must be stored in specially designed and approved fire resisting cabinets. (Ordinary metal storage cabinets are not acceptable.) Cabinets should be located away from exits from the laboratory. Cabinets must be conspicuously marked with the approved labels to indicate that they contain HFLs. Cabinets should be used only for solvents and never for oxidants, acids, alkalis or other materials which could react with the solvents or cause corrosion of the cabinets. HFLs should not be stored on the open bench or in fume cupboards.

3) Bottles of HFLs temporarily removed from their storage cabinets should not be left on the open bench in direct sunlight. (Even in Aberdeen during the winter a relatively short period in sunlight can be enough to break a bottle through the build up of pressure caused by the heating effect of the sunlight.)

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
REFRIGERATOR STORAGE

1) If it is necessary to place HFLs in a refrigerator or freezer it is essential that a special refrigerator / freezer is used. It must be spark-proofed and protected against an explosion. Even a very small amount of HFL in an ordinary refrigerator or freezer can create an explosive atmosphere which can then be ignited by a very low energy spark (e.g. from a thermostat). The consequences can be devastating. It is very likely that the resulting explosion will, at the very least, completely destroy the laboratory containing the refrigerator or freezer. Even in a protected refrigerator the HFLs must be kept in closed containers impervious to the solvent concerned. (Many plastics are not suitable.)

2) All refrigerators, freezers and cold rooms which are not spark proofed must be labelled with a sign indicating that they are not suitable for storage of any HFL (in either open or closed containers). Even if the flash point of the liquid is above that of the working temperature inside the refrigerator, storage is still not permitted. If the cooling system were to fail, the temperature could rise above the flash point and an explosive atmosphere could result.

EMPTY BOTTLES

Empty bottles which once contained HFLs should be handled and stored as carefully as full bottles as they may contain explosive vapours. Do not accumulate large numbers of empty solvent bottles; return empty bottles to stores.

WORK WITH HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

1) Those working with HFLs must be aware of the flash points of the liquids and must take care to exclude ignition sources from the work area. The risk assessment for the work must address how this will be done.

2) In deciding what might be a possible source of ignition, note must be taken of the autoignition temperature of the HFL. (The autoignition temperature is the minimum temperature required to initiate combustion.) It is not only sparks and naked flames which can be a source of ignition. If the vapour of the HFL comes into contact with a surface at a temperature in excess of the autoignition temperature, the vapour can ignite. For example the autoignition temperature of diethyl ether is 160 °C. The temperature of the element of a heating mantle or the surface of a hot plate can be higher than the autoignition temperature of diethyl ether.

Warning – Explosion hazard

This apparatus is not spark proof and must not be used to store any source of fumes of highly flammable liquids.

Typical sources of potentially explosive fumes are open or closed vessels containing common solvents, e.g. MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc, acetone, toluene, diethyl ether.

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
HOUSEKEEPING AND GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE

The following should be instinctive practices for anyone who works in a laboratory. They make the laboratory a safer place for everyone but they are only of any value if everyone in the laboratory takes an active interest.

1) Corridors, fire exits and passageways forming means of escape through working areas must be kept free of obstruction.
2) Floor surfaces must be kept clean and in good condition.
3) Any spillages and breakages should be cleaned up immediately.
4) Benches should be kept tidy and gangways kept clear.
5) ALL bottles must be clearly labelled with their contents and, where possible marked with the appropriate warning symbol. Marking a bottle with nothing more than “Sample 1” is not acceptable.
6) Wash bottles containing anything other than water must be marked in a highly visible and distinctive manner.
7) Do not set up apparatus in front of service controls or in a way which blocks exit routes.
8) If any apparatus has to be set up above head height, ensure that a suitable means of access is available. (A suitable means of access will be a kick stool or a step ladder. Climbing on a bench, chair or laboratory stool is not acceptable.)
9) Eating and drinking are forbidden in all laboratories.
10) Do not apply cosmetics or chew on pencils and pens in a laboratory.
11) Mouth pipetting (even of harmless substances) is prohibited.
12) When wearing gloves do not touch anything which someone else without gloves might touch (e.g. telephone, computer keyboard, door handle).
13) Always wash your hands thoroughly after handling hazardous substances and after leaving the laboratory.
14) Wear your lab coat fastened with the sleeves down and remove it when you leave the laboratory or laboratory suite. Lab coats must not be worn in the Conference Room and other areas where eating and drinking are permitted.
15) Long hair must be tied back.
16) Do not wear open-toed shoes or sandals.
17) Do not allow electric flexes to trail untidily.

Lone Working

‘Lone working’ is where a member of staff or student is working without a second person nearby who would immediately be aware if the first person were to get into difficulties of any sort. (It is important than any second person is not only be present near the work area but also knows how to provide an effective response to any emergency.)

