period

Science Shorts -6

Safety in the Laboratory

"Hands-on" experiences are part of many school activities. Science, especially, is suited to "learning by doing." You investigate; you make things happen; you learn from what you do.

Science investigations can be exciting. However, they can also be dangerous. Science laboratories have equipment and materials that can be dangerous if not handled properly. For this reason, it is important for you to always follow proper safety guidelines. Safety rules are for your own protection-as well as the protection of everyone around you.

To avoid accidents in the science laboratory, you should always follow your teacher's directions. You should not perform activities without directions from vour teacher. You also should never work in the science laboratory alone.

Notice the safety symbols and rules to the right. You should read over them carefully and understand each symbol and rule. One hazard has no symbol even though it probably causes more accidents that any others. That hazard is "horsing around " or playing around. Horsing around in the laboratory can lead to serious injury – or even death. So THINK before doing anything foolish!

Underline the most important sentence in each paragraph.

Safety Alert Symbols and Rules



CLOTHING PROTECTION • A lab coat protects clothing from stains. • Always confine loose clothing.



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EYE SAFETY • Always wear safety goggles. • If anything gets in your eyes, flush them with plenty of water. • Be sure you know how to use the emergency wash system in the laboratory.

FIRE SAFETY . Never get closer to an open flame than is necessary. • Never reach across an open flame. • Confine loose clothing. • Tie back loose hair. • Know the location of the fire-extinguisher and fire blanket. • Turn off gas valves when not in use. • Use proper procedures when lighting any burner.



POISON • Never touch, taste, or smell any unknown substance. Wait for your teacher's instruction.



CAUSTIC SUBSTANCES • Some chemicals can irritate and burn the skin. If a chemical spills on your skin, flush it with plenty of water. Notify your teacher without delay.



HEATING SAFETY . Handle hot objects with tongs or insulated gloves. • Put hot objects on a special lab surface or on a heat-resistant pad; never directly on a desk or table top.

SHARP OBJECTS • Handle sharp objects carefully. • Never point a sharp object at yourself-or anyone else. • Cut in the direction away from your body.

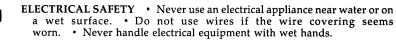
TOXIC VAPORS • Some vapors (gases) can injure the skin, eyes, and lungs. Never inhale vapors directly. • Use your hand to "wave" a small amount of vapor towards your nose.



GLASSWARE SAFETY • Never use broken or chipped glassware. • Never pick up broken glass with your bare hands.



CLEAN UP • Wash your hands thoroughly after any laboratory activity.





DISPOSAL . Discard all materials properly according to your teacher's directions.

PUTTING	SAFETY	RULES	TO USE	
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Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

1. Jean has long hair. What should she do before working near an open flame. _____

2. A glass tube has broken. How should you pick up the pieces.

3. Why should you always wear safety goggles during every lab activity?_____

4. What else should you wear? Why? _____

 A chemical spills on your hand. You are pretty sure that it is harmless. But you are not certain. What should you do?

REACHING OUT

In the box at the right, design a NO HORSING AROUND symbol. Either draw it or describe it, or both. Perhaps you can think up more than one.

IDENTIFYING SAFETY ALERT SYMBOLS

Six safety alert symbols are shown below. Match them with their meanings. Write the correct letter next to each description.

d.



a.

е.

2. fire safety

1. electrical safety



€.



e

f.

- 4. clothing protection
- _____ 5. sharp objects

æ.

heating safety _____

_____ 6. glassware safety