

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

The methods in this book do not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with their use. It is the responsibility of the user of these methods to establish appropriate safety and health practises and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations.

In addition manufacturers guidelines and recommendations for the use of chemicals and equipment shall be consulted.

Notice to Users

It has been assumed by the compilers that all users of this book will, if not themselves fully trained, at least be under the supervision of a responsible trained person who will be familiar with all normal laboratory practice, and engineering practice as appropriate, and safety precautions, and that all such precautions will be observed. It is the responsibility of users to ensure that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act, 1974 are fully complied with.

It has also been assumed that reagents of adequate purity will be used, along with apparatus and equipment of correct specification, properly maintained. Specification for reagents, apparatus and equipment are given in manufacturers' catalogues and various standards, specifications, etc.

There are numerous handbooks on first aid, and on laboratory safety such as that issued by the Royal Society of Chemistry. Refer also to the current issue of "Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits" issued by the Health and Safety Executive in the UK (or the latest publication of "Documentation of Threshold Limit Values for Substances in Workroom Air" published by the

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists).

Where the compilers considered that a special hazard exists, attention has been drawn to this in the text. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that prompt first aid, decontamination, or administration of the correct antidote can save life, but that incorrect treatment can make matters worse.

It is emphasized that both supervisors and operators should be familiar with emergency procedures before starting an operation involving any degree of hazard. Should any accident involving chemical contamination of the skin, ingestion or inhalation be such that medical attention is necessary, a doctor consulted should be made fully aware of the chemical composition of the contaminant and given any other relevant information which would assist him in deciding what specific treatment should be given. Such information might be obtained from technical data sheets from the supplier or from the label on the chemical container.

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR COMMUNICATING CHANGES TO APPARATUS SPECIFIED IN IP TEST METHODS

This Code of Practice provides a recommended process to be followed by those companies (including suppliers and those responsible for maintaining test apparatus) that produce apparatus that is the sole apparatus listed or called up in an IP Test Method or associated technical report, and IP Test Method Panels, when a significant change is made, or in some circumstances planned to be made, to test apparatus (or critical parts thereof).

This Code of Practice is available free of charge at:

www.energyinst.org under technical/publications to download.