‘Lone working’ is distinct from ‘Out-of-hours’ working, i.e. it is possible to be alone in an area of the department during the working day. The assessment of risk must recognise this and indicate appropriate procedures for minimising risks to individuals. Department procedures for ‘Lone Working’ are:

- individuals and supervisors must ensure that risk assessments of work to be undertaken in remote environments (even within the Department) where lone working is necessary, contain details of appropriate procedures for minimising risks to individuals; no special arrangements for logging of those risk assessments is necessary (normal procedures apply) and it is not necessary to make entries into the ‘out-of-hours’ activity log.
- individuals who must work in isolation must identify a colleague who will periodically check on them if they have not themselves checked in.

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
MANUAL HANDLING

Back injury resulting from manual handling is a common cause of lost time accidents. Injury to the lower back, caused by a momentary lapse of good practice, may never recover fully and can be prone to relapse. It is not only injuries to the back which can result from manual handling operations. Cuts, bruising of hands and feet are injuries which can occur when manual handling is not done correctly.

1) Members of the Department with supervisory responsibilities must ensure that people under their control are not expected to carry out manual handling operations which are likely to cause injuries.

2) Before attempting to lift anything, size up the job. Do not hesitate to seek help with heavy or awkwardly shaped loads. Always look at the possibility of moving the load in an easier way (e.g. by using a trolley or some other form of mechanical assistance).

4) Anyone with any doubts about their ability to lift or carry a particular item, should discuss it with their immediate supervisor. It will usually be possible to work out a different way to move the load.

How to lift

- Relax or unlock the knees and move one foot either forward, backwards or sideways. This lowers your centre of gravity, gives a wider base and gives greater stability.
- Relax your back to allow you to take hold of the load. There is nothing wrong with bending, provided you have done the previous moves. Keeping your back straight forces you off balance and increases the risk of injury.
- Take a comfortable hand hold, using the palm or surface of your hand and fingers, distributing the weight over the palms and forearms wherever possible.
- **Do not lift the load with the back bent.** This is where the head plays a vital role in protecting the spine. You should lead the lift with your head by moving it in a forwards and upwards direction. This brings the natural curve back into the lower spine and protects it from damage.
- Throughout the lift, hold the load as close to you as possible. Always lift towards yourself, never away.

*(adapted from an ASET course)*

Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15
• Do not twist and bend at the same time. Moving your feet instead of your upper body can help balance the load.
• Do not jerk but use rhythm and timing with rocking movements.

**Magnetic Fields**

These rules apply to the NMR facilities in MT 028 (400 MHz solid state NMR) and the Marine Biodiscovery Centre (spectroscopy lab, MT 082, 400 & 600 MHz NMR).

NMR instrumentation uses a very strong magnet and radio-waves to analyse chemical compounds. **This may be dangerous for some people.** This information is to make you aware of the risks of entering rooms containing such equipment. Casual visitors must be accompanied by a qualified user. Users must receive additional training as they will need to work within the 5 Gauss zone of the magnets (indicated with lines on the floor). In addition you will need to complete a screening form to ensure that you do not have any of the risk factors that might endanger your life when entering the 5 Gauss zone. If you will be entering the room on a regular basis, but not to use the NMR systems (e.g., to use the MS systems) please be aware of the risk factors below, and do not cross the 5 Gauss line, which is clearly marked with a chain.

Briefly stated the risk factors that prevent someone from entering the 5 Gauss zone of the magnets are:

1.) Pacemaker, cardiac defibrillator or nerve stimulator.
2.) Having had brain or heart surgery
3.) Metal implants in your body (e.g., aneurysm clip, artificial limbs, metal joints, metal plates/screws, middle ear implant, hydrocephalus shunt, coil, stent or catheter).
4.) A false eye/metal fragments in your eye.
5.) A hearing aid.
6.) Body piercing jewellery.
7.) Pregnancy.

In addition, if you have had previous operations, you should record this on the screening form before you are trained as a user.

If there is any doubt that it may not be safe for you to work in the 5 Gauss zone, we will seek advice from the Radiation Protection Officer at Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

Magnetic fields may damage other objects such as watches, credit cards, USB drives, portable disk drives, MP3 players, mobile phones, computers and any other electronic devices, or those relying on magnetic materials. If in doubt, leave it outside the 5 Gauss zone.

