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The History of the Department of Chemistry

Chemistry at Brown University traces its origins to the appointment of the first professor of chemistry in 1811. The field developed slowly during the first half of the nineteenth century with one or two chemists on the faculty. The chemistry department was at that time, located in Rhode Island Hall. The pace quickened in 1862 with the construction of Rogers Hall to house the work of the Department. John Howard Appleton (1844-1930), joined the faculty during this era, and remained the dominant force in the development of chemistry at Brown until his retirement in 1914. John Howard Appleton or 'Johnny App' as he was affectionately known, was associated with this university and department in a variety of capacities for many years He held appointments as Instructor 1863-68, Professor of Chemistry Applied to the Arts 1868-72, and as the inaugural Newport Rogers Professor from 1872 until his retirement in 1914. An excellent scholar and teacher, he authored 12 books on various aspects of chemistry. The friends and family of Professor Appleton endowed the Appleton lectureship to the Brown University Chemistry Department in 1922.

The modern history of the department began in 1923 with the construction of the Metcalf Chemical Laboratory. The Metcalf family patronage of chemistry at Brown continued 15 years later with the construction of the Metcalf Research Laboratory. The two buildings were linked in 1963. In 1982 the Chemistry Department moved into its present research quarters, a newly constructed, $18 million research facility shared with the Department of Geology. Metcalf Chemical Laboratory continued to house the instructional laboratories and classrooms of the department until the construction of MacMillan Hall in 1998.

Important figures in the development of the department during the period following 1923 included: Samuel T. Arnold, who joined the department in 1913 and served as Dean of the College (1930-1946), Dean of the University (1946-1949), and Provost (1949-1956); Robert F. Chambers, who joined the department in 1916 and served as Chair for many years until his death in 1946; Charles A. Kraus, who joined the department in 1924, and remained active for many years after his retirement in 1946; and William Walker Russell, who was a member of the faculty from 1926 until his retirement in 1965. During and following this period, many well-known chemists have served on the faculty, including Lars Onsager (1928-1933), W. A. Noyes (1929-1938), R. M. Fuoss (1932-1936), P. C. Cross (1938-1949), Lealyn B. Clapp (1941-1983), Donald F. Hornig (1946-1956, 1970-1977), Robert H. Cole (1947-1990), John Ross (1953-1965), J. F. Bunnett (1958-1965), William T. King (1960-1981), Richard Eisenberg (1966-1973), Eugene Stevens (1966-1977), Julian H. Gibbs (1960-1979), and Edward A. Mason (1967-94).

Graduate work in chemistry was instituted in 1887, with the first master's degree awarded in 1891 and the first doctorate in 1903. **As of June 2018 901 PhD, 180 MSc and 152 MA degrees have been earned in Chemistry.**
Department of Chemistry Faculty Roster 2018-2019

Research Faculty

Amit Basu                      Jason Sello
Ou Chen                        Christopher Seto
Vicki Colvin                   Richard Stratt
Sarah Delaney                  Shouheng Sun
Gerald Diebold                 Lai-Sheng Wang
Eunsuk Kim                     Peter Weber
Jerome Robinson                Paul Williard
Christoph Rose-Petruck         Matthew Zimmt
Brenda Rubenstein

Lecturers and Adjunct Lecturers

Charles Morton
Suzanne Rudnicki
Eric Victor
Li-Qiong Wang

Admissions Procedures

The Graduate Admissions Committee reviews more than 300 applications for the graduate chemistry program each year. Each application is considered individually by the members of the departmental admissions committee, and then discussed in a series of committee meetings. Occasionally the committee will seek consultation from other members of the department faculty. The Department Chair and the Dean of the Graduate School then review applications recommended for acceptance. Offers of admission are usually coupled with some form of financial support, generally in the form of a teaching assistantship or fellowship. Applications can be initiated at www.brown.edu/gradschool/apply.
The Chemistry Graduate Program and Curriculum

The Department of Chemistry offers a program of graduate work leading to the PhD in Chemistry as well as to the ScM and AM degrees. This handbook describes the sequence of graduate study requirements (milestones) and the professional responsibilities of students in the Chemistry PhD program.

Chemistry PhD Program - Milestone Timetable (details below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1 - Fall</th>
<th>Year 1 - Spring</th>
<th>Year 1 - Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Four courses, attend seminars, identify possible research advisors, *some students will complete English as a Second Language (ESL) course</td>
<td>Three courses, research, attend seminars, *some students will complete ESL course</td>
<td>Research, attend seminars, prepare Literature Review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 2 - Fall</th>
<th>Year 2 - Spring</th>
<th>Year 2 - Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research, teaching, attend seminars, Literature Review Seminar</td>
<td>Research, teaching, attend seminars, Research Project Defense (for inorganic and organic students)</td>
<td>Research, attend seminars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 3 - Fall</th>
<th>Year 3 - Spring</th>
<th>Year 3 - Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research, teaching (possibly), Attend seminars, Original Research Proposal Admission to Candidacy</td>
<td>Research, teaching (possibly), Attend seminars</td>
<td>Research, attend seminars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years 4, 5 - Fall</th>
<th>Years 4, 5 - Spring</th>
<th>Years 4, 5 - Summer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research, teaching (possibly), attend seminars</td>
<td>Research, teaching (possibly), attend seminars</td>
<td>Research, attend seminars</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The preparation and defense of the doctoral thesis is usually completed by the end of five years.

**English as a Second Language (ESL)**

All students required to take English language courses must attend and actively participate in these courses to maintain “good standing” in the department. Students’ English language skills are tested three times during the first academic year; at the beginning of semester 1 to establish their English speaking and comprehension skills; again at the end of semester 1 to determine improvement, and a third time at the end of semester 2. **The department requires a minimum test score of “3” by the end of semester 2 for continued financial support.** We encourage all non-native English speakers to speak only English while in the chemistry building. This is difficult at first but greatly helps improve English language skills.
Graduate Courses and Registration Procedures

During the first semester of graduate studies, students enroll in four courses (three one-credit graduate chemistry courses and CHEM2870 – Department Colloquia), attend seminars, and explore potential research advisors. International students may also complete English as a Second Language (ESL) classes. In appropriate cases and with approval of the Director of Graduate Studies (DGS), students may substitute graduate level math, physics, engineering or biology courses for graduate chemistry courses. The chemistry PhD program currently does not require completion of a core set of courses. Typically, each student completes seven (7) or eight (8) non-research courses during her/his graduate studies. See the section on Graduate Student Evaluation for an explanation of grade expectations for graduate students in first semester and first year courses.

Course Registration Procedures

First-year Students - first semester courses. On arrival at Brown, first year students take diagnostic examinations in the sub-fields of organic, inorganic, and physical chemistry, and a fourth exam either in biochemistry or in mathematics / physics. Once graded, the Director of Graduate Studies (DGS) advises each student in the selection of appropriate first semester courses. A list of appropriate courses for first semester graduate students is provided in students’ arrival packets. Students officially register for classes (day prior to the start of classes) using the on-line registration system, Banner: selfservice.brown.edu. Please register for four graduate courses: three one-credit graduate chemistry courses and CHEM2870 – Department Colloquia. Graduate students should not register for CHEM 1140 because this is considered an undergraduate course. In appropriate cases and with approval of the DGS, students may substitute graduate level math, physics, engineering or biology courses for graduate chemistry courses; typically, students register for at most one course outside the Chemistry Department in a semester.

First-year Students - second semester courses. Pre-registration for second semester courses occurs in late October, prior to graduate student assignment to research groups. First year students should discuss their selection of likely second semester courses with the DGS and then pre-register for four graduate courses: three one-credit graduate chemistry courses and CHEM2870 – Department Colloquia. Graduate students should not register for CHEM 1150, 1160 or 1450 because these are considered undergraduate courses. In appropriate cases and with approval of the Director of Graduate Studies (DGS), students may substitute graduate level math, physics, engineering or biology courses for graduate chemistry courses; typically, students register for at most one course outside the Chemistry Department in a semester.

Graduate students who are NOT in good standing after the first semester will be advised by a departmental DGS, prior to the start of semester 2, to identify appropriate courses. Any changes must be made during the registration period (first two weeks of the semester).

2nd – 5th Year Students. Graduate students should consult with their research advisor during pre-registration to select courses. All registration should be completed using Brown’s registration system during the pre-registration period. All 2nd – 4th year students should register for a total of three credits per semester. Students registering only for research should choose a triple credit in their advisor’s section of CHEM2970/2980. 5th year students should discuss appropriate course selection with the Graduate Student Program Coordinator, Rose Barreira, during pre-registration.
**Course Changes.** Course changes may be made during registration period (the first two weeks of a semester) by securing approval of the instructors involved and the DGS (1st year students) or their research advisor (a student assigned to a research group must provide Rose Barreira with written permission from the research advisor). Graduate students should never drop or add a course without permission of a DGS or their research advisor. Drop – add changes are completed using Brown’s course registration system.

Questions concerning the appropriateness of a course registration should be brought to the attention of the Graduate Student Program Coordinator, Rose Barreira or a DGS.

**Department Seminars and Lectures**

**Friday Colloquium Series**

**Departmental Colloquium  Fridays at 4:00PM in MM115**

Attendance at colloquia will give graduate students exposure to the breadth of the field of chemistry. The colloquia introduce students to new techniques and discoveries, allow them to hear and meet current workers in the field, and provide ideas that may be immediately useful in one’s own research. For all these reasons, attendance at the Friday colloquia is expected and attendance is monitored. *All first year students are required to attend the Friday Colloquium.*

Every effort is made to send invitations to colloquium and other seminar speakers in the summer prior to the academic year. Members of the Graduate Student Leadership Committee (GSLC) invite at least two colloquium speakers each academic year. Graduate student suggestions for colloquia speakers should be discussed with members of the GSLC. Guest speakers spend the entire day on campus meeting with faculty and students. Graduate students are encouraged to present their research to the colloquium speaker. Please contact Sheila Quigley to sign up for a meeting with the guest speaker at least one week prior to the colloquium.

**Weekly Seminar Program**

The Department has three weekly scheduled seminars in physical, organic and inorganic chemistry these seminars give all graduate students opportunities to present their own research work and discuss topics of interest. Regular attendance and participation in seminars is an integral part of the graduate program; benefits accrue not only in research, but also in accumulation of the background knowledge necessary for post-graduate study and research proposals. Attendance is noted. Please check the weekly announcements.

**Organic Chemistry Seminars: Tuesdays at noon in GC351**

Organic Chemistry graduate students are required to give at least two seminars. The first is presented in the first semester of the second year of graduate study and is based on the literature review submitted after the completion of year one. The subject of the second seminar, usually presented in the first semester of the fourth year, is the candidate's thesis research. In addition, invited guests frequently present their research at the weekly Organic Chemistry seminar.
Inorganic Chemistry Seminars: Thursdays at noon in GC351
Inorganic Chemistry graduate students are expected to present one seminar per year after completing one year in the program. The first is presented in the first semester of the second year in the graduate program. The topic is based on the literature review submitted after the completion of year one. Subsequent seminars can be based on their own research or on another topic of current interest in inorganic chemistry. In addition, invited guests frequently present their research at the weekly Inorganic Chemistry seminar.

Physical Chemistry Tea Sessions - Thursdays at 3:00PM in GC351
Physical Chemistry graduate students are expected to present one seminar per year after year one. The first is presented in the first semester of the second year in the graduate program. The topic is based on the literature review submitted after the completion of year one. Subsequent seminars can be based on their own research or on another topic of current interest in physical chemistry. In addition, invited guests frequently present their research at the weekly Physical Tea Session. The chemistry graduate student presenter provides refreshments served at the Tea Sessions.

*Seminar notices are emailed weekly to the entire department and posted on the department website and on bulletin boards.*

Departmental Endowed Lectures

The Appleton Lecture
This endowed lecture, named in honor of Professor John Howard Appleton, is among the most significant events held annually in the Department of Chemistry. Typically, the Appleton Lecturer presents one seminar appropriate to the general public and a second seminar appropriate for a scientific audience. This two-day event includes a dinner to which senior graduate students and undergraduates are invited.

The Leallyn B. Clapp Endowed Lectureship
This endowed lecture was established in 1990 in memory of Professor Leallyn B. Clapp. Typically, the Clapp Lecturer presents one seminar appropriate for a general audience on issues of current scientific or educational interest and a second seminar appropriate for a scientific audience. This two-day event includes a dinner to which senior graduate students and undergraduates are invited.

Extra-Departmental Seminars
On campus seminars are held by Engineering, IMNI, Math, Physics, and BioMed that might be of interest to Chemistry students. In addition, many seminars on topics of special interest are held within a short radius of Providence, including at institutions in and around the Boston area, at the University of Rhode Island, Pfizer, Yale and Wesleyan Universities in Connecticut. Seminar notices will be shared through the departmental listserv.

