

# Research Methodology in Chemistry

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Edited by  
Fiona N.-F. How, Ph.D



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# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN CHEMISTRY**

**Edited by**

**Fiona N.-F. How, Ph.D**



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## CHAPTER – 2

### PERSONAL SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Nurziana Ngah

Laws and regulations make the protection of worker' health and safety a legal requirement as well as an economic necessity. In the final analysis, personal and laboratory safety can be achieved only by informed, responsible individuals. This section summarizes various forms of personal and laboratory safety equipment. Based on this information, knowledgeable choices for appropriate personal protection in the laboratory can be made. Personal protective equipment includes:

#### Eye Protection

Putting on eyewear is often regarded as a burdensome task, considered as unattractive and restrictive. However, the chemical laboratory is likely to be the most health-threatening place that you can encounter. Splashing chemicals and flying objects are possible at any time in the lab environment. For this reason, eye protection is an important consideration. Protective eyewear for personnel and visitors should be splash proof. If you don't have safety glasses, tell your supervisor.

- ✓ Eye wear should be as comfortable as possible, fit snugly over the eyes and around the face, and not interfere with the movement of the wearer.
- ✓ When it is appropriate, signs should be posted outside the door stating that eye protection is required before entering the room.
- ✓ Appropriate eye protection should be worn when using chemicals/ materials of:
  - caustics, corrosives, or irritants
  - flammable
  - lasers (special protection lens required)
  - explosives
  - UV light (special protection lens required)
  - biohazards