**OIL BATHS**

Domestic cooking pans are supplied for use as oil baths. The use of glass vessels for this purpose is dangerous and should be avoided.
OUT OF HOURS RUNNING OF UNATTENDED EXPERIMENTS
AND EQUIPMENT

OVERNIGHT EXPERIMENTS

Equipment should not be left to run overnight unless absolutely necessary. When it is unavoidable, all reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent fire, flood, explosion or the emission of toxic materials. In particular, the following points should be noted:

1. Gas heating or gas burners must not be used overnight.

2. All experiments must be labelled with an overnight running permit. These permits are issued by the Technical Resources Officer and must be completed. The permit must give the supervisor’s telephone number. No instructions on turning off equipment etc. may be given to security staff or other untrained personnel.

3. Experiments must have been running for at least one hour before they are left unattended. They must be designed such that a failure of the water, electrical or compressed air supplies does not generate any danger.

Water supplies

1) It is absolutely essential that water supplies to any equipment or experimental apparatus are properly connected. The consequences of leaks out of hours can be devastating. Not only have the costs of the damage caused been very high, the disruption to the departments affected has been very significant. Water leaks affect not only the laboratory housing the equipment. Laboratories and offices on floors below can also be badly affected.

2) Water supplies must be connected using pressure resistant tubing and hose clips at all connections (e.g. Jubilee clips). Wiring on of tubing is never acceptable. If the wire is tight enough to secure the tubing it is also very likely to cut the tubing. If equipment will run over several days or weeks, connections should be checked every day.

3) Waste lines must be put well down into drains and secured so they cannot jump out. Water flow must be kept as low as possible. Remember that water pressure can rise (especially outside normal working hours when the demand for water in the area may drop).

Experiments and equipment left on overnight and not carrying a running permit will be reported by the security staff.

The procedures adopted for the running of experiments overnight are covered by an official directive of the University Safety Committee. For further details see Leaflet No. 28 (1987) which is available from the Departmental Safety Adviser. It is also displayed on the safety noticeboard.

Responsibilities for equipment

1) Anyone leaving an experiment or equipment running unattended out of hours must recognise that they have full responsibility for it. They are responsible for ensuring that it does not cause harm to anyone or cause any damage to the building and the equipment, data and records which are contained in the building.

2) Remember that outside normal working hours the building is still a place of work for some groups of staff. (E.g. cleaners who will come into the laboratories early in the morning and security staff who will visit laboratories periodically through the night and at weekends.) Their safety must be considered when a decision is made to leave experiments and equipment running through the night.
OUT-OF-HOURS WORKING

1) Definition

For the purposes of these guidelines, Out-of Hours is defined as before 7.00 am and after 8.00 pm Mondays to Fridays and all day Saturday, Sunday and declared holidays.

2) Log book

The regular working hours in the Chemistry department are from 7:00 until 20:00 on weekdays. Every person associated with the Chemistry department (academic and technical staff, PhD students, postdoctoral researchers, visiting scientists, etc.) has to fill out the log book at the South end of the Meston building if he/she is present outside these hours or at any time on the weekend. Note that the requirement to sign the log book includes non-chemical work such as office work.

3) Work in chemical laboratories

Supervisors are expected be aware at all times of the work being undertaken by their students and postdoctoral researchers and it is only to be with supervisor approval that out of hours working can be undertaken.

Any work in a chemical laboratory within the Meston building outside the hours stated above (before 7:00 or after 20:00, or at any time on the weekend) will only be permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- A written record (see http://www.abdn.ac.uk/ncs/documents/Out_of_Hours_Form.pdf for ‘Out of Hours Working Permission’ form) is completed together with the supervisor (a supervisor signature will be required).
- This form must contain a written description of the nature of the proposed out-of-hours laboratory work intended, complete with full risk assessment including the reference number assigned. Details of dates and times, agreed emergency actions and periodic check-in arrangements (to security or supervisor), robust arrangements to prevent lone working (“Names of others involved”) must be clearly stated on the forms. If the form is intended to cover a whole weekend, arrangements for Saturday and for Sunday should be listed separately, and if these should be identical, this should be specifically stated on the form.
- In addition to the supervisor, the form must also be signed by the Head of Discipline (Joerg Feldmann) or the Head of Research (Marcel Jaspars) The forms should be placed inside the metal box close to the MFD copier/printer at the South end of the Meston building (opposite the School Meeting Room, MT058)