R. I. Section of the A. C. S. The local section of the American Chemical Society meets monthly. The meetings consist of a social hour, dinner and a technical talk, which, usually, is of broad interest. Meeting notices are mailed to members of the ACS and are posted in Chemistry. All graduate students are welcome to attend the social hour, dinner and talk.
Teaching
Teaching is an integral part of the graduate student education. All chemistry graduate students are required to train as teaching assistants for at least two semesters. This requirement is typically fulfilled during the second year. Students that are not supported on faculty research grants or by internal/external fellowships may also need to serve as teaching assistants beyond the second year. Teaching assistants direct laboratory sections, evaluate laboratory reports based on criteria provided by faculty, proctor undergraduate exams, and grade undergraduate exams based on answer keys provided by faculty. Teaching assistant responsibilities are limited to a maximum of 20 hours / week, but are usually considerably less time consuming. In the week prior to the start of each semester, teaching assistants meet with the faculty to learn about their teaching assignments and responsibilities. These meetings often include training to familiarize teaching assistants with the laboratories and experiments. The department encourages graduate students to hone their teaching abilities through discussions with faculty and other students, as well as through participation in activities at the Sheridan Center for Teaching and Learning (http://www.brown.edu/Administration/Sheridan_Center/). Teaching assistant professionalism and performance is tracked during the semester and formally evaluated / summarized at the end-of-semester Graduate Student Review. Refer to Appendix I for Expectations and Responsibilities of Teaching Assistants and Student Mentors in Undergraduate Courses and the TA evaluation form.

Choosing a Research Advisor

Overview and deadlines:
Number of Rotations: 2
Duration of Rotations: 4 Weeks
Rotation Selection Due: 09/10/18 (students will provide their top 3 choices in ranked order)
Rotation #1: 09/17/18 - 10/12/18
Rotation #2: 10/15/18 - 11/09/18
Research Group Selection Forms Due: 12/07/18
Research Group Assignment: By 12/31/18

Faculty may choose to present short research talks describing the ongoing activities and projects in their research labs shortly after the beginning of the semester. First year students will then begin two rotations. These rotations provide students with the opportunity to become more knowledgeable about specific research groups that they are most interested in joining. Students are expected to participate fully in two rotations, but those who are interested in participating in additional rotations may set up additional rotations with faculty members at their discretion (these could be before, during, or after the listed rotation periods). Individual research advisors will set the expectations for rotators in their labs. Typically, these will include participation in research group meetings and interactions with graduate students, post-docs and other members of a faculty member’s research group; the rotation may also involve literature assignments and/or experimental work. Please note that discussing research projects and graduate training opportunities with a faculty member is the most effective means of conveying strong interest in joining that faculty member’s group. Students will receive a “Research Group Selection” form where they will make their research group preferences. Students are expected to select faculty in whose group they rotated or faculty with whom they have spoken about research. The student will indicate, in order of preference, at least three faculty members with whom she / he would be interested in working.
The Chair, in conjunction with the selected faculty research advisors, determines student assignment to research groups. The pairing of students and faculty takes into account not only the wishes of the student and faculty, but also the availability of future financial support. The Chair informs each student of the group to which she/he has been assigned. The department will endeavor to make all research group assignments before the end of the calendar year taking into account graduate student selection priorities, faculty preferences and extant funding, graduate course performance and demonstration of the match between a student’s scientific interests and the faculty member’s research program. Students who remain unassigned to research groups after the initial assignments are made will be provided with the opportunity to seek an alternate research group throughout the second semester including with a faculty member whose primary appointment is not in the chemistry department. To remain in the Ph.D. program all students are required to have a research group assignment by the end of the second semester in residence.

**Graduate Student Evaluation**

**Graduate Student Review (twice per year)**

The progress of each graduate student is evaluated by the Chemistry Department faculty in January and May of each academic year. At these reviews, the faculty discuss each student's performance in course work, research, teaching, literature review, RPD, ORP and English language skills (ESL training). Students are expected to make good progress in all areas appropriate to their “year” as they work toward the PhD. Students not making good progress in one or more of these areas will be assigned a status other than “good standing” (see below). Following each Graduate Student Review, the faculty’s assessment of each student’s performance will be conveyed in writing to the student and to the Graduate School. Notably, for students assigned a status other than “good standing” in May, the summer is an evaluable period and progress will be re-evaluated in August. If a student on “warning” has not made significant progress they can be asked to leave the program at the end of August. For a student assigned a status of “satisfactory” in May, progress will also be re-evaluated in August and the status will be assigned as “good standing”, “satisfactory” or “warning”.

Students making good progress in all areas appropriate to their “years” in the program are in “Good standing.” A student who has not successfully completed the relevant milestones (course work, literature review, RPD, ORP, English Language Skills) or responsibilities (teaching) or has not advanced their research suitably will be assigned a status of “satisfactory” or “warning” depending on the severity of the deficiencies. The reasons for the status assignment are conveyed to the student in writing along with guidance for how to return to “good standing”. A student on “warning” from the preceding review who has made clear progress may have her/his status changed to “good standing”, “satisfactory” or may remain on “warning”. If, in the view of the faculty, a student on “warning” has not shown adequate improvement in all aspects of their professional development, the student’s status will be changed to “termination” and the student will be asked to leave the graduate program.

If a first year student's performance is evaluated as below satisfactory at two sequential Graduate Student Reviews, the student will be placed on academic warning and will receive a warning letter. Ideally, a student should only be on academic warning for one semester. However, if a student’s status has not improved after this time, they will either be dismissed from the program or switched to a terminal Master of Arts degree program (unfunded), depending on the terms of the warning letter. Following the first two semesters of graduate school, continued work toward the PhD is conditional upon meeting or exceeding performance standards in research, teaching and
completion of the program milestones (detailed requirements are given in the “Performance Expectation” sections below).

If, at any time after the first year, a student's research performance is unsatisfactory, the student will receive a warning letter and the student’s status will be changed to “warning”. If the student’s performance does not improve in the following semester, financial support will be terminated. This, in turn will result in termination of graduate study.

For more information about academic warning and Academic Standing, see the Graduate School Handbook (pg. 18, 2016) http://www.brown.edu/academics/gradschool/academics/rules-regulations/graduate-school-handbook

Performance Expectations for Graduate Program Milestones

Graduate Coursework: Performance Requirements - year 1
In order to be in “good standing” following the first semester and to be in “good standing” and stay in the graduate program after the second semester, students must demonstrate excellence in coursework by earning an average grade of B or higher in their non-research courses.

A = 4, B = 3, C = 2, NC = 0

➔ Students whose first semester course grade average is B or higher are in “good standing” and can be assigned to a research group at the end of semester 1. Students whose first semester course grade average is below B will be assigned a status of “warning”.

➔ All students entering semester 2 with a status of “warning” must achieve a grade average of B or higher in their combined first and second semester non-research courses in order to continue in the program beyond semester 2.

➔ Students entering semester 2 with “warning” status for grades and who achieve a B average or higher in their combined first and second semester non-research courses, will remain on warning at the end of semester 2, for lack of adequate research progress. Continuing into the summer, these students must demonstrate sufficient research progress to remain in the program. Student progress will be evaluated in Mid-August; if a student has not made significant progress in research, she/he can be asked to leave the program. Students entering the summer semester without a research advisor, will have until June 30th to find one. If the student is not successful in finding a research advisor by that date, the student will be asked to leave the program following the summer evaluation period in mid August.

➔ A student entering Semester 2 in “good standing” but earning semester 2 grades in non-research courses that lowers their grade point average below B, will be placed on probation with “warning” status at the end of semester 2. The student’s research advisor, DGS, and course instructors for which the student earned a grade of C or lower will collectively decide on provide objectives that must be accomplished during the summer; these objectives could include but are not limited to supplemental coursework, reading assignments, presentations, examinations, or research-based objectives. The student will also be expected to meet deadlines for the literature review that fall during the probationary period. Progress will be re-evaluated in mid-August. If, in the view of the departmental faculty, the objectives are not satisfactorily completed the student’s status will be changed to “termination” and the student will be asked to leave the graduate program prior to the start of the fall semester.
English as a Second Language (ESL): Performance Requirements - year 1
The department requires a minimum test score of “3” by the end of semester 2 for continued financial support.

Research

Research: Performance Requirements
The most important component of a student’s doctoral education is independent research. Without a strong record of independent research and analysis, there is no PhD. The majority of a student’s research education and training as a professional scientist occurs through interactions with her/his research advisor and research group. These discussions should make clear to each student those aspects of her/his research that are progressing well and those aspects that require improvement. Faculty provide formal assessment of student research progress at the Graduate Student Review following each semester.

Thesis Committee
Each student has a Thesis Committee (research advisor and at least two other chemistry faculty) that tracks student performance and progress toward the PhD. The Thesis Committee interacts with the graduate student at a number of graduate program milestones, during which it assesses the student’s progress toward becoming an independent scientist and provides her/him with multiple opportunities to engage in scientific dialogue and to receive feedback, comments and suggestions. All students are responsible for assembling their Thesis Committee by the end of semester 2.

Literature Review, Research Project Defenses and Original Research Proposals (Yrs 2,3)
During semester 3, all students submit a literature review relevant to their current project. Literature reviews will be presented at department seminar (e.g. Inorganic Chemistry Seminar, Organic Chemistry Seminar, or Physical Chemistry Tea Session – Appendix II). The literature review is designed to provide continued stimulus for independent study and to encourage familiarity with the current chemical literature. This literature review and oral presentation will be good preparation for the semester 4 milestones of a Research Project Defense (RPD) (Organic/Inorganic students – Appendix III) or a Tea Session presentation (Physical/Theoretical). Please see the Graduate Student Handbook for the details and deadlines of these semester 4 milestones. Inorganic and Organic students must successfully complete a Research Project Defense (RPD - below and Appendix III) during their fourth semester in the program and develop and defend an original research proposition (ORP - below and Appendix IV) during their fifth semester in the program. Physical chemistry students must develop and defend an Original Research Proposal before they graduate, usually in their fifth semester. Information about the RPD and ORP is provided below. Students are admitted to candidacy for the PhD once they have completed the above milestones along with teaching, seminar and course requirements.

Admission to Candidacy for the PhD
Chemistry graduate students are admitted to candidacy for the PhD once they have completed successfully the formal departmental requirements summarized above. Following admission to candidacy, students must advance their research, prepare, submit and defend their PhD thesis and professionally perform all assigned teaching responsibilities.
Conference Travel Funds (Graduate School)

If you wish to attend a conference or travel to collaborate with others, please consult with your advisor for funding opportunities. Funding is also available on a competitive basis through the Graduate School.

**Conference travel:** Graduate students can apply to receive up to $650 per year to attend a conference at which they present a poster or seminar. Application forms and more information can be found here: http://www.brown.edu/academics/gradschool/conference-travel

**Research travel:** Second to fifth (and some sixth) year PhD students can apply to obtain up to $1,800 of travel support on a 1:1 matching basis per year. Application deadlines are once per quarter: http://www.brown.edu/academics/gradschool/research-travel.

**International travel:** First to fifth-year graduate students can apply to receive between $200-$1000 to attend an international conference at which they present or research related travel. Application deadlines are once per quarter: http://www.brown.edu/academics/gradschool/international-travel-fund.

More information about these opportunities can be found in the Brown Graduate School handbook.
Requirements for Organic Chemistry Graduate Students

Literature review (Summer and Semester 3)
All students will write a brief review of the literature that is relevant to their current project. This review should provide the reader with an introduction to the field, as well as identify important questions and challenges in the field. More information about the Literature Review can be found in Appendix (II).

Research Project Defense (RPD) (Semester 4)
Each student must present a research project proposal and defense in Semester 4, typically the spring of her/his second year in the program. This consists of a written report in the format of a proposal, followed by an oral examination by the student's Thesis Committee.

The written research project report must be submitted to the committee by Feb 1. The student will then make an oral presentation of her/his research progress and future plans. This presentation must be completed by March 30. The responsibility for scheduling the RPD in a timely fashion lies with the student; please notify the Graduate Student Program Coordinator to the scheduled defense.

After the oral examination, the committee will approve, reject, or recommend revisions of the RPD. If the committee does not approve the RPD, the department will not guarantee support after Semester 4, and the student will be asked to leave the program. If revisions are requested, these must be submitted within two weeks of the date of the oral examination. Successful completion of the RPD is required in order to remain in good standing within the graduate program. Students on academic warning as a result of poor Literature Review performance must provide compelling evidence of excellence in the execution and analysis of their research during their RPD in order to continue on into Semester 5.

For more information on the preparation of RPDs, please refer to Appendix III.

The combination of literature review and RPD in Year 2 encourages the student to engage actively with her/his individual research project at an early career stage and focuses attention on both research accomplishments and the critical analyses that accompany execution of experiments.

