Laboratory Safety Training – Reaction Safety Training Record

Acknowledgment: **Imperial College London, Department of Chemistry**

Name:	**Supervisor:**
Project Title:	**Alternate Supervisor:**

All experiments must be assessed as being in one of the following four categories:

A This activity **must** be directly supervised.

B The advice and approval of your supervisor must be sought before the task is started.

C The work involves risks requiring careful attention to the safety related aspects of it. The worker has been trained in the task and has demonstrated competence.

D Tasks in this category carry no undue risks.

Category **A** covers use of all compounds which present any of the following hazards:

Carcinogen
Mutagen or teratogen
Risk of serious eye damage
Pyrophoric
Very highly toxic
Explosion risk

This will include some of the specific activities shown on the following page, which must therefore be directly supervised. Your supervisor has the discretion to amend the category for these activities from **A** to **B** or **C** *once you are sufficiently trained and have demonstrated competence in them*. Where this is the case, your supervisor must sign and date the appropriate space on the following page.

I have read this form.

Worker's signature: _____

Date: _____

Supervisor's signature: _____

Date: _____

Category A Activity	Standard Procedure reference	Amended Category	Supervisor Signature / Date
Organolithiums, organozincs, and other pyrophoric reagents			
Organoaluminiums			
Use of UV light			
Hydrogenation			
Peroxides (including 30% H_2O_2)			
Liquid ammonia			
Ozone			
Toxic, corrosive or vesiccant gases (e.g., HCl, NOCl, $COCl_2$, Cl_2, CO, H_2S, HCN, NO, F_2, butadiene)			
Beryllium			
Inorganic cyanides			
HF			
Alkylating agents (e.g., MeI, R_2SO_4, CF_3OSO_2R, HCHO, ethylene oxide, $ClCH_2OMe$ etc.)			
Diazomethane			
Highly toxic solvents (e.g., benzene, CCl_4, CS_2, HMPA, 1,4-dioxane, etc.) and human carcinogens			
Highly toxic volatile metallic substances, (e.g., OsO_4, metal carbonyls, etc)			
Potentially hazardous operations: 1. Sealed tube reactions 2. Use of perchlorates, azides, or acetylides 3. Use of K; prep. of Na sand 4. Large scale use of flammable solvents			
Other			