4) Notes

- For activities which require frequent out-of-hours access, the general descriptive record must still be logged with Lynn Harrison, Research Secretary for the School of Natural and Computing Science, who will assign a log number unique to that document. Lynn is located in Meston 059 and can be contacted by e-mail at l.harrison@abdn.ac.uk or by phone (2052). Any out-of-hours activity will require names of individuals, dates, times and emergency contact records to be logged on each occasion in the log book. Note that one-off activities will require the full written record to be logged (as indicated above) and a written entry in the log book.
- Individuals should be aware that undertaking work in a chemical laboratory without the required permission as detailed in this section will incur disciplinary action.
- Even a valid out-of-hours permit does not qualify for lone working activities!
- Out-of-hours forms are not required for office work or exclusively computer-based work (e.g. processing of experimental data or spectra), as long this occurs outside a chemistry lab.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Eye Protection
1) Eye protection must be worn whenever there is a likelihood of material of any kind entering the eyes.
2) Normal spectacles are not an effective or acceptable form of eye protection.
3) Where the risk of injury to the eyes is high, goggles or full face visors will be required.
4) Eye protection must be worn at all times in chemical laboratories. The only exceptions are when there is only a minimal risk, for example when using a microscope, computer or an analytical balance in a side room.
5) UV protection is required when using UV lamps and high temperature furnaces.

Respiratory Protection
1) Breathing apparatus is located outside the Departmental stores.
2) Laboratory procedures and experimental work should normally be designed to keep airborne contaminants such as dust, toxic gases and fumes away from people. The provision of face masks or breathing apparatus should be considered as a last resort and only in exceptional circumstances when it has not been possible to provide protection by other means. Respiratory protective equipment may also be required for use in an emergency (e.g. spillage or failure of normal controls).
3) It must be remembered that respiratory protective equipment (like all personal protective equipment) protects only the wearer. If someone needs to wear a facemask the question must be asked, is it safe for anyone else to be in the same room?
4) Anyone required to use respiratory protective equipment should be trained in its use. Even very basic disposable facemasks can offer little or no protection if used incorrectly. (E.g. Such face masks are designed to be thrown away at the end of every day. They must be stored in an area free of contamination so contaminants do not accumulate on the inside of the mask. The presence of facial hair can very significantly reduce the level of protection provided.)

Self contained breathing apparatus (i.e. with cylinders of compressed air supplying a face mask) is for emergency use only and must only ever be used by authorised users who have undergone full training and where necessary refresher training.

A list of authorised users is posted by the breathing apparatus.
5) Self contained breathing apparatus is inspected monthly.

The Technical Resources Officer will ensure that
- all equipment is inspected and maintained in accordance with legislation, and
- necessary records are kept.

Protective coats
1) Lab coats are intended to collect small spillages and to protect the person and their clothing. They should always be worn fastened up and with the sleeves down. They provide much reduced protection if they are not fastened.
2) The contamination which accumulates on a lab coat should remain in the laboratory and not be transported around the building. The lab coat should therefore not be taken outside the laboratory (or laboratory suite) and in particular it should not be taken into libraries, write up areas or places set aside for eating and drinking. A failure to follow this very basic precaution can result in others in the building (as well as the wearer) being exposed to the contamination.

Note: It is almost certain that someone who does not wear a lab coat in the laboratory will take contaminants out of the laboratory on their clothing.
3) Laboratory coats fastened by press studs are much better than those fastened by buttons as the former can be removed much more quickly in event of a spillage on the coat.
4) If there is a likelihood of splashing liquids, a thick rubber or plastic apron should be worn over the normal lab coat.
**Hand protection**

Gloves are essential in laboratories and should be worn whenever there is a likelihood of the hand coming into contact with substances which could damage the skin or with toxic substances which could be absorbed through the skin (or through cuts and abrasions on the skin).

Catalogues of gloves suitable for laboratory use contain a very large range of different gloves made of different materials. A large range is essential as materials used have differing resistances to the different types of chemicals used in the laboratory. Some chemicals will go through the material of some gloves almost immediately. This is particularly true in the case of ordinary rubber (i.e. latex) gloves such as Marigolds. **It is vital to pick the correct glove to provide the right level of protection against the substances with which you are working.**

A broad classification of the barrier effectiveness of the different materials from which chemically resistant gloves are made is given below. This is a guide only. **Before using a glove to protect against a particular chemical it is essential to refer to the specification produced by the manufacturer of that glove.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Groups</th>
<th>Natural Latex</th>
<th>Nitrile</th>
<th>Neoprene</th>
<th>PVC</th>
<th>PVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solvents</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketones</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustics</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocarbons</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oils</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fats</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organic Solvents</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✓ = may be suitable (check manufacturer’s specification)     X = not suitable

Many gloves will burn readily. It is preferable not to wear them near naked flames. If they must be worn, great care is needed to keep them clear of the flame.

Protective gloves must be removed when touching anything that someone else might touch without gloves, e.g. door handles, phones, computer keyboards, light switches, papers, etc. In order to carry anything between laboratories, at least one glove must be removed, while the glove-free hand is then used to open doors en route.

Know how to remove disposable gloves without touching contaminated surfaces with your hands by turning the gloves inside out.

Do not use when handling liquefied gases.