Original Research Proposal
See Appendix IV for information about the original research proposal.

Seminar Presentations
Organic graduate students present seminars in semester 3 and year 4 (thesis research project(s)).
Requirements for Inorganic Chemistry Graduate Students

Literature review (Summer and Semester 3)
All students will write a brief review of the literature that is relevant to their current project. This review should provide the reader with an introduction to the field, as well as identify important questions and challenges in the field. More information about the Literature Review can be found in Appendix (II).

Research Project Defense (RPD) (Semester 4)
Each student must prepare and defend a research project proposal in their fourth semester. The Research Project Defenses consists of a written report in the format of a proposal, followed by an oral examination by the student’s Thesis Committee. The written research project report must be submitted to the committee by Feb 1. The student will then make an oral presentation of her/his research progress and future plans. This presentation must be completed by March 30. The responsibility for scheduling the RPD in a timely fashion lies with the student; please notify the Graduate Program Administrative Assistant of the scheduled defense.

The proposal must be prepared in accordance with the guidelines for ACS PRF Type-DNI "Starter" Grants. Submissions, which do not satisfy these criteria, will be returned for revision. Questions about the requirements should be directed to the research advisor or committee members.

The RPD provides students the opportunity to present their research accomplishments and to formulate future research plans after having spent a little over a calendar year in a research group. The RPD provides valuable experience in written and spoken communication skills.

After the oral examination, the committee will approve, reject or recommend revisions of the RPD. If revisions are requested, these must be submitted within two weeks of the request. If the committee does not approve the RPD, the department will not guarantee support after Semester 4, and the student will be asked to leave the program. Students on academic warning as a result of poor literature review performance must provide compelling evidence of excellence in the execution and analysis of their research during their RPD in order to continue into Semester 5.

Original Research Proposal
See Appendix IV for information about the original research proposal

Seminar Presentations
Inorganic graduate students present one seminar per year on their thesis research project(s).
Requirements for Physical Chemistry Graduate Students

Thesis Committee
Each committee should include three faculty members: the advisor, at least one additional physical chemistry faculty member and a third faculty member. In most cases, at least two members of the Thesis Committee should be from Chemistry. Students are responsible for asking faculty to serve on their Thesis Committee. Once all members of the committee have agreed to serve, the student should email the names of their committee to the Graduate Student Program Coordinator.

Literature review (Summer and Semester 3)
All students will write a brief review of the literature that is relevant to their current project. This review should provide the reader with an introduction to the field, as well as identify important questions and challenges in the field. All second year physical chemists will present a “Tea Session” based on the Literature Review in semester 3.

Physical Tea Session Presentation
Physical chemistry graduate students are required to present a Tea Session Seminar each year following year 1.

Original Research Proposal
Physical Chemistry graduate students normally prepare and defend their research proposal in semester 5, but arrangements can be made with the research advisor and the graduate representative for a different time. See Appendix IV for information about the original research proposal.
The Thesis

The central theme of graduate education is the completion of a doctoral dissertation, or thesis, embodying original research. Most of a graduate student's time will be devoted to thesis research, particularly after the first year. In the following sections, some of the procedures related to thesis research are discussed.

Defense of the Thesis.

When a student has completed a written dissertation in a form considered acceptable by the research advisor (this need not be the final version, but it should be the finalized draft), one copy should be provided to each of the Thesis Committee members. Although it is not required, a reader from outside the Chemistry Department may be invited to participate in evaluating the thesis. An electronic copy of the thesis, along with a brief abstract, should be deposited with the Graduate Student Program Coordinator for the convenience of any other members of the faculty who may wish to read the thesis prior to the oral examination. For a degree that is to be awarded in May, the Graduate School deadline for submission of the thesis and all associated forms and documents related to the completion of a PhD is the first business day in May. The Graduate School sends to any reader who cannot be present at the oral examination a form on which to record a formal report. In the usual case, a thesis will be approved subject to minor revisions, thanks to earlier discussions with the advisor and readers. In the rare case that readers request substantial alterations, the thesis advisor and the student must come to an agreement on what must be done, with the mediation of the Department Chair if necessary.

After the final draft has been approved by the thesis supervisor for submission to the readers, the student should consult with the Graduate Program Administrative Assistant and the Thesis Committee members to set a time and place for the oral examination. Normally, the thesis defense cannot be scheduled earlier than two weeks following submission of the final draft in order to give the readers ample time to review the thesis. A presiding officer will be designated for the examination. Arrangements will then be reported to the Graduate School, which will confirm the date and time to all concerned.

After the defense of the thesis, the thesis supervisor is responsible for returning the Report of the Final Examination to the Graduate School. The candidate then makes any final corrections in the thesis, and delivers the two-signed copies to the Graduate School, no later than 20 days before Commencement. A finalized electronic copy, labeled with the student’s name, advisor and graduation year should be provided to the Graduate Student Program Coordinator. The Graduate School is responsible for checking the thesis for completeness and for seeing that any corrections requested by the readers in their reports have been made.

Prizes and Awards

There are five major prizes and awards given to chemistry graduate students in May. The recipients of each award are discussed and voted on by the faculty. In addition to the public recognition of achievement, each prize carries a monetary award for the student.

Potter Prize
Students completing theses judged to be of outstanding merit are eligible for the Potter Prize. This prize, awarded annually, goes to the best chemistry PhD dissertation of the year.
William T. King Prize
The King Prize recognizes outstanding performance as a teaching assistant during the academic year. The prize may be awarded annually to one or two graduate students whose efforts as a teacher and facilitator of chemical learning go beyond normal expectations.

Sigma Xi Award for Excellence in Graduate Research
The Sigma Xi Award for Excellence in Graduate Research recognizes outstanding research accomplishments during a graduate student's career. Students in their last year of graduate study are eligible.

Dissertation Fellowship
Each academic year the department endeavors to provide one or two dissertation fellowships. Students in their last year of graduate study are eligible for nomination.

Elaine Chase Leadership and Service Award
This award recognizes the student whose extraordinary leadership and service contributions during her/his years at Brown improved the department or the academic and educational experiences of students.

Post PhD Placement
Placement of PhDs is accomplished in a number of different ways, through:
1. Faculty and Alumni contacts with industry, government laboratories and other universities;
2. Contact Brown Career Lab for CV and cover letter writing tips https://brown.edu/campus-life/support/careerlab/
3. Following up notices of job openings appearing in C&E News;
4. Web resources (e.g., www.chemjobs.net/chemjobs.html/LinkedIn).
5. Interviews with industrial representatives visiting Brown or at ACS meetings;
6. Letter-writing campaigns by the student.

A student’s job chances may well depend on her/his ability to expand areas of interest and knowledge outside the immediate area of the thesis.

Student Rights and Responsibilities
As a member of the Chemistry Department and the Brown University community there are expectations regarding your behavior. It is your responsibility to be aware of the Principles of the Brown University Community. These can be found at the Student Rights and Responsibilities website: http://www.brown.edu/about/administration/vp-campus-life/. The Standards of Student Conduct are included in Appendix V.

Social Events
The Department and Graduate Student Leadership Committee (GSLC) host a number of social events planned and coordinated by the graduate students. These include monthly social gatherings, a Fall poster session, a Holiday Party and a Welcome picnic/cook-out in August.
Senior graduate students are invited to dinners honoring the invited guests following Appleton and Clapp Lectures. It is a department tradition that a graduate student arranges a thesis defense party following the successful defense of her/his thesis.

**Graduate Student Leadership Committee (GSLC)**

The GSLC is a group of ~8-10 graduate students from various lab groups throughout the department. The committee works to build community among our graduate students and postdocs by hosting events such as a weekly Journal Club and monthly socials. The committee comprises students from each year of graduate study, years 2-5.

**Time Away from the Lab**

All time away from the lab must be cleared with a student’s research advisor. It is also imperative to inform the Graduate Program Coordinator of the anticipated time away from the University. The annual amount of time that can be taken is up to individual research supervisors but as a guideline 2-3 weeks may be deemed reasonable.
Administrative and Support Staff and Facilities

Departmental Administrators and Non-Academic Staff

The Chemistry Department has a Chair and, at any one time, approximately 20 non-academic staff that oversee and perform the various operations of the department. Following is a listing of the current non-academic staff and brief job description.

**Paul G. Williard, Chairman** (2016 - 2019) (GC 201). Oversees the departmental administration, presides over the chemistry department faculty meetings, and is responsible to the University administration for the overall operations of the Department of Chemistry.

**Academic Department Manager.** (GC 201). Assists the Chair in day-to-day management of the department, oversees instructional, research and general departmental expenditures to ensure that they stay within the budgeted amounts, and manages non-academic staff.

**Sheila Quigley, Academic Program Manager** (GC 201). Responsible for faculty appointments, (including all postdoctoral researchers and visiting faculty), personnel records, textbook purchasing, building access and management of administrative staff.

**Elaine Tucci, Financial Coordinator** (GC 201). Responsible for oversight of daily financial transactions and directing general traffic flow through department.

**Rose Barreira, Graduate Program Coordinator** (GC 201). Responsible for maintaining the records of incoming, present and former graduate students, processing of graduate student applications and scheduling the graduate student orientation week. Assists in financial management of the department.

**David Blair, Scientific Computing Coordinator** (GC 166) Responsible for maintaining, upgrading, and troubleshooting all aspects of scientific computing.

**Kim Keenan, Administrative Assistant** (GC 239). Provides general administrative support to faculty for Chem. 330, 350 and 360.

**TBD, Seminar & Programming Coordinator** (GC 239). Provides general administrative support to faculty. Coordinates departmental faculty searches and department seminar series.

**Carol DeFecian Systems Administrator** (GC 321). Responsible for maintaining, upgrading and troubleshooting all aspects of computing in the department.

**Eric Friedfeld, Manager, Technical Services** (GC 221). Responsible for the management of the stockroom, department purchasing and safety issues. **Robert Wilson** and **Allen Sylvia** assist Mr. Friedfeld, students and faculty with purchases, ordering and shipping activities.

**John Geleney, Manager, Undergraduate Laboratories** (MM 217). Responsible for the setup of the undergraduate laboratories. Works directly with Teaching Assistants to assure that these
laboratories operate as smoothly and safely as possible. **Fred Guerzon** assists Mr. Geleney in operating the MacMillan Labs.

**Ken Talbot, Technical Supervisor - Machine Shop** (GC 213). The Machine Shop provides technical support, instrumentation design and fabrication for research groups. Some machine and hand tools are available for student use in the student shop adjacent to the main machine shop. Please consult Machine Shop personnel for instruction before the start of any project. **Randy Goulet** assists Mr. Talbot in providing Machine Shop services to the department. Students wishing to use equipment in the student machine shop or in the glass shop should contact Mr. Talbot.

**Al Tente, Electronics Technician** (GC 321). The Electronics Technician is available to assist in the design and fabrication of electronic circuits associated with the test and measurement research projects as well as service and repair electronic equipment in the Chemistry Department. The electronics shop is open to the students and faculty for the design fabrication of electronic equipment. Mr. Tente serves as the primary contact with Facilities Management. All problems with building services, structure, HVAC or electrical systems should be reported immediately to Mr. Tente (Alfred_Tente@Brown.edu).

**Russell Hopson, PhD, NMR Facility Supervisor** (MM 311). Responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the four high field NMR spectrometers in the department. Additionally, the NMR Facility Supervisor provides routine and advanced NMR training sessions and is available for consultation regarding any NMR related questions. New students are required to undergo NMR training prior to obtaining access to the NMR spectrometers. If problems develop while you are using an NMR spectrometer, please report it to the supervisor as soon as possible and document the occurrence in the logbook located next to each spectrometer. Emergency contact information is located next to each spectrometer. Detailed information on how to run routine and advanced NMR experiments and information on NMR training sessions is located at: [http://www.brown.edu/academics/chemistry/facilities/instrumentation/nmr.html](http://www.brown.edu/academics/chemistry/facilities/instrumentation/nmr.html)

**Tun-Li Shen, PhD, Mass Spectrometer Specialist** (MM 313). Responsible for maintaining and supervising the use of the mass spectrometry facility, which is located in GeoChem 408. For routine MS analysis, contact the MS Specialist to discuss specific research needs. Each user will complete a "Request for Mass Spectrometry Analysis" form (available in GC 408) with detailed information about a particular mass spec sample. FAB, EI or ESI high resolution mass spec (HRMS) measurements are performed by the MS Specialist. MALDI, bench-top ESI and GC-MS instruments are available for graduate students and post-docs to carry out analysis on their own. In these instances, a short training session is required before signing up for blocks of time to use the instrument. Additional Mass Spectrometry information is located at: [http://www.brown.edu/academics/chemistry/facilities/instrumentation/massspec.html](http://www.brown.edu/academics/chemistry/facilities/instrumentation/massspec.html)
Departmental Services

Copying Machines. The department copy machines are located in GC 257. This copier is a full function copy machine equipped with a collator, stapler, fax and PDF functions. The use of transparencies is not allowed on this copier. Access to the copier requires the use of the 4-digit code that is available from the Stockroom Manager or a research advisor. For maintenance and service problems, contact Eric Friedfeld (x3-3179). Copy machines are to be used for departmental purposes only.

