A recently used heat gun poses the same ignition hazard as an open flame—store away from volatile or flammable chemicals.

Do not heat chemicals directly on the surface of a hot plate—use a water or oil bath.

Check that temperature probes are submerged in the heating bath, set at the right temperature, and clamped in place.

Ensure power cords are in good condition (e.g., not frayed, insulation intact, ground prong present).

Do not run power cords across the floor or through doorways.

Keep power cords away from water, solvents, corrosives, and heat sources to minimize shock/fire hazards and stripping/melting of cord insulation.

Cold storage for chemicals should be designated as flammable- and explosion-safe, and kept away from spark sources.

Add cryogens slowly to dewars to minimize stress to the container.

Allow proper ventilation of dewars (i.e., no stoppers or covers).

Identify methods to promptly shut off equipment in an emergency.

Ensure all equipment is inspected, maintained, and serviced according to manufacturer specifications.

Resources:
- https://ehs.research.uiowa.edu/electrical-safety-laboratory
- https://www.drs.illinois.edu/SafetyLibrary/ElectricalSafetyInTheLaboratory