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*Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15*
**Liquid Nitrogen:**

Wearing disposable laboratory gloves while handling liquid nitrogen is hazardous because of the risk of trapping liquid between the gloves and the skin. Insulated gloves and eye protection should be worn however while dispensing liquid nitrogen from the central storage dewar.

**Allergy to latex gloves and resulting dermatitis**

The proteins which can be found in some cheaper latex gloves can cause an allergic reaction to develop on the skin of the hands with resulting dermatitis. In severe cases this can be so bad as to completely prevent an individual continuing with his/her normal job. All those who are long term glove users should be aware that they are at greater risk than short term wearers. Only non-allergenic, powder free gloves are permitted as the standard latex glove for the laboratory.

Note: It is a common misconception that glove powder is the offending allergen. It is not. The powder can cause mechanical irritation or chemical damage to the skin. This is a completely different effect on the skin to the allergic reaction produced by the proteins in the rubber of some cheaper gloves.

**Safety footwear**

Safety footwear (with steel toe caps) should be used where it is necessary to move heavy equipment.

**PRESSURE SYSTEMS**

**Maintenance**

1) All pressure equipment and systems should be properly maintained. There should be a maintenance programme for the system as a whole.

2) A written system of examination is required for pressure systems
   - if the system has at least one pressure vessel and operates at a pressure of 0.5 bar above atmospheric (and if the product of the pressure times volume is greater then 250 bar-litres): or
   - if the system contains steam.

3) If a written scheme of examination is required, the insurance company contracted by Estates to carry out inspections can assist with its preparation. The system must be inspected at the intervals prescribed by the written scheme of examination. The insurance company contracted by Estates must be used to carry out the inspection. They will provide certificates of inspection which must be retained on file.

**REFRIGERATORS AND COLD ROOMS**

1) Standard refrigerators and freezers are not equipped with sparkproofed electrical equipment and therefore must never be used to store highly flammable liquids (even if the HFL is in a sealed container). In the past there have been major explosions and fires in many Universities (including the University of Aberdeen) because of a failure to use purpose designed sparkproof equipment.
2) Warning signs must be posted on the door indicating whether the refrigerator / freezer / cold room is suitable for storage of highly flammable liquids.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warning – Explosion hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This apparatus is <strong>not</strong> spark proof and must <strong>not</strong> be used to store any source of fumes of highly flammable liquids.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Typical sources of potentially explosive fumes are open or closed vessels containing common solvents, e.g. MeOH, EtOH, EtOAc, acetone, toluene, diethyl ether.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) Before storing any material in a refrigerator, it must be clearly labelled with the owner’s name, the name of the substance, hazard information and the date on which it was stored. Labels must be firmly fixed so that they are not lost or obscured during storage. In the case of items which can become reactive at room temperature, precautions must be taken against the interruption of the electricity supply.

**TOXIC, HARMFUL AND IRRITANT CHEMICALS**

Experiments involving the use or generation of these must be carried out in a fume cupboard and efforts should be made to reduce the amounts of material escaping into the fume cupboard by the use of suitable traps.

Flow rates in all fume cupboards are checked periodically and lists are kept by the Technical Resources Officer. Except for small quantities of highly toxic volatile materials, fume cupboards must not be used for storage purposes.

In general, four points should be considered before starting any experiment involving a toxic chemical:

1. The nature and level of the toxicity.
2. The appropriate antidote.
3. Suitable protective clothing and safety measures in general.
4. Safe ways of waste disposal at the conclusion of the experiment.

**VACUUM SYSTEMS**

1) The danger of implosion in a vacuum system depends on the absolute pressure difference between the inside and the outside of the system. This means that a soft vacuum or even a water-pump vacuum is as dangerous as a high vacuum of similar dimensions and the same precautions must be taken.

2) Eye protection is mandatory when operating glass vacuum apparatus.

3) When assembling vacuum equipment, examine it for stresses and strains, both before and after filling. Reagents can produce severe strains in glass apparatus. Use metal or plastic tubing wherever possible and include flexible couplings.

4) To visualise areas of strain, view a piece of glassware placed between two crossed Polaroid sheets in front of a lamp; areas of strain will show some birefringence. These are available from the glassblower, Mrs Paula Craib in Room 027.

5) As far as possible vacuum apparatus should be screened. Wide bore tubing, bulbs and items up to 1 litre capacity should be strapped with tape or clingfilm, or enclosed in plastic mesh (available from Stores). Larger items should be encased in stout metal mesh cages.

*Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15*
6) Vacuum pumps must be serviced in accordance with manufacturer’s recommendations. The Technical Resources Officer is responsible for ensuring that all vacuum pumps in the department are serviced.

7) Ensure that rubber bungs are large enough to avoid being sucked into an evacuated vessel.