FAX Machines. There is a FAX machine located in GC239. Fax machines are to be used for departmental purposes only.

Mail. Incoming mail is distributed to the boxes in GC 257 daily--at approximately 11:00 AM. Outgoing mail may be placed in the tray atop the mailboxes. The department will pay the postage on mail directly related to research, but not for personal mail.

Telephones. Telephones for graduate student use are located in the various research laboratories. These telephones are restricted to local (i.e., non-toll) calls. If a toll call related to research is necessary, use the advisor’s long distance code or her/his office telephone. Telephones are to be used for departmental purposes only.

Keys and Card Access. Each student is issued a lab/office key and card access to the GeoChem and MacMillan buildings. See Sheila Quigley (GC 203) for after hours building card access and GeoChem keys. See John Geleney (MM 217) for keys allowing access to the NMR in MacMillan Hall. Keys no longer needed should be returned promptly. Any loss of a key should be reported immediately.

Lounge. GC 349 is the departmental lounge. The department provides a microwave oven, and refrigerator. Please do your part to keep the lounge area neat and clean. The only regularly scheduled time that the lounge will not be available is Wednesdays from 4-6:00 PM during the academic year. In addition, some research groups use GC349 for group meetings.

Pets in the Department. It is the policy of the Department of Chemistry that pets or other animals are prohibited from all laboratories, offices, seminar rooms and classrooms at all times. This prohibition does not apply to laboratory research animals to be used in accordance with relevant Federal, State and University regulations.

University Services

Graduate students will occasionally have need of services or supplies not available in the Department. Some possible sources within the University are mentioned below.

The Bio-Med stockroom carries some items not found in the chemistry stockroom. Please talk with Eric Friedfeld (x3-3179) or your research advisor concerning purchasing privileges at the Bio-Med stockroom.

The University offers extensive computing resources, from personal computers to work stations to mainframes, as well as links to remote supercomputing facilities. A description of some
of these resources is listed in “Computing in the Chemistry Department” section of this handbook. For further information, contact the Computing Coordinators.

The **Facilities Management Response** number is x 3-7800. They should be called for building related problems after-hours. During business hours, please contact Alfred Tente (x3-9385).

**University Support Services for Graduate Students**

During the course of one’s graduate career, a variety of concerns (academic, professional, and personal) may arise that interfere with productive and timely academic efforts. There are many people in the university who are trained and available to discuss and to help resolve these concerns. These people include the Office of Student Life (x 3-3800), the staff at Psychological Services (x 3-3476) and the Office of the Chaplain (x 3-2344). These individuals engage in **confidential** discussions of matters that may be affecting students’ lives and work.

In some cases, circumstances may lead to the development of or trigger physical, psychological, sensory or learning disabilities. Brown University’s office of Student and Employee Accessibility Services (SEAS - formerly Disability Support Services) offers assistance to undergraduate, graduate and medical students with disabilities. The office provides counseling, guidance in the development of self-advocacy skills and other services.

SEAS also assists in determining what accommodations can be made to help students achieve their educational goals. The office does not impose accommodations on students. However, if a student wishes to seek accommodations, the first step is to register with the SEAS office. All conversations and interactions with the office are confidential. Students with questions about registering and / or accommodations are encouraged to contact SEAS for a confidential review of the available options ([http://www.brown.edu/campus-life/support/accessibility-services/](http://www.brown.edu/campus-life/support/accessibility-services/)).

Maria Suarez, Associate Dean of Student Support in the Graduate School, is dedicated to serving master’s and PhD students. She can also assist with the medical leave process and answer any questions about other types of leave. Her office is located Horace Mann 110, and she can be reached at [maria_suarez@brown.edu](mailto:maria_suarez@brown.edu) or at 401-863-1802).

Brown Diversity Initiatives provides assistance with recording a lived or chosen name change into University systems to support T* students. The office is located in the Graduate Center, on the 4th floor.
Safety and Security Guidelines

The most up to date information related to safety at Brown University is located at the Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) website:

http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/

This website details information relating to safety guidelines, regulations and training. It is each student’s responsibility to carefully read the Chemical Hygiene Plan and Laboratory Safety Manual: http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/lab/chp/

An Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standard titled "Occupational Exposures to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories" was enacted in 1991. This standard requires all organizations with laboratory employees to implement exposure control programs and to convey chemical health and safety information to laboratory employees working with hazardous chemicals.

The standard's intent is to ensure that laboratory employees are apprised of the hazards of chemicals in their work area, and that appropriate work practices and procedures are in place to protect laboratory employees from chemical health and safety hazards. The manner in which Brown University is complying with each of the elements in OSHA's Laboratory Standard is detailed in the Chemical Hygiene Plan & Laboratory Safety Manual (CHP). A copy of the CHP has been sent to each Laboratory Supervisor responsible for a research or teaching laboratory in which hazardous chemicals are handled. In addition, a copy of this standard and its appendices may be obtained by visiting the OSHA's web site at http://www.osha.gov/

The aim of the following information is to highlight and not replace safety information presented on the EHS website: http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/.

Accident Prevention

A gram of prevention in a chemistry laboratory is worth at least a kilo of cure. Careless work or uninformed practices can lead to explosions, electrical shocks, poisonings and other accidents. It is up to each individual to take steps to minimize danger and understand what to do in the case of an accident or emergency. Furthermore, teaching assistants are responsible for the safety of the students working under their supervision. Do not silently tolerate unsafe conditions or practices. If you feel that a situation is dangerous, bring it to the attention of the individual involved, the research group leader or a member of the department Safety Committee.

The detailed standards for chemical exposures, machinery guards, etc. are available on the Environmental Health & Safety website: http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/. A wide variety of resource books are also available in the stockroom, GC 221. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) can be obtained from chemical suppliers for all chemicals purchased and at the following URL: http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/lab/msdsindex.htm. The Office of Environmental Health and Safety strongly recommends that each person read the MSDS of the product that they are using prior to working with it. Extensive references are also available regarding the prudent and safe handling and disposal of chemicals.
DO NOT JEOPARDIZE YOURSELF OR OTHERS THROUGH IGNORANCE. When carrying out a procedure for the first time or working with unfamiliar materials, take the time to familiarize yourself with the properties of the materials you are handling and the recommended procedures for their use and eventual disposal. Each research worker is responsible for being familiar with the following points, and for applying the rules and precautions in a thoughtful way.

ALL EMERGENCIES SHOULD BE REPORTED TO PUBLIC SAFETY AT 401-863-4111.

Chemical Spill Guidance - In the event of a chemical spill, the following action should be taken:

. Immediately alert all personnel to evacuate the room.
. Once everyone is out close the door behind you.
. Move to a nearby phone and contact Brown University Public Safety at 401-863-4111.
. Tend to injured or contaminated personnel.
. Stay in the general area, a safe distance away, and wait for emergency responders.
. Make a point to introduce yourself to emergency response personnel so that if they have any questions they know who you are.

Non-Emergency Situations - To report non-emergency situations to EHS staff or to request assistance from EHS staff during normal business hours, please contact 401-863-3353. All accidents or injuries occurring should be reported to Sheila Quigley, Department Coordinator (x39618). In addition, any accidents that occur in the undergraduate laboratories (Macmillan Hall) must be reported immediately to John Geleney, Manager of the Undergraduate Labs (x32737) - regardless of how minor it may seem.

Lab Safety Basics

Each lab is equipped with a Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP) specific to that lab’s environment, equipment and usage. When you join a research group, you will be required to read this plan and sign an acknowledgment that you have understood and will abide by its requirements. Basic lab safety requirements are outlined in Appendix III. Please familiarize yourself with your research labs CHP immediately.

As a member of the Chemistry Department you will be required to take lab safety, hazardous waste materials and other training courses appropriate for your research area through the Environmental Health and Safety. Log on to: http://brown.traincaster.com/ to register for the mandatory safety trainings. The Environmental Health and Safety will provide email notifications when trainings need to be updated – it is imperative that you comply with their requests.
# Safety Training Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type/ Requirement</th>
<th>Attendance Interval</th>
<th>Contact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory Safety Training is required for any individual working (paid or unpaid) in a Brown University laboratory</td>
<td>Initial training required with in first 3 months of assignment and every 5 years thereafter or as otherwise specified.</td>
<td>Chemical Hygiene Officer 3-1737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waster Training is required for ALL individuals who generate and/or handle hazardous waste in a research or teaching laboratory</td>
<td>Initial training required within 30 days of assignment and annually thereafter or as otherwise specified.</td>
<td>Environmental Specialist 3-1610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Safety Training is required for ALL employees who work with radioactive materials or x-ray machines</td>
<td>Initial training is required prior to working with radioactive materials and every five years thereafter or as otherwise specified.</td>
<td>Radiation Safety Officer 3-1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-ray Safety Training is required for ALL employees who work with x-ray machines</td>
<td>Initial training is required prior to working with and x-ray machine and every five years thereafter or as otherwise specified.</td>
<td>Radiation Safety Officer 3-1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laser Safety Training is required for any operator or user of a class 3b or 4 laser</td>
<td>Initial training and baseline eye exam is required prior to working with a Class 3b or 4 laser and every five years thereafter or as otherwise specified.</td>
<td>Radiation Safety Officer 3-1738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biosafety Training is required for any person who works in a Brown University laboratory with microbial agents pathogenic to humans and/or animals</td>
<td>Biological Safety Training Initial Biosafety Training is required within 3 months of initial assignment to a laboratory and every five years thereafter</td>
<td>Biosafety Officer 3-3087</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Working Alone

**Faculty, Postdoctoral Associates and Graduate Students** may work alone in areas other than offices provided the following minimum safety criteria. EHS policy states: Avoid working alone in a building; do not work alone in a laboratory if the procedures being conducted are hazardous. **Undergraduates.** Under no circumstances is an undergraduate permitted to perform laboratory work without immediate supervision by a faculty member or other authorized person.
Unattended Reactions

Water hoses. All water hoses on distillation apparatus must be secured with copper wire or (preferably) clamps. If a reaction must be run overnight unattended, automatic shutdown valves and switches must be installed.

Emergency telephone numbers. Contact public safety for all emergencies; 3-4111. Each laboratory must have posted an Emergency Telephone Number Card listing whom to call in case of emergency.

Personal Safety Equipment

Eye Protection
Rhode Island State law requires all workers in laboratories (including students and visitors) to wear adequate eye protection. Goggles, which give complete protection, are best, and should be worn in all situations known to be hazardous. Ordinary safety glasses with side shields should be worn at all other times in the laboratory. If you normally wear prescription glasses, you should have safety glasses ground to your prescription. In experiments involving any suspected risk of explosion, a safety shield should be used in addition to goggles. Lanyards for safety glasses are available in the stockroom.

Safety glasses are available from the stockroom or from our blanket vendors such as VWR and Fisher Scientific. Prescription glasses can be obtained from the EHS (4th floor, Brown Office Building).

Face shields for graduate research are available from the stockroom. These should be used in addition to your personal safety glasses when needed.

EBA, Emergency Breathing Apparatus. This device is a tight-fitting facemask and 7 minute cylinder of breathing air. There are four in the department, located in Rooms 203, 15, 129 and 231. Any situation requiring such apparatus must be handled by EHS!

Acid impervious aprons can be purchased from the stockroom. These are for graduate research only.

Fire Prevention
Don't wait until you have a fire to learn the location of fire extinguishers, safety showers, exits and fire alarms. Please note all laboratory doors must be closed at all times to ensure the proper operation of the fume hoods.

Location of Fire Alarms.
Fire alarm boxes are positioned throughout the building. Make sure you know where the one nearest your laboratory is located. Most laboratories also have heat detectors mounted on the ceiling, which trigger the fire alarm if heated. The alarm system, however triggered, summons Brown Security and the Providence Fire Department. It does NOT summon the Providence Rescue Squad. When an alarm sounds, stop what you are doing as quickly and safely as possible and leave the building by the shortest route.

Exit Routes.
Plan your exit routes in case of emergencies. Anticipate possible locked or blocked doors.
Use of Fire Extinguishers.
Learn the location of the nearest fire extinguisher and how to use it. These devices are typically located at the exit of the laboratory. If you have never used a fire extinguisher, read the instructions on an extinguisher now. Demonstrations of fire extinguishers are held in the fall in connection with teaching assistant orientations. Note: it is Brown University's policy that one is never required to use a fire extinguisher.

