Footnotes:

[1] Task Force members included: Keith Berry (chair, University of Puget Sound), Pat Redden (St. Peters College), Douglas Mandt (Sumner, WA. High School), Ron Perkins (Greenwich High School), and William "Jack" Breazeale (Francis Marion College).

[2] A. "Chemical Hygiene Plan," prepared by the State of Kentucky.
B. Scott Stowell, "Chemical Hygiene Plan," prepared by the Spokane,WA School District.
C. Safety in the Academic Chemical Laboratory, 5th ed., American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 1990.
D. Jay A. Young, Warren K. Kingsley, George H. Wahl, Jr., Developing a Chemical Hygiene Plan, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 1990.

[3] See Appendix A for the full text of WAC 296-62-400.

[4] Young, Kingsley, and Wahl, Jr., Developing a Chemical Hygiene Plan, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC, 1990, define the chemical laboratory as follows:
A. Chemical manipulations are carried out on a laboratory scale.
B. Multiple chemical procedures are used.
C. Protective laboratory practices and equipment are available and commonly used.
D. The procedures involved are not part of a production process whose function is to produce commercial quantities of materials, nor do the procedures in any way simulate a production process.

[5] See reference (4), section 2.2.4 (page 17) for details

[6] Safety stoppers have internally enlarged holes to reduce the force needed to insert glass tubing. Contact the Chemical Hygiene Officer for purchase source.

[7] NFPA - National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269; www.nfpa.org

[8] [CGA P-1 919965), "Safe Handling of Compressed Gases" Compressed Gas Association: www.cganet.com

[9] See sections on training, monitoring, and record keeping for further information on the use of respirators.

[10] ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers, is located at 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329. www.ashrae.org Its recommendations have been accepted by the ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.)

[11] See specifications for labeling in Section 4, which follows.
A. The spring-loaded closure should not be disabled,
B. The flame-arrestor screen should be kept in place,
C. The arrestor screen should be replaced when punctured or damaged, and
D. The arrestor should never be immersed in the liquid.

[12] TIRC: www.ornl.gov/TechResources/tirc/hmepg.html, (615) 576-1746.

by D. Trapp
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by B. Wehrman
content revised for Iowa schools 9/8/05

by Davenport Community Schools
content revised Spring 2006