8) Ensure that stopcocks are properly lubricated and never try to force one. Always operate stopcocks slowly, supporting the barrel at the the same time to prevent strain in other parts of the line.

WASTE DISPOSAL

1) Nearly all processes in the Department will generate waste of some sort. Some of the waste will be hazardous in nature. We have a duty to ensure that hazardous waste
   • does not harm those who have to handle it between the point in the Department where it is generated and the point of ultimate disposal (Consider, for example, cleaners, porters, staff of waste disposal contractors)
   • does not harm those who might come into contact with the waste at its point of ultimate disposal (e.g. chemicals sent by mistake to a landfill site for domestic waste could harm workers at the site as well as children who might play there and people who live near the site)

2) We separate waste into separate “waste streams” at the point of generation. Each waste stream is stored separately and goes through a separate route to separate points of ultimate disposal.

3) The safe disposal of any kind of waste is only possible when the nature of the waste is known. All materials must be kept in labelled containers at all times.

4) It is essential that research students and other personnel arrange for the disposal of all chemicals in their charge before they leave the Department. Supervisors must accept responsibility for this.

5) Never allow waste to accumulate over long periods of time. This is particularly important in the Cold Room.

DISPOSAL OF SOLVENTS

Solvent residues should be kept in clearly labelled bottles. Each solvent in the residue must be listed. (Labels are available from the Main Stores). When full, these should be taken immediately to the Waste Solvent Store (anteroom next to the Loading Bay), which is cleared daily. **Waste solvent bottles must not be left tightly stoppered.**

Important note:

Never mix chlorinated and non-chlorinated liquids. This is a condition of the university’s contract with the firm which collects and disposes of this waste.

Persons drying solvents with sodium wire have the responsibility of (a) attaching warning labels to bottles containing such solvents and (b) disposing of the sodium wire as follows:-

*Sodium wire can be safely quenched by first adding to the bottle sufficient propan-2-ol to cover the wire. Leave in a fume cupboard until no more evolution of gas is visible. Slowly add small portions of methylated spirits until all the sodium has completely dissolved.*
DISPOSAL OF WATER-SOLUBLE SOLIDS

In general, but with the exceptions noted below, compounds in this class may be dissolved in water prior to flushing down the sinks with further, large dilution. Where the quantities involved make this unsafe or inconvenient, the Technical Resources Officer should be contacted. Arrangements will then be made for disposal in the dilution pit. The exceptions are:

1) Water-soluble cyanides. These should be dissolved in a large volume of water in a fume cupboard. An excess of sodium hypochlorite solution is then slowly added and the mixture left to stand for 24 hours. It may then be run to waste with further dilution.

2) Carcinogens. Where possible, they should be converted to non-carcinogenic materials, by suitable chemical means. Otherwise a specialist contractor must be used.

3. Soluble Salts of Heavy Metals. These must be converted to insoluble compounds which should then be collected as residues in suitably labelled bottles. Arrangements for collection should be made with the Technical Resources Officer. This class is largely composed of compounds of Sb, As, Ba, Cd, Hg, Cr, Pb, and Tl.

DISPOSAL OF INSOLUBLE SOLIDS

Unless any particular hazard exists, these are disposed of in laboratory waste boxes. Water-insoluble carcinogens should be treated chemically or dissolved in minimal quantities of a flammable solvent. In the latter case, the Departmental Safety Adviser or the Technical Resources Officer will arrange for their incineration.

WASTE BINS

The normal waste bins distributed around the Department may be used only for non-hazardous items such as paper etc. Broken glass and other sharp items must never be put in these bins. Separately marked bins for glass are provided in some laboratories, and small disposable bins are available from the Stores.
APPENDIX 1

INCOMPATIBLE CHEMICALS

PARTIAL LIST OF INCOMPATIBLE CHEMICALS (REACTIVE HAZARDS).

Substances in the left hand column should be stored and handled so they cannot possibly accidentally contact corresponding substances in the right hand column under uncontrolled conditions, when violent reactions may occur. Note that many metals which are thought of as inert are very reactive when finely divided, e.g. Ni and Mo.