Metal Fires.
Treated sand for smothering metal or metal-hydride fires is available from the stockroom. Obtain some before using metal compounds such as lithium aluminum hydride, sodium or potassium borohydride, sodium, potassium, lithium, etc. Never use water on solvent or metal fires. Distillations using reducing metals must be carried out only in those hoods located near a 50 lb. Class D fire extinguisher. The hoods must be cleared of other flammables before beginning the distillation.

In Case of Fire

1. Small Fires. If the fire is confined to a wastebasket or sink, put it out with the appropriate fire extinguisher.

2. Large Fires. If the fire looks at all unconquerable with the use of only one fire extinguisher,
   a. Shout a warning and call Brown Emergency at x3-4111.
   b. Pull the nearest fire alarm.
   c. Send someone to meet the firefighters to show them where the fire is;
   d. Alert all people in the immediate area;
   e. Confine the fire by closing doors, and
   f. Then, if there is still time, try to extinguish it with available equipment. Always position yourself between the fire and an exit so your safety and exit strategy is assured.

3. Refilling Used Extinguishers. It is your responsibility to notify the stockroom of partially used or empty fire extinguishers for refilling. The University Fire Marshal’s office requires a written statement of why the fire extinguisher was used.

Chemical and Other Common Hazards
Know the toxicity, flammability and explosive hazard of the chemicals you are working with before you begin work. Once you know what you are working with, it is your responsibility to take steps to ensure your own safety and that of others in the laboratory. The following books are kept in GC 221 and should be consulted for information on safe handling practices, safe and environmentally sound disposal, questions of toxicology, etc.:
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for individual chemicals are available upon request from suppliers and are typically available on their web sites. Additional references are available in the Environmental Health & Safety (EHS) office (4th floor, Brown Office Building) as well as their website: http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/

Toxicity
It is your responsibility to consult the NIOSH Registry when signing out chemicals from the stockroom. A copy is kept at the sign-out window. Your signature is required in the appropriate space on the sign-out card. Any new or unknown substance not referenced in the chemical literature must be treated as potentially highly toxic.

Carcinogens
Many cancer-causing chemicals (carcinogens) and cancer suspect agents are under strict governmental control. A current list of those controlled includes the following compounds. Be aware that this list may be modified and updated and that the most accurate information is available through Brown’s Environmental Health & Safety office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acetylamino fluorene</th>
<th>4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>Diphenylhydantoin(Phenytoin, Dilantin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aflatoxin B2, G1</td>
<td>Ethyleneimine (Aziridine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aminodiphenyl</td>
<td>Hydrazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (inorganic)</td>
<td>Melphalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auromine</td>
<td>Methyl chloromethyl ether (CMME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>4,4-Methylene-bis (alpha chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzidine and salts</td>
<td>Alpha and Beta Naphthylamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N,N-bis(2-chloroethyl)-2-naphthylamine</td>
<td>4-Nitrobiphenyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bis-(chloromethyl)-ether</td>
<td>N-Nitrosodimethyamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclophosphamide</td>
<td>2-Oxetanone, (Beta-Propiolactone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)</td>
<td>Oxymetholone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine and salts</td>
<td>Phenactin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethylstilbestrol</td>
<td>Vinyl chloride (Chloroethylene)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controlled compounds bear a warning label and require specific disposal procedures OSHA have set maximal concentrations (threshold limit values, TLV) for many controlled and uncontrolled compounds in air. These are published in the NIOSH Registry. Students should reduce exposure
to these compounds by wearing gloves and working in a fume hood. Consult your advisor about specific compounds.

A complete list of category I carcinogens (principally those that have caused cancer in two or more animal species), regulated (controlled) carcinogens, teratogens (chemicals that cause birth defects), poisons, and compounds with serious cumulative toxicity is available in the stockroom office.

Many other compounds have recently been identified as causally related to cancer or other important human and animal illnesses. Stockroom lists are continually updated, but the best precaution is to check the published literature (MSDS) on any compound in use. Avoid those that can be replaced by less dangerous ones, and use them only with proper precaution. If you find a potential conflict between your work and your health, point it out to your professor and to the Safety Committee so that something can be done to enable you to work safely.

**Carcinogenic materials may not be used in the Undergraduate Instructional Laboratories.** If you are aware of any violations of this rule, you should report this information to the department Chair.

**Explosives**
The possibility of explosion must be carefully considered. Any reaction that releases more than about 0.1 kcal of heat per gram of reactant is potentially explosive. The most common hazards are combustion reactions and reactions that produce nitrogen. Solvent vapors and dusts are particularly dangerous. The following compounds are listed, as explosive - the use of these compounds in the Chemistry Department will be restricted:

- 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine
- Picric acid
- Hydrazine Hydrate
- Trinitrobenzene
- Acetyl peroxide
- Peroxyformic acid
- Azide salts and hydrazoic acid

**Flammability**
Do not work with open flames any more than necessary and when doing so clear the area of flammable material.

**Storage of Chemicals**
Flammable solvents should be kept in relatively small amounts and, whenever possible, stored in safety cans or approved solvent storage cabinets. Never leave glass jugs of solvents on the floor where they can be kicked accidentally. Use common sense on chemical storage. Store your hazardous materials well away from your workspace in a place where they are unlikely to be knocked from shelves or desks. **Alway label all containers as to contents and if applicable show hazardous warnings.** This is even true of wash solvents used for cleaning and solvents in plastic spray bottles.
Disposal of Chemicals
According to State & Federal law all hazardous chemical waste must be collected, labeled and packaged for disposal. All students and faculty are required to complete Hazardous Waste Training every year. Detailed information may be found at the EHS web site at: http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/

Collection of large quantities of chemical waste should be done in 5-gallon or 16-gallon containers available in the chemistry stockroom. Collection of small quantities of hazardous waste should be done in clean and empty amber solvent bottles. Solid wastes can be collected in 1-gallon aluminum paint cans available in the chemistry stockroom. Sink disposal of hazardous waste is strictly forbidden. As soon as waste is added to a container, fill out an orange HAZARDOUS WASTE label (available in the stockroom) and affix it to the side of the container. Labels must be filled out accurately and completely. Abbreviated chemical names or formulas are NOT ACCEPTABLE only full chemical names or product names should be used.

Hazardous Waste containers must be stored in a secondary containment tray at all times to prevent accidental release or spills from occurring. Containers must be closed at all times unless ACTIVELY adding to the container. Once a container is full you should date it, put it back in the secondary containment tray to await pick-up. Full containers will be picked up by an EHS representative twice a week or as requested by calling x33353. If possible, neutralize or destroy any chemical hazard before collecting the waste. There are several Hazardous Chemical Disposal Guides available for reference in GC 221. The unlawful disposal of hazardous chemical waste is a serious offense. Please handle all chemical waste responsibly.

Gas Cylinders
Treat every gas cylinder as a potential bomb! When not in use, keep the caps on. Always have cylinders well secured to a firm support, whether full or empty.

Cylinder carts. Use only the cylinder carts with four wheels for transporting compressed gases. Eight carts are available. When not in use return to the central cylinder storage area in the stockroom.

Safety solvent storage cans with spring loaded caps and fire retardant screens.

Electrical Circuits
Make sure that electrical apparatus is properly grounded. Insulate or enclose all current carrying parts, even if set-up is only temporary. If in doubt, contact the Electronics Technician. When trouble-shooting electrical apparatus, make sure that it is completely disconnected from the power source. But in the cases where it is necessary to work on live circuits, work on a wooden stool and on a wooden bench, and never put both hands in the vicinity of the circuit. Real damage from electrical shock occurs when the current passes through your torso; restricting the exposure to one hand significantly minimizes the danger.

High Pressure and Vacuum Equipment
All pressure and vacuum equipment requires intelligent use to avoid explosion or implosion. Any large glass vessels (Dewars, vacuum desiccators) must be wrapped or enclosed. If a reaction must be carried out in a closed system, a safety shield and other reasonable precautions are essential.
Lasers
The one rule to remember about laser safety if you are not actually doing such type of research is **DO NOT WALK INTO A ROOM WITH A LASER IN IT. KNOCK FIRST** and wait to be let in.
See the EHS Website for more information on Laser Safety:  
http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS

Radioactive Chemicals and Radiation-Producing Apparatus.
In order to use radioactive chemicals a Radiation Safety License is necessary. This is obtained with the help of the Radiation Safety Officer (x33353); you will be made aware of the various procedures which are required for the acquisition, handling, storage, and safe disposal of radioactive materials and be required to follow stringent record-keeping procedures associated with the above activities. In addition, any apparatus that is likely to emit or leak radiation such as x-ray generators or microwave generators must be reported to the Safety Office.

Housekeeping
Attention to the following rules will help to prevent accidents:

1. Keep benches, tables, hoods, floors, aisles and desks clear of all materials not being used.
2. Keep clear and adequate passageway to exits.
3. Keep clear space around safety showers, fire extinguishers, fire blankets, eye fountains, and electrical controls.
4. Keep floors clean of spilled ice, and other small debris that might be a tripping or slipping hazard.
5. Clean up spills and dispose of the materials used to absorb the spill.
6. Remove and dispose of broken glass.
7. Use proper waste-disposal receptacles for solvent, glass, paper, etc.
8. Keep chemical containers clean and properly labeled.
9. Retain only the quantities of supplies needed for current work.
10. Disassemble and return to storage surplus equipment.
11. Hang clothing in its proper place; do not drape over equipment and workbenches.
12. Syringe needles must be disposed of as broken glass, in the labeled containers. If chemical residues are present, they must be disposed of as solid waste. **Under no circumstances can they ever be disposed of in the wastebaskets.**

The Safety Committee

There is a standing Departmental Safety Committee with general responsibility for promoting good safety practices and acting as a liaison with the EHS lab safety staff.

The EHS staff makes frequent inspection tours of all labs and will report any problems to the PI/advisor in charge of that lab. Please remember to report any hazardous situations to your advisor the Chemistry Department front office (GC201) or the EHS office ASAP.
**In Case of Injury**

If the injury is serious, call Brown Police and Security at x3-4111. Do NOT attempt to move the victim. **Pulling the fire alarm does NOT call the Rescue Squad.**

While waiting for outside help, administer first aid if you are qualified. First aid cabinets are located at various spots in the building, primarily by the freight elevator and bathrooms. Familiarize yourself with their locations and contents - any shortages should be reported to the stockroom. The best first aid for chemical burns or splashes is continuous flushing with copious amounts of water (at least 10 minutes) regardless of the nature of the chemical. Even if a contaminant is reactive with water, the mechanical action of flowing water will remove it from the body.

In cases of less serious accidents for which treatment is required, go to the Andrews House Infirmary on Brown and Benevolent Streets.

An Accident Investigation Report must be filled in for all accidents, including those that occur during Undergraduate Instructional Laboratories. These forms are available from the stockroom and on the EHS website: [http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/](http://www.brown.edu/Administration/EHS/)

All accidents must be reported to the Department front office as soon as possible.

**Security**

Petty (and sometimes not so petty) thefts have been a serious problem in the department. Do not leave valuables - purses, wallets, cellphones, laptops, pocket calculators, etc. in plain view. Lock such things in desks whenever possible. If you see a suspicious or unfamiliar person contact the Security Office, x3-3322 as well as the front office, GC201.

Laptops and other portable electronics are prime targets for theft and should never be left unattended in labs or offices. You may purchase a lockdown for your laptop at the bookstore but be aware that these are not foolproof. No lock is guaranteed against the efforts of a determined thief. When you are going to be gone from your workstation for any length of time, it is recommended that you take the items with you or put them away out of sight in a locked desk or file cabinet.

The University does not provide insurance coverage for damage or loss to your personal property, even if it happens on campus. For more information on security and individual insurance for personal property, please visit this website: [http://www.brown.edu/about/administration/insurance/](http://www.brown.edu/about/administration/insurance/)

**Only individuals associated with the department have a right to be in the building after hours. Do not let unidentified persons into the building. If you have guests in the department**
you are responsible for their activities while they are on the premises. Never prop the outside doors open at night or open department windows.

**Building Maintenance**

Facilities issues, from burned out light bulbs and spill clean-ups to plumbing, electrical and air conditioning failures, should be reported to Alfred Tente (x3-9385) for GeoChem and John Geleney (x3-2737) for MacMillan Hall. At night or on weekends you may contact Department of Facilities Management directly at x3-7800 for problems that are emergencies or need immediate attention.
Computing in the Chemistry Department

Use this link to access getting connected at Brown Chemistry:
https://www.brown.edu/academics/chemistry/facilities/getting-connected

Welcome to the Department of Chemistry! Please follow these steps to connect to the internet in the Department of Chemistry and utilize University web services and software requiring a username and password.

Begin by activating your Brown Account. Visit myaccount.brown.edu and click “Activate Here” to set up your Brown username and email account.

