

Safety Regulations For Science Students

While working in the science laboratory, you will have certain important _____ that do not apply to other classrooms. You will be working with materials and apparatus which, if handled carelessly or improperly, have the potential to cause _____ or discomfort to someone else as well as yourself.

A science laboratory can be a safe place in which to work if you, the student, are foresighted, alert, and cautious. Violating any of the following regulations will result in you being suspended from class or permanently removed from the class. The following practices will be followed:

1. An _____ must be present during the performance of all laboratory work.
2. Report any accident to _____ immediately, no matter how _____, including reporting any burn, scratch, cut, or corrosive liquid on skin or clothing.
3. Prepare for each laboratory activity by _____ all instructions before coming to class. Follow all _____ implicitly and intelligently. Make note of any _____ in procedure given by the instructor.
4. Any science project or individually planned experiment must be _____ by the teacher.
5. Use only those materials and equipment _____ by the instructor.
6. Inform the teacher _____ of any equipment not working properly.
7. Clean up any nonhazardous _____ on the floor or workspace _____.
8. Wear appropriate _____, as directed by the instructor, whenever you are working in the laboratory. Safety goggles must be worn during hazardous _____ involving caustic/corrosive chemicals, heating of liquids, and other activities that may injure the eyes.
9. Splashes and fumes from hazardous chemicals present a special danger to wearers of _____. Therefore, students should preferably wear regular glasses (inside splash-proof goggles, when appropriate) during all class activities or purchase personal splash-proof goggles and wear them whenever exposure to chemicals or chemical fumes is possible. Students with open skin wounds on hands must wear gloves or be excused from the laboratory activity.
10. Never _____ hot equipment or dangerous chemicals through a _____ of students.
11. Check _____ and equipment instructions carefully. Be sure correct items are _____ in the proper manner.
12. Be aware if the _____ being used are hazardous. Know where the material safety data sheet (_____) is and what it indicates for each of the hazardous chemicals you are using.
13. Never _____ anything or touch chemicals with the hands, unless _____ instructed to do so.
14. Test for odor of chemicals only by _____ your hand above the container and sniffing cautiously from a _____.

15. Eating or drinking _____ the laboratory or from laboratory equipment is _____ permitted.
16. Use a _____ pipette filler (never the mouth) when measuring or transferring small quantities of liquid with a pipette.
17. When heating material in a test tube, do not _____ into the tube or point it in the direction of any person during the process.
18. Never pour _____ back into bottles, exchange stoppers of bottles, or lay stoppers on the table.
19. When diluting _____, always pour acids into _____, never the reverse. Combine the liquids slowly while stirring to distribute heat buildup throughout the mixture.
20. Keep _____ away from face, eyes, and clothes while using solutions, specimens, equipment, or materials in the laboratory. Wash hands as necessary and wash thoroughly at the _____ of the laboratory period.
21. To treat a burn from an acid or alkali, wash the affected area _____ with plenty of running water. If the eye is involved, irrigate it at the eyewash station without interruption for _____ minutes. Report the incident to your instructor immediately.
22. Know the _____ of the emergency shower, eyewash and facewash station, fire blanket, fire extinguisher, fire alarm box, and exits.
23. Know the proper fire and earthquake drill _____.
24. Roll long sleeves above the _____. Long, hanging necklaces, bulky jewelry, and excessive and bulky clothing should not be _____ in the laboratory.
25. Confine long hair during a _____ activity.
26. Wear shoes that _____ the toes, rather than sandals, in the laboratory.
27. Keep work areas _____. Floors and aisles should be kept _____ of equipment and materials.
28. Light gas _____ only as instructed by the teacher. Be sure no _____ materials (such as alcohol or acetone) are being used nearby. Use a burner with _____ caution. Keep your head and clothing away from the flame and turn it off when not in use.
29. Use a fire blanket (stop, drop, and roll) to _____ any flame on a person.
30. Dispose of laboratory waste as _____ by the teacher. Use separate, designated containers (not the _____) for the following:
 - Matches, litmus paper, wooden splints, _____, and so on
 - _____ and waste glass

- Rags, paper towels, or other absorbent materials used in the cleanup of _____ solids or liquids
 - Hazardous/toxic _____ and solids
31. Place books, purses, and such items in the designated storage area. Take _____ laboratory manuals and notebooks into the _____ area.
 32. Students are not permitted in laboratory _____ rooms or teachers' workrooms without the approval of the _____.
 33. To cut small diameter glass tubing, use a _____ or tubing cutter to make a deep scratch. Wrap the tubing in a paper towel before breaking the glass away from you with your thumbs. Fire polish all ends.
 34. Hot and cold glass has the same _____ appearance. Determine whether an object is hot by bringing the back of your hand close to the object.
 35. Match hole sizes and tubing when inserting glass tubing into a stopper. If necessary, expand the hole first by using an appropriate size cork borer. Lubricate the stopper hole and glass tubing with water or glycerin to ease insertion, using towels to _____ the hand. Carefully twist (never push) glass tubing into stopper holes.
 36. Remove all _____ glass from the work area or floor as soon as possible. Never handle broken glass with bare hands; use a counter _____ and dustpan.
 37. Report broken glassware, including thermometers, to the instructor _____.
 38. Operate electrical equipment only in a dry area and with _____ hands.
 39. When removing an electrical plug from its socket, pull the _____, not the electrical cord.
 40. Treat all animals in the science laboratory _____; that is, with respect and consideration for their care.
 41. Always approach laboratory experiences in a _____ and courteous manner.
 42. Always _____ the laboratory area _____ leaving.
 43. Students and teacher wash hands with _____ and water before leaving the laboratory area.
 44. When heating volatile or flammable materials, use a water bath; that is, heat the materials in or over heated water, using a hot plate to heat the water. _____ all open flames.
 45. Exercise _____ in using scissors, scalpels, dissecting needles, and other sharp-edged instruments. Pass them with handles extended when handing them to other persons.
 46. Wash all sharp-edged and pointed instruments _____ from other equipment.

47. Use great care when working with ether or other volatile liquids. Windows and doors should be opened for greatest possible _____. Be sure that caps or lids of containers used for chemicals are securely _____.
48. Rinse _____ specimens occasionally or whenever fumes or chemicals are released in the dissection process.
49. Never handle animals in the laboratory unless directed to do so by the _____.
50. Never insert your fingers or objects through the wire mesh of animal _____ to pet or tease the animals.
51. Notify the instructor _____ if an animal bites you.
52. Never bring animals or poisonous _____ to school.
53. Never open _____ dishes containing bacterial or fungal growth unless directed to do so by the instructor.
54. Dispose of all discarded bacterial and fungal cultures by _____ as directed by the instructor.
55. Inform the teacher _____ of any equipment not working properly.
56. When _____ with lasers or apparatus that produce X rays, microwaves, or ultraviolet rays, make certain that proper shielding and other precautions are used.
57. Use the fume hood whenever noxious, corrosive, or toxic _____ are produced or released.
58. Be sure all glassware is _____ before use. Clean glassware thoroughly _____ use. Residue may cause errors in new experiments or cause a _____ reaction or explosion.

The following actions will result in both immediate removal from class as well as being dropped from the class:

_____ the plastic cover and /or _____ the “Big Red Button” in the front of the classroom.

_____ of safety equipment including, but not limited to
 eyewash stations
 emergency showers
 fire extinguishers
 fire blanket

_____ of any materials or equipment from the classroom or laboratory

_____ school equipment or furniture.

_____ or causing harm to others.

Note: Persistent or willful violation of the regulations will result in the loss of laboratory privileges and possible dismissal from the class.