Note that this list is not meant to be comprehensive, but should only be used as a guide.

| Alkali and alkaline earth metals together with magnesium powderd aluminium. | Carbon dioxide, carbon tetrachloride and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, and water. |
| Acetic acid | Chromic acid, nitric acid, ethylene, glycol perchloric acid, peroxides and permanganates. |
| Acetone | Concentrated nitric and sulphuric acid mixtures. Chloroform + base. |
| Acetylene | Chlorine, bromine, fluorine, copper, silver and mercury. |
| Ammonia (anhyd.) | Mercury, chlorine, calcium hypo-chlorite, iodine, bromine and hydrogen fluoride. |
| Ammonium nitrate | Acetic acid, metal powders, flammable liquids, chlorates, nitrites, sulphur, finely divided organics or combustibles. |
| Aniline | Nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide. |
| Azides | Acids. |
| Bromine | Ammonia, acetylene, butadiene, butane and other petroleum gases, sodium carbide, turpentine, benzene, and finely divided metals. |
| Calcium oxide | Water. |
| Carbon activated | Calcium hypochlorite. |
| Copper | Acetylene, hydrogen peroxide. |
| Chlorates | Ammonium salts, acids, metal powders, sulphur, finely divided organics or combustibles. |
Chromic acid and chromium trioxide

Acetic acid, naphthalene, glycerol, turpentine, alcohol and other flammable liquids.

Chlorine

Ammonia, acetylene, butadiene, butane and other petroleum gases, hydrogen, sodium carbide, turpentine, benzene and finely divided metals.

Chlorine dioxide

Ammonia, methane, phosphine and hydrogen sulphide.

Fluorine

Isolate from everything.

Hydrazine

Hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, any other oxidant.

Hydrocyanic acid

Nitric acid, alkalis.

Hydrogen peroxide

Copper, chromium, iron, most metals or their salts, any flammable liquid, combustible materials, aniline, nitromethane.

Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous

Ammonia, aqueous or anhydrous.

Hydrogen Fluoride

Fuming nitric acid, oxidizing gases.

Hydrogen sulphide

Fluorine, chlorine, bromine, chromic acid, peroxides, nitric acid.

Iodine

Acetylene, ammonia (anhyd. or aqueous).

Mercury

Acetylene, fulminic acid*, ammonia.

Nitric acid (conc.)

Acetic acid, acetone, alcohol, aniline, chromic acid, hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen sulphide, and nitratable substances.

Nitroparaffins (nitroalkanes)

Inorganic bases.

Oxygen

Oils, grease, hydrogen, flammable liquids, solids, or gases.

Oxalic acid

Silver, mercury

Perchloric acid

Acetic anhydride, bismuth and its alloys, alcohol, paper, wood, grease, oils and many other organic materials.

Peroxides, Organic

Acids (organic and mineral), many organic substances.

Phosphorus (white)

Air, oxygen, chlorates.

Potassium chlorate

Acids (see also chlorates).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Reactants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potassium perchlorate</td>
<td>Acids (see also perchloric acid).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium permanganate</td>
<td>Glycerol, ethylene glycol, benzaldehyde, sulphuric acid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Acetylene, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, fulminic acid*, ammonium compounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>See alkali metals (above).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium nitrite</td>
<td>Ammonium nitrate and other ammonium salts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium peroxide</td>
<td>Any oxidizable substance, such as ethanol, methanol, glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, benzaldehyde, carbon disulphide, glycerol, ethylene glycol, ethyl acetate, methyl acetate and furfural.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric acid</td>
<td>Chlorates, perchlorates, permanganates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*produced in nitric acid-ethanol mixtures.
APPENDIX 2

PARTIAL LIST OF INCOMPATIBLE CHEMICALS (TOXIC HAZARDS)

Substances in the left hand column should be stored and handled so that they cannot possibly accidentally contact corresponding substances in the centre column, because toxic materials (right hand column) would be produced.

Note that this list is not meant to be comprehensive, but should only be used as a guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reducing agents</th>
<th>Stibine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenical materials</td>
<td>Any reducing agent*</td>
<td>Arsine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azides</td>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Hydrazoic acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanides</td>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Hydrogen cyanide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypochlorites</td>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Chlorine or hypochlorous acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td>Copper, brass any heavy metals</td>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide (nitrous fumes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrites</td>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Nitrous fumes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrates</td>
<td>Sulphuric acid</td>
<td>Nitrogen dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus</td>
<td>Caustic alkalis or reducing agents</td>
<td>Phosphine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenides</td>
<td>Reducing agents</td>
<td>Hydrogen selenide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphides</td>
<td>Acids</td>
<td>Hydrogen sulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tellurides</td>
<td>Reducing agents</td>
<td>Hydrogen telluride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Arsine has been produced by putting an arsenical alloy into a wet galvanised bucket.
## APPENDIX 3

### FLASH POINTS (°C) OF COMMON LABORATORY SOLVENTS AND OTHER LIQUIDS

(All are "closed cup" values and are taken from "Hazards in the Chemical Laboratory")