To access Brown’s secure wireless network, visit http://wifi.brown.edu on campus and log in with your username and password. To register your computer with the department’s wired network, please complete the following steps:

1. Install Anti-Virus Software. Computers registered with the Chemistry Department must have Brown-approved anti-virus software installed. For Windows 10, this means having Windows Defender activated. For Windows 7/8 and Mac, please install required software.

2. Register your Computer with Brown Chemistry. Email Carol DeFeciani, Systems Administrator, with the following information:
   - Brand and model of your computer
   - Operating System
   - Room in which you will be using your computer
   - MAC address/Ethernet card address of your computer

Please remember that all Brown University computing resources, including Chemistry department file servers and printers, fall under Brown's Computing & Information Services Acceptable Use Policy. If you haven't already, please read this policy and familiarize yourself with your rights and responsibilities.

Questions?
To resolve issues with Brown-owned research computers, faculty/staff computers, printing or for general questions, contact Carol DeFeciani or visit her office in GeoChem 321.

For assistance with scientific computing, use of or access to our cluster, or scientific software licensing questions, contact Dave Blair or visit him in his office in GeoChem 166.

Helpful Links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you want to:</th>
<th>Click here:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To register your personal computer for the wired network or to resolve an issue with a Brown-owned research computer, faculty/staff computer or printing</td>
<td>Contact Carol DeFeciani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For assistance with scientific computing and for connecting to our cluster</td>
<td>Contact Dave Blair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>URL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolve an issue with your personal computer</td>
<td><a href="https://ithelp.brown.edu">https://ithelp.brown.edu</a> or 401-863-4357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect remotely using Brown’s VPN</td>
<td><a href="http://vpn.brown.edu/">http://vpn.brown.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install Brown-licensed software</td>
<td><a href="http://software.brown.edu/">http://software.brown.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change your login or email password</td>
<td><a href="https://myaccount.brown.edu/">https://myaccount.brown.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect to Brown’s secure wireless network</td>
<td><a href="http://wifi.brown.edu/">http://wifi.brown.edu/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Chemistry Stockroom

Inventory
Located in GC 216, the stockroom maintains an inventory of about 800 items, including chemicals, glassware and general supplies for teaching and research. Most general supplies are located on open shelves and are designated by labels located on the border of the shelf. Each section of the stockroom has an alphabetical designation and each bank of shelves is numbered within each section. The Chemistry Stockroom Catalog lists each item by a numerical designation. The first two digits correspond to the product category and the last three digits represent the item. Also listed in the catalog are the description, location and price of each item.

An example is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalogue #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>04-003</td>
<td>Acetone, 4L</td>
<td>234D</td>
<td>$11.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The appendix of this handbook includes copies of many forms, including a stockroom requisition form, used if the Stockroom Ordering System is down. If there are items that you will need on a regular basis that we do not stock, please see Mgr., Technical Services about having items added to the inventory.

Requisitioning Stockroom Supplies
The chemistry stockroom is presently operated on a self-serve basis. After finding what you need off the shelves, you must enter the information into the stockroom computer for Check Out. This Apple iMac computer is located on the left-hand side of the check out table in the Stockroom. Please make sure you select your name from the drop down menu, select “Stockroom Purchase, and Research” and make sure to fill in the correct item number and quantity for each line item purchased.

Chemical Tracking
All chemical purchases must be transferred within the Chemical Environmental Management System (CEMS)/(Barcode Tracking System) to the new room location and PI/Advisor where they will be stored. This system is located on the Dell Computer on the right hand side of the check out table. Directions are posted above the computer. There is a user guide, tutorial and FAQ on the website. Please take time to familiarize yourself with this system. You must be sure to update the barcode’s location and owner fields when checking out chemicals from the stockroom. Finally, when chemicals are finished each group is responsible for updating the barcode # within the CEMS system to indicate that the item is now empty. It is the responsibility of each lab to maintain the integrity of their data in this system. Therefore, it is highly recommended that a regularly scheduled reconciliation of these barcodes is performed to ensure this data is accurate and up-to-date. This system was developed by the University of New Hampshire and is maintained in an on-going collaboration between UNH and Brown University. The checkout procedures are straightforward and directions are posted near the computers. If you need assistance, ask any stockroom personnel for help. Copies of the Chemistry Department Stockroom Order Form, and the Update Chemical Inventory Page from the CEMS site are in Appendix VI.
Hazardous Waste (as per EHS website)

The proper disposal of waste chemicals at Brown University is taken very seriously. Disposal of waste in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations is required. The responsibility for the identification and handling of wastes within each area necessarily rests with the individuals who have created the waste. Once waste has been identified in an area and all requirements pertaining to the management and storage of that waste have been met, the Office of Environmental Health and Safety will manage the ultimate disposal of the waste.

You can find Orange “Hazardous Waste Labels” next to the IMAC Check out Desk in the Stockroom. These must be used at all times starting the moment when hazardous waste is first contained. The labels must be filled out completely to include FULL CHEMICAL NAMES in complete words for all constituents. Abbreviations, chemical formulas, and chemical structures are not acceptable on hazardous waste labels. Labels should include approximate percentages of the constituents and generator’s name. All information must be completed and accurate. All containers will be dated by EH&S personnel only, at the time of pick-up. Labels are supplied by all chemical stockrooms and through the Office of Environmental Health and Safety x3-1610.

Vendor Order Requisitions

Many of your research supply needs can be found in the Chemistry Stockroom. Items not available in the stockroom can be purchased through our Web ordering portal. We work with many vendors annually for various types of products and services i.e., gas cylinders, sample analysis, electronics, specialty chemicals and glassware. A list of our present Chemistry Department Preferred Vendors and their services is located in the appendices. If you need to order items from other vendors you can now add them to the system through the Web Portal.

You can access our Web Order Portal at this link. Login as Guest with no password. Click Green Button to begin order. Fill out form fully and hit Submit Button. If you have to stop the order for some reason, please click Cancel Button to end the order without creating a blank record in our system.

www.brown.edu/academics/chemistry/facilities/stockroom

Click on the “Chemistry Stockroom,” then “Online Ordering Form ” link to get to the form.

The information you will need includes:
  1. Vendor name
  2. Product description
  3. Quantity required
  4. Size
  5. Catalog number
  6. Advisors name
  7. Phone # and Vendor URL and if adding a new vendor.
These items are ordered from our vendors on a daily basis. Most Preferred Vendor order items are received within two to five days, if the items are in stock. You will receive a notice of receipt via e-mail when the item you ordered is received in the stockroom. The items can be picked up from the shelving unit on the right as you enter GC 216 Stockroom. Sometimes items are on back-order and can take up to several months to be received. You will be notified of back-order status and asked whether you want to proceed with the order or if you want to cancel and try and order the item from another vendor. Please keep a record of your order and if it appears to be taking too long to receive, contact any of the stockroom personnel to help you track it.

Finally, the CEMS System has a complete list of all MSDS sheets for the entire chemical inventory within GeoChem and MacMillan Hall. Please make sure to familiarize yourself with this feature so you know the hazards of the chemicals you work with.

Purchase Orders placed through Ordering Portal

Special items and all equipment purchases over $5,000.00 must be purchased through the University Purchasing Department using a Brown University Purchase Requisition. These are processed through our Financial Management System called Work Day.

Any items over $25,000 require a Sole Source Form or three competing quotes to submit the Purchase Order. These forms can be found on the Purchasing Website: https://www.brown.edu/about/administration/purchasing/forms

You can place your Purchase Order Request through the Stockroom Ordering Portal at www.brown.edu/academics/chemistry/facilities/stockroom.

Please be sure to insert any quotes or sole source forms as PDFs in the system. Also make sure to complete the justification field for any orders being charged to Federal Grant Account number which usually begin with GR, as an example GR5260025.1001

As the requisitioning party you are required to supply correct order information. This includes complete vendor name and address, phone, fax and web address, current product information, catalog number, and pricing, as well as the proper grant account number paying for the purchase. All orders must be approved by your research advisor prior to placing and must have proper justification for being charged to your grant account #. It is your responsibility to get this approval from your advisor. Be sure you meet all the vendors' minimum order requirements.

Office Supplies

Daily office supply needs are located in GC 216A at the entrance to the stockroom. These items need to be checked out on the stockroom IMAC computer for tracking purposes. In addition, if there are any office items not found in the Stockroom, you may place orders through the Stockroom Ordering Portal with vendor: Office Max. Please refrain from taking the entire supply of an office item. These supplies are intended to support everyone in the department. If you need a large quantity of an item, for example 50 blank CD ROMs, please place your own order with Office Max in the ordering system.
Liquid Nitrogen
Liquid nitrogen can be dispensed by the liter from an LS-220 Dewar located in the stockroom. Please use the insulated gloves located at the tank and your own eye protection. Exercise caution while dispensing. Please use a Dewar to contain and transport liquid nitrogen. These transactions should also be logged (item # 13-075) into the stockroom IMAC computer for tracking purposes. If you have any questions about this process please see any of the Stockroom personnel or a seasoned graduate researcher for assistance.

Dry Ice
Dry ice is kept in a storage cooler in GC 121 (Loading/Receiving Dock). There is a crusher located adjacent to the bin. A key is available from each lab or the stockroom to access the bin. Check with your PI for the location of this key. Please be sure to use caution when using the ice crusher and remember to wear gloves when shoveling the ice. Make sure to enter the quantity taken in the stockroom checkout computer for tracking purposes. The item # for dry ice is 13-099.

Cubed Ice
Ice machines are located in the south corridors of the third and fourth floors. This is free for research purposes. This ice is not intended for human consumption.

Compressed Gas
Gas cylinders can be purchased, as needed using the Stockroom Ordering Portal with the Vendor: Corp Brothers. A list of the available gases can be found in the stockroom. Please see Stockroom Purchasing Assistant for a list. Cylinders ordered, if not specialty gases, will be received the following day. When received, the cylinders are stored in GC 121A (combustible gases) and 121B (inert gases). Your lab key will allow you access to those rooms.

There are several hand trucks in the receiving dock area for transporting the cylinders. Be sure to use the chain on the hand truck to firmly secure the cylinder before transporting it. When the cylinder is empty it must be stored in GC 121C (Empty Cylinders) for removal by the vendor.

OSHA regulations require that all cylinders be firmly secured while in use and in storage. Please use a cylinder harness in the lab and refasten the chain around those in storage when removing your cylinder from the full cylinder room. If you need further assistance with specialty cylinders or specific set ups, feel free to contact our Corp Brothers Sales Representative, Christa Alkas at (401) 331-8020 or cell (860)-707-9180. In addition the stockroom staff can help answer questions.

Finally, please be aware that each cylinder ordered is paying a monthly rental fee, so if you have cylinders that are empty, or not being used that are inexpensive gases, it makes sense to return these cylinders to avoid wasting money on the monthly rental charges.

Bulk Solvents
GC 217 located across from the elevator near the stockroom entrance is for the storage of bulk solvents and specialty fluids. In addition, 95% and 100% ethanol are also issued from this room, as well as Vacuum Pump Oil and Flushing Fluid. The inventory numbers are listed on each barrel as well as on the chalkboard near the stockroom check out table. Please bring an appropriate
container to collect your solvent from the Bulk Room. We also sell 1 Gallon Plastic bottles in the stockroom if needed.

**Please exercise extreme caution in this area. The introduction of any source of ignition could be extremely dangerous due to the flammability of the vapors produced by these solvents.** Please do not use Cell Phones in this room. Please do not leave a bottle unattended while filling, and be sure to keep the containers in the secondary drip pans that are under the barrels. Grounding wires are attached to electrically ground the drums and should be attached to the metal vessels when dispensing.

The room is equipped with a Halon Suppression system in the case of fire. Please see any stockroom personnel if you are filling from this room for the first time to show you the proper procedure.

**Resources**

The Chemistry Stockroom has numerous catalogs and brochures of vendors and suppliers, and the stockroom personnel have a wealth of knowledge of where specific items can be procured. Always feel free to ask them for assistance if you are having difficulty finding something you need for your research. Various members of the faculty and staff also keep files of catalogs of equipment and chemicals of particular importance to their work. Finally, most of the major chemical vendors such as VWR, Fisher Scientific, Sigma Aldrich, etc. have extensive web sites that will help you in locating products and services you need. Always remember to shop your item across multiple vendors to make sure you are getting the best price possible. Also, for any orders above $1000 you should ask your sales rep for a quote to make sure they are giving you the best possible price. The more you save on each item, the further your research dollars will stretch.
APPENDIX I

Expectations and Responsibilities of Teaching Assistants and Student Mentors in Undergraduate Courses

As part of its mission, the Department of Chemistry at Brown University teaches a large number of undergraduate students in its teaching laboratories. Part of graduate students’ professional training at Brown includes teaching in the laboratories. This document clarifies the expectations and responsibilities for two kinds of assistants, referred to as “teaching assistants” and “student mentors.”