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flash Points Less Than 23°C</th>
<th>Flash Points Less than 23°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>Methyl methacrylate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>Pentane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetonitrile</td>
<td>Pentan-2-one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Piperidine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butan-2-one</td>
<td>Propan-1-ol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon disulphide</td>
<td>Propan-2-ol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloromethane below</td>
<td>Propyl acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crotonaldehyde</td>
<td>Pyridine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexane</td>
<td>Tetrahydrofuran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexene</td>
<td>Toluene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2 Dichloroethylene</td>
<td>Flash Points Lying Between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylamine</td>
<td>26 and 35°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl ether</td>
<td>Chloroacetone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethanol</td>
<td>Dibutyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl acetate</td>
<td>Butan-1-ol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethyl formate</td>
<td>Butan-2-ol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heptane</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>24 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl acetate</td>
<td>26 - 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl formate</td>
<td>Chlorobenzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o-Xylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m- and p-Xylenes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Department of Chemistry Safety Handbook 2014-15*
APPENDIX 4

Common Peroxide Forming Chemicals

1. Severe Peroxide hazard on storage with exposure to Air

*Test within 3 months of opening*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diisopropyl ether (isopropyl ether)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divinylacetylene (DVA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium amide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium metal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Amide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinilidene chloride (1,1 dichloroethylene)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Test for presence of Peroxides before Distillation or Evaporation

*Discard or test for peroxides 6 months after opening*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde diethyl acetal (acetal)</td>
<td>Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether acetates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumene (isopropyl benzene)</td>
<td>Ethylene glycol ether acetates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclohexene</td>
<td>Furan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclopentane</td>
<td>Methylacetylene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decalin (decahydronaphthalene)</td>
<td>Methylcyclopentane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diacetylene (butadiene)</td>
<td>Methyl isobutyl ketone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicyclopentadiene</td>
<td>bis-2-methoxy ethyl ether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-dimethoxy ethane</td>
<td>Tetrahydrofuran (THF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl ether</td>
<td>Tetralin (tetrahydronaphthalene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioxane</td>
<td>Vinyl ethers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ether anhydrous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Hazard of rapid Polymerisation initiated by internally formed Peroxides

*Normal Liquids – Discard or test for peroxides 6 months after opening*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl Acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinylpyridine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Normal Gases – Test for peroxides or discard 12 months after opening*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butadiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrafluoroethylene (TFE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinylacetylene (MVA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SAFETY INSPECTION CHECK LIST

1.0 **Fire**
   - sources
   - procedures
   - extinguishers
   - alarm
   - escape routes
   - fire brigade liaison

2.0 **First aid**
   - notices
   - first aiders
   - first aid materials
   - eye wash facilities

3.0 **Spillages**
   - material to clean up
   - PPE for clean up
   - waste disposal

4.0 **Access control**
   - building
   - laboratories

5.0 **Access to heights**
   - storage at heights
   - means of access
   - maintenance of access

6.0 **Building**
   - fault reporting system
   - follow up

7.0 **Centrifuges**
   - authorised persons
   - interlocks tested
   - cleanliness
   - log book
   - maintenance and records
### 8.0 Chemicals
- labels and hazard symbols
- hazard data sheets
- storage and segregation
- use of bottle carriers
- carcinogens
- highly toxic substances
- perchloric acid - wash down
- ethers - testing

### 9.0 Computer workstations
- set up correctly
- assessment records

### 10.0 Compressed gases
- external store
  - locked
  - cylinders secure
  - cylinders segregated
  - stock rotation
  - used only for gas cylinders
- transport of cylinders
  - trolley
  - boots and gloves
  - use of lifts
- use of cylinders
  - secure
  - regulators - date - five year replacement

### 11.0 Contractors
- control systems
- Estates initiated works
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Cryogenics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>transport (lifts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− eye protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>− gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>Electrical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>use in wet conditions/cold rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RCDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>interlocks - electrophoresis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>Fume cupboards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>use - air flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>face velocities - records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>maintenance - records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>HFLs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>storage</td>
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<td></td>
<td>external stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>labs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>refrigerators/cold rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>Housekeeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>passageways clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>floor surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tidiness</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
<td>Lone working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>Machinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>guarding</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
19.0 Out of hours
procedures
water connections
waste pipes
failure of essential services

20.0 PPE
   eyes
   - types of eye protection
   - where use is required
   - wearers of prescription glasses
   RPE
   - selection
   - training in use
   - checking/maintenance
   lab coats
   - worn and fastened
   - stored
   gloves
   - selection
   - latex
   - removed outside lab

21.0 Pressure equipment
   inspection and records

22.0 Refrigerators and cold rooms
   HFL control
   labelling of contents

23.0 UV
   sources of UV
   controls on exposure

24.0 Vacuum equipment
   controls

25.0 Waste
   segregation into waste streams
   storage and disposal of each stream
   sharps
   broken glass
   liquid waste