Briefly, teaching assistants help the undergraduates learn the techniques and theories behind the experiments. They also carry primary responsibility for the safe and orderly operation of the laboratories, and for enforcing rules for waste disposal. The mentors assist students in carrying out the experiments by facilitating the understanding of the experiments and providing peer leadership in an active learning environment.

Specific expectations and responsibilities of the teaching assistants and mentors are:

1. Teaching Assistants (TA’s)

Teaching assistants are graduate students who assist faculty in the teaching of a course. Teaching is an integral part of the graduate school experience in Chemistry. Graduate students acquire teaching skills, learn about teaching techniques, and obtain an in-depth understanding of all the issues surrounding the teaching of Chemistry in the undergraduate curriculum.

The primary roles of teaching assistants are:

- Teach chemistry and chemistry laboratory methods to undergraduate students.
- Aid students in conducting and understanding of laboratory experiments and in the understanding of the course material.
- Ensure the safe operation of the laboratory. Enforce the usage of all protection measures appropriate for safe laboratory practice, such as wearing safety glasses or gloves, and the use of the fume hoods.
- Enforce all applicable laws and rules relating to the proper treatment of the chemicals and the waste produced in the experiments.
- Provide guidance to the student mentors.

Activities related to these roles include:

- Proctor and grade course examinations and laboratory quizzes.
- Grade laboratory reports and maintain accurate record keeping of grades.
- Hold office hours to assist undergraduates with course lecture and laboratory material.
- Attend training sessions for experiments and grading procedures.
Teaching assistants in Chemistry must be regularly enrolled in the Chemistry Department PhD Program (or in some cases, the Master’s Program).

Teaching Assistants must successfully complete the Laboratory Safety Training and the Hazardous Waste Training courses provided by the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, covering the key elements of the University’s laboratory safety and hazardous waste disposal. These courses include issues related to chemical hazards, fire safety, elementary first aid, personal protective equipment, general guidelines for working with chemicals, and emergency procedures.

In certain cases, or, with the approval of the department chair or the Chemistry Department’s Graduate Admissions Committee, students in a related science such as engineering, physics, biochemistry, or biology may serve as TAs or mentors.

All teaching assistants must be certified in English at an appropriate level.

2. Student Mentors

Undergraduate student mentors may assist faculty and graduate students in teaching a course. Undergraduate student mentors may assist in a laboratory.

The expectations and responsibilities of student mentors are as follows:

➢ Facilitate enrolled student understanding of course content.
➢ Encourage an interactive and stimulating learning environment.
➢ Facilitate communication among students, and between students and TA’s.
➢ Tutor students in the material relating to the laboratory or the lectures.
➢ Provide leadership to their peers.

Mentors must have successfully completed the relevant chemistry course. They must also satisfactorily complete the Laboratory Safety Training and the Hazardous Waste Training courses provided by the Office of Environmental Health and Safety, covering the key elements of the University’s laboratory safety and hazardous waste disposal. These courses include issues related to chemical hazards, fire safety, elementary first aid, personal protective equipment, general guidelines for working with chemicals, and emergency procedures.

Once per semester, teaching assistants are evaluated by the students in their lab section. All teaching evaluations are online.
APPENDIX II

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE LITERATURE REVIEW (SUMMER and SEM III)

All students will write a brief review of the literature that is relevant to their current project. This review should be between 3,500 and 4,000 words and provide the reader with an introduction to the field, as well as identify important questions and challenges in the field.

Prior to writing the review, you will submit a detailed outline and complete annotated bibliography. The outline should have section titles, along with a list of articles to be discussed in each section. The bibliography for the review should not be longer than 30 papers. Papers cited may include:

- up to 5 papers from the PI’s research group
- 20 - 25 primary literature papers from outside the research group organized by the student’s view of how they relate to their current research objective
- up to 2 recent review articles

References must be presented with full citations including titles of articles and full list of authors. Each reference should be annotated with a brief one-sentence justification for why this paper has been included in the bibliography. A few examples are given below, with the justification shown in italics. This reference format must be followed for both the outline as well as the review itself.

*An up-to-date survey of the chemical reporters and their applications.*

*This paper demonstrated that isotopic substitutions of alkynes can be used for multicolor bioorthogonal Raman imaging.*

*The first crystal structure of PGT128 in complex with a glycosylated outer domain of gp120. It reveals a novel mode of glycan antigen recognition highly valuable for vaccine design.*
Prior to submission, your review must be peer-reviewed by one of your classmates (another rising second year graduate student) and a senior graduate student. You will be asked to provide the names of these students.

**Review format:**
The review must be single spaced, with 1 inch margins and 12-point font. Pages must be numbered. The bibliography should be formatted as described above and include the one-sentence justifications.

**Important Dates:**
- **June 1** – outline of review and complete bibliography with one sentence justifications due to your committee and Graduate Student Program Coordinator.
- **August 15** – first draft of review due to peer reviewers; names of reviewers provided to Rose Barreira
- **September 15** – finished review due to committee and Graduate Student Program Coordinator.

All documents should be submitted via email as .pdf files. Some committee members may ask for a .doc(x) file to make comments.

**Oral presentation of review (Semester 3):**
Between September 15 and November 15, you will present a departmental seminar based on your literature review. These presentations will take place during the regularly scheduled Organic (Tuesdays), Inorganic (Thursdays) and Physical Tea Sessions (Thursdays). Rose Barreira, the Graduate Student Program Coordinator will assist all students in scheduling the oral presentations. The talk should clearly state the objective of your research project, and present the relevant background material for the project. You may elect to include some preliminary results from your own work, but this should be concise and take up no more than 5 slides. Your talk should be approximately 30 minutes long. After the public portion of this seminar, your committee will meet with you privately. This meeting, the first between the student and their committee, is an opportunity for the committee to provide their feedback on your review and seminar; in some cases, the committee may suggest additional readings for the student to consider for their project, or to address deficiencies in understanding.
APPENDIX III

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT DEFENSE (RPD)

Written Report

The written report for the RPD should contain the following 5 sections:
1. Abstract
2. Background and Significance (1 ~ 2 pages)
3. Progress Report--Experimental Results and Analysis (2 ~ 3 pages)
4. Research Proposal (4 ~ 5 pages)
5. Supporting Information (does not count towards 10 page total)

The total length of the report, excluding the supporting information, should not exceed 10 double spaced pages.

1. Abstract
Provide a one or two paragraph summary of the key findings and conclusions of the research described in the report.

2. Backgrounds and Significance
Briefly describe the background, significance, and justification for your project. This section should critically evaluate existing knowledge, and specifically identify the gaps in knowledge that your project is intended to fill. Much of the broader background for your project should have been addressed in your Semester 3 review, so the background of this section should only provide an update or fill in the gaps from the review. A maximum of two pages is required for this section.

3. Progress Report
This section should describe the research results you have obtained to date. Provide an organized summary of the experiments or sets of experiments you have carried out. Clearly identify what questions are being asked or what hypotheses are being tested. This section is NOT intended to simply be a compendium of everything you have done since joining your research group. Rather, it must be a cogent presentation of your research as well as the analytical processes employed in responding to unanticipated and undesired results as they arose. The committee is interested in learning about WHAT you did as well as WHY you did it.

Regardless of whether your results are ready for publication or not, you should write with the clarity and focus that is expected for a published manuscript. Experimental and spectroscopic details should only be provided in this section if they are pertinent to the discussion. In general, experimental details should be provided in the Supporting Information.

4. Research Proposal
Provide a proposal for your research plan for the next two years. This should be broken down into individual specific aims, and each specific aim should be focused on a single hypothesis. Clearly articulate how the experiments that you propose to carry out will test the hypothesis.
Discuss the potential difficulties and limitations of the proposed procedures and suggest alternative approaches to achieve the aims. Provide a timetable for achieving each specific aim.

5. Supporting Information
Experimental details for the experiments described in section 3 should be provided here. This section should use the guidelines from a top-tier journal in the field, which is appropriate for presenting the experimental results. Consult with your research advisor about the choice of standard, which is appropriate for your work, and clearly indicate this at the beginning of this section. Suggested journals included – J. Am. Chem. Soc / Science / PNAS / J. Org. Chem. / Langmuir / J. Phys. Chem / Biochemistry.

Format
The final proposal must be double-spaced in 12-point font or larger, using 1” margins and no longer than 10 pages including tables and figures, but excluding references. References must be presented with full citations including titles of articles and full list of authors.

Oral Report and Examination
You should prepare a 30-45 minute oral presentation of your research for the committee. Please contact Rose Barreira to schedule the RPD. While it is important for you to thoroughly understand the background of your research, the oral presentation is intended to focus on your own work and not extensively on the prior results in the field, which should have been covered in your semester 3 presentation. Thus, the RPD presentation should start with a very brief introduction to the problem at hand, but the bulk of the talk should present your own accomplishments and future research plans. It is very likely that the committee will interrupt frequently with questions, so the examinations should be scheduled for a two-hour time period. While your presentation should be semi-formal (PowerPoint presentation) you should also be prepared to go to the board to answer questions as they arise.
APPENDIX IV

GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ORIGINAL RESEARCH PROJECT (ORP)

The research proposal is an opportunity to define and present an original idea that is suitable for scientific investigation. In preparing the research proposal students must evaluate the feasibility and significance of a research problem. The quality of the proposal and its defense is used by the faculty as a measure of the progress of the student toward a doctorate in chemistry.

In order that students approach this experience in an unbiased way, the research proposal should be concerned with a chemistry topic that is not directly related to research in their group. If there are any doubts on the appropriateness of the topic, the student should consult their research supervisor or other faculty member for an opinion on the suitability of a particular idea. Specific assistance obtained from faculty or other sources, however, must be acknowledged in the proposal abstract.

**ORP Deadlines:** ORP abstracts should be submitted to the Thesis Committee and the Graduate Program Coordinator by the weekday closest to September 7th. Upon approval of the abstract, the student will prepare and submit a full proposal to the Thesis Committee and Graduate Program Coordinator. The student will schedule an ORP presentation and defense with her/his Thesis Committee. The full proposal must be submitted at least two weeks prior to the ORP defense. The ORP defense must be completed by December 10th.

There are three stages to this process: Proposal Abstract, Full Proposal, and Oral Defense.

**Research Proposal Abstract**

A project summary must be submitted to the Graduate Program Administrative Assistant and to members of the Thesis Committee.

The PhD committee will be made up of the student's research advisor plus two other faculty members that are in the area of research (see the list below). Students are responsible for requesting that individual faculty members serve on their committee and then notify the Graduate Program Administrative Assistant of the committee membership. A copy of the project summary should be provided to each faculty member that is on the PhD committee. The faculty will carry out a preliminary evaluation of the proposal on the basis of this summary statement.

The project summary must contain the following information:

1. A brief description of the significance of the project.
2. A clear and concise list of specific aims and objectives.
3. An overview of methods to be employed in order to achieve those specific aims.
4. A list of key references in ACS format. References should include the complete titles of all articles, and a complete list of authors.
The project summary must be single-spaced in 12-point font or larger, and it should be **no longer than 2 pages**, including tables and figures, but excluding references. A project summary that does not provide sufficient detail about the proposed experiments will be returned without review, as will summaries that exceed the page limit. The results of this review will be transmitted to the student by the research supervisor.

**Full Proposal**

Once the project summary is approved, students should prepare the full proposal. The proposal should include sufficient information to permit evaluation without reviewers having to refer to the literature. Brevity as well as clarity is important indicators of the students' scientific communication skills. A successful proposal will answer the following questions: Why is the work important? What has already been done? What do you intend to do? How are you going to do the work?

The proposal should be a focused research proposal with a well-defined set of experiments, not an outline for a major multi-year, multi-person project. As a guideline, the proposal should encompass work that can be accomplished by a senior graduate student or post-doc in a year or two. While there are no formal restrictions on the scope of the proposal, a project that requires a full research group effort over several years is too ambitious due to the space and time constraints.

The proposal must be organized into the following three sections:

1. **Specific Aims.** State the specific purposes of the research proposal and the hypotheses to be tested. These must be clearly as well as concisely articulated, usually in no more than a few sentences per specific aim. Reasonable specific aims are not sweeping in scope, but neither do they dwell on the minutiae of the experiment.

2. **Background and Significance.** Sketch briefly the background to the proposal. State concisely the importance of the research described in the proposal by relating the specific aims to broad, long-term objectives and prior work in the field. While the space devoted to this section will vary, it is suggested that no more than 3 pages be devoted to the coverage of background and significance.

3. **Research Design and Methods.** Provide an outline of experiments and methodology that will be used to accomplish each specific aim. Potential experimental difficulties should be discussed together with alternative approaches that could achieve the desired aims.

**Format**

The final proposal must be **double-spaced in 12-point font or larger, using 1” margins and no longer than 10 pages** including tables and figures, but excluding references. References must be presented with full citations including titles of articles and full list of authors.
Submission

The final proposal should be submitted to your advisor and to the members of your PhD committee.

Oral Defense – Must be completed by the last day of classes of your fifth semester.

When the final version of the research proposal has been submitted, a time and date for the presentation should be arranged in consultation with the members of your committee and in consultation with Rose Barreira, the Graduate Student Program Coordinator to ensure that a room is available. **Allow at least 2 weeks between submission of the final version of the proposal and the date of the oral presentation.** Students should bring a copy of their proposal to the oral presentation. At the appointed time, students should present a brief (thirty minutes) description of their proposal and clarify any points that the examining committee may raise. Be prepared to discuss, at the oral defense, the resources, personnel, and time required for carrying out the experiments that are proposed.

In case a research proposition is found to be sub-standard, the student may be requested to write a paper or present a seminar in which the points raised during the oral presentation are explicitly addressed. In case of an unsatisfactory defense, an oral presentation of a second research proposition (on a different topic) may be requested, or in extreme cases the student may be asked to withdraw from the PhD program.

Following successful completion of the oral defense, a copy of the approved proposal, initialed by the members of the committee, must be given to the Graduate Student Program Coordinator. **In all cases, the oral defense must be completed satisfactorily by the end of the fifth semester in order for the department to certify that the student has successfully completed the preliminary requirements for the PhD.** The department does not guarantee financial support to any student that fails to satisfy the preliminary requirements within the required time.
APPENDIX V

Standards of Student Conduct

http://www.brown.edu/Student_Services/Office_of_Student_Life/judicial_affairs/randr/conduct_standards.html

Policies

All members of the Brown University Community are entitled to the following rights: the rights of peaceful assembly, free exchange of ideas and orderly protest, and the right to attend, make use of or enjoy the facilities and functions of the University subject to prescribed rules. All members of the Brown University community are also entitled to live in an environment free from harassment on the basis of such characteristics as race, religion, gender, disability, age, economic status, ethnicity, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. (See also "Principles of the Brown University Community")

Comment

These rights may from time to time come into conflict, and it might be difficult to draw a clear and precise line between the reasonable exercise of and the abuse of such rights. The circumstances in each case will vary, but the objective must always be to assure a fair and reasonable balance whenever there is a conflict among the rights mentioned above.

1. Occasionally, the rules of the University and the law will overlap, but the University does not attempt to duplicate the law. The University reserves the right to pursue matters through its non-academic disciplinary procedures that may also be addressed in the legal system.
2. Serious or persistent minor violations of University rules or regulations may result in suspension or expulsion.
3. In their off-campus lives students are also expected to conform to the standards of community behavior as expressed in the Principles of the Brown University Community and in these Standards of Student Conduct.

Offenses

I. Behavior that disrupts or materially interferes with the basic rights of others and the educational functions of the University.

Comment: Protests or demonstrations that infringe upon the rights of others to peaceful assembly, orderly protest, the free exchange of ideas, or that interfere with the rights of others to make use of or enjoy the facilities or attend the functions of the University cannot be tolerated. [See "University Guidelines on Protests and Demonstrations"]
II. Actions that:

1. Result in or can be reasonably expected to result in physical harm to a person or persons.

2. Are unreasonably disruptive of the University community and/or its neighborhoods.

3. Result in or can be reasonably expected to result in damage to property.

Comment: Offense II encompasses a wide range of behavior, including, but not limited to assault, vandalism, throwing, hurling or firing projectiles without regard for persons or property.

III. Sexual Misconduct: non-consensual physical contact of a sexual nature.

Comment: Offense III encompasses a broad range of behaviors, including acts using force, threat, intimidation, or advantage gained by the offended student's mental or physical incapacity or impairment of which the offending student was aware or should have been aware. Harassment, without physical contact, will not be deemed sexual misconduct under these provisions.

IV. Subjecting another person or group to abusive, threatening, intimidating, or harassing actions, including, but not limited to, those based on race, religion, gender, disability, age, economic status, ethnicity, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, or gender expression. (See "Civil Rights & Non-Discrimination")

V. Drugs and/or Alcohol:

1. Illegal possession or use of drugs and/or alcohol and/or drug paraphernalia.

2. The illegal provision, sale, or possession with intent to sell/provide drugs and/or alcohol and/or drug paraphernalia.

Comment: The use of any drug, including alcohol, related to any offense will be considered an aggravating circumstance independently of whether the drug was used legally or illegally by the offending party. This factor in a case may result in a more severe sanction and/or the imposition of terms requiring evaluation or treatment, as determined by appropriate professionals. (See Brown Policy on Drugs.) All students who are party to a disciplinary matter involving alcohol and who, in the determination of a dean, misused alcohol or exercised poor judgment due to alcohol or about alcohol, will be required to undergo appropriate alcohol education, evaluation, and/or treatment as determined by appropriate officials.
Drug paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to, all items used for the purpose of preparing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise using illegal drugs, or in the illicit use of legal drugs.

Providence municipal ordinances prohibit the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages on public ways. Providence Police and, in the case of violations on the streets immediately adjacent to the campus, the Brown University Department of Public Safety, enforce these ordinances. Violations of the open container policy on University property are enforced by the Department of Public Safety and through the University non-academic disciplinary procedures.

VI. Theft or attempted theft of property and/or possession of stolen property.

VII. Failing to comply with the proper directive(s) of a University official, including refusing to identify oneself or refusing to present University identification to a University staff member, including members of the Department of Public Safety.

Comment: A University community depends upon the cooperation of all of its members to assure reasonable safety and security. There are many occasions, including emergencies, and cases of suspected unlawful conduct, when it is especially important that authorized personnel are able to identify members of the Brown University community.

VIII. Possession, use, or distribution of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other weapons.

Comment: The University defines firearms as any projectile firing device, including conventional firearms (devices using gunpowder), all types of air rifles, guns using BBs, pellets, or darts, or any slingshot device. All fireworks are prohibited. Knives are prohibited, except those that are designed and used for food preparation.

IX. Violation of operational rules governing various offices, departments and facilities of the University (e.g., Residential Life, Student Activities Office, Dining Services, Computing and Information Services, the Libraries, etc.).

X. Misrepresentation:

1. Lying or materially misrepresenting information to an official University body or officer, including a member of the Department of Public Safety.

2. Lying in the course of a non-academic disciplinary hearing constitutes an offense that
is immediately actionable.

Comment: Offense X.1. includes the fraudulent use of University identification cards. Lying or misrepresentation that inhibits or interferes with an official University investigation or hearing will be considered a serious offense.

University procedures allow a student involved in a disciplinary matter to remain silent.

XI. Violation of the terms of any non-academic disciplinary sanction.

XII. Failing to appear as a witness during a non-academic disciplinary hearing.

Comment: The Principles of the Brown University Community state that all members of the University community are responsible for supporting and maintaining a scholarly community in which all share together in the common enterprise of learning. This responsibility includes participating in established University processes.

The comments contained herein are offered as a guide to understanding the University's policies, and are not to be confused with the policies themselves. As such these comments are not binding upon the University or its designated representatives.
### APPENDIX VI

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Vendor</th>
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<th>Web Address</th>
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<td>Ace Glass Inc.</td>
<td>Glassware</td>
<td>800-223-4524</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aceglass.com">www.aceglass.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aldrich(Sigma)</td>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>877-333-3454</td>
<td><a href="http://www.sigmaaldrich.com">www.sigmaaldrich.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amersham Biosciences/GE</td>
<td>Gene Protein Cell Prods</td>
<td>800-526-3593</td>
<td><a href="http://www.amershambiosciences.com">www.amershambiosciences.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Avanti Polar Lipids</td>
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<td>800-227-0651</td>
<td><a href="http://www.avantilipids.com">www.avantilipids.com</a></td>
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<td>Cambridge Isotope Labs</td>
<td>Deuterated Solvents</td>
<td>800-322-1174</td>
<td><a href="http://www.isotope.com/cl/">www.isotope.com/cl/</a></td>
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<td>Cambridge Valve &amp; Fitting</td>
<td>Brass Valves &amp; Fittings</td>
<td>401-738-1551</td>
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<td>Chem Glass</td>
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<td>Gas cylinders</td>
<td>401-331-8020</td>
<td><a href="http://www.corpbrothers.com">www.corpbrothers.com</a></td>
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<td>CVI Laser</td>
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<td>800-296-9541</td>
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<td>Doe &amp; Ingalls</td>
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<td>781-391-0090</td>
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<td>Grainger Inc.</td>
<td>Electronics/Mechanical</td>
<td>401-467-9160</td>
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<td>Integrated DNA -Care Group</td>
<td>DNA Analysis</td>
<td>800-328-2661</td>
<td><a href="http://www.idt.com">www.idt.com</a></td>
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<td>Kurt Lesker</td>
<td>Vacuum Products</td>
<td>800-245-1656</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lesker.com">www.lesker.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>McMaster-Carr</td>
<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>732-329-3200</td>
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<td>MSC Industrial Supply</td>
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<td>Newark Electronics</td>
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<td>800-222-6440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Office Max</td>
<td>Office Supplies</td>
<td>800-426-3033</td>
<td><a href="http://www.officemaxsolutions.com">www.officemaxsolutions.com</a></td>
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<td>Pharmco Products</td>
<td>Bulk Alcohol</td>
<td>800-243-5360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>Protein and Chemicals</td>
<td>800-874-3723</td>
<td><a href="http://www.piercenet.com">www.piercenet.com</a></td>
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<td>Scientific Grp/</td>
<td>Glassware</td>
<td>800-220-5171</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wilmad-labglass.com">www.wilmad-labglass.com</a></td>
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<td>Mechanical</td>
<td>305-557-8222</td>
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<td>Stratagene</td>
<td>Bio Chemicals &amp; Prods</td>
<td>800-424-5444</td>
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<td>Stem Chemicals</td>
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<td>800-647-8736</td>
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<td>Thor Labs</td>
<td>Laser and Optics</td>
<td>973-579-7227</td>
<td><a href="http://www.thorlabs.com">www.thorlabs.com</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>VWR Scientific</td>
<td>Lab Supplies/Chemicals/</td>
<td>800-932-5000</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vwrsp.com">www.vwrsp.com</a></td>
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</table>

**Fisher Scientific** is our primary large vendor for chemicals and supplies. **VWR** is our secondary. They distribute for hundreds of suppliers. Please check both of their websites for item availability and pricing. [WWW.Fishersci.com](http://www.fishersci.com) and [WWW.VWRSP.com](http://www.vwrsp.com)

Also, it is possible to set up individual On-line ordering accounts for streamlined 24/7 purchasing which will charge directly to your supporting account #. Please see the Stock Room Manager to set this up.
### Chemistry Stockroom

**PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY**

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<tr>
<th>QUANTITY</th>
<th>CATALOG #</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>UNIT COST</th>
<th>TOTAL COST</th>
<th>DATE</th>
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**Outside Department Only**

- Dept.
- Account #
- or IPR #
- Phone #

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### Hazardous Waste

Contents: (Full chemical names only; no abbreviations or chemical formulae):

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Investigator/Generator: __________________________

________________________________________________

Environmental Health and Safety Use Only.
Update Chemical Inventory

What does this do?
The Update Inventory module allows you to enact one or more actions on a list of barcodes. The following actions are supported: update owner, update location, reinventory room, mark all surplus, mark all in-transition, mark all hidden, update evaluation date, update refill date, mark all empty.

Step 1: enter barcodes for inventory you would like to update
Enter one or more barcodes each separated by a newline, comma, or space. If you are using a portable barcode scanner, dump the contents of the scanner into a text file and copy the contents into this field. Click next to proceed. Note: There is a maximum input limit of 10000 barcodes. If you need to do more, divide the barcodes you need to update in sets of 10000.

UNH Chemical Environmental Management System (UNHCEMSTM)  Hosted and developed by University Of New Hampshire Research Computing Center
Update Chemical Inventory

Step 2: review list for accuracy
The following list of containers matches the list of barcodes you entered from the previous screen. Review this list for accuracy then select one or more options below. Click submit to make your changes final. Note: CEMS does not allow users to update containers unless the user has owner access to the container, or the user has administrative privileges. CEMS will display these containers at the bottom of the list highlighted in red.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>barcode</th>
<th>chemical</th>
<th>owner</th>
<th>location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>72456</td>
<td>hexanes</td>
<td>Cane, David</td>
<td>GC GC403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Step 3: specify actions
Select one or more options below. The options selected will be enacted for all containers listed in Step 2.

- Update Owner
- Update Location
- Mark All As Surplus
- Mark All In-Transition
- Mark All Hidden
- Update Evaluation Date
- Update Refill Date
- Mark All Empty