

LAB SAFETY RULES



When should you wear goggles?



ANYTIME chemicals, heat, or glassware are used!

NO EXCEPTIONS



Which is appropriate for laboratory activities?

Avoid open-toed shoes and loose, baggy clothing



All chemicals in the laboratory are to be considered dangerous

Handle with extreme care

Goggles are a **MUST!!** Apron should be used to protect clothing.



Keep hands away from face, eyes, mouth and body while using chemicals.

Use the eye wash to rinse clear water into the eye. Open the eye by turning the eyelid out.



Report any accident or injury to the instructor immediately

If blood is involved do not touch!



No accident is trivial!



Shower is only used when chemicals or fire has covered the person





Perform only the experiments told to do by the teacher

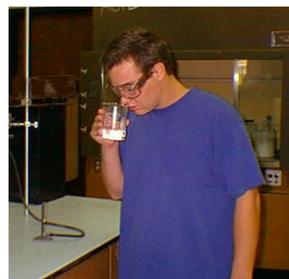
Never do anything in the laboratory that is not called for in the laboratory procedures or by the teacher



Do not eat, drink, or chew gum in the laboratory



Never eat or drink anything from laboratory equipment



Do not touch, taste, or smell any chemicals unless specifically instructed to do so by the teacher.

When asked to smell a chemical, do not place your nose directly over the chemical.

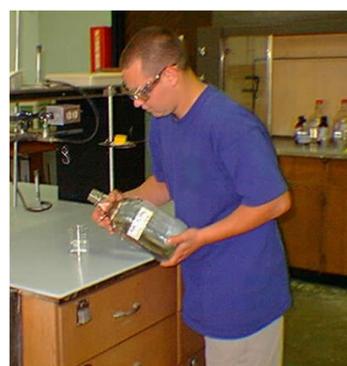


Instead,
Use your hand
to "waft" the
smell toward
your nose.



Always be careful when handling hot
glass. It may not appear to be hot.

When heating test tubes, always
point them away from your body and
others that maybe nearby



When mixing
acid and
water, always
add the acid
to the water
NOT
the water to
the acid

Acids → Water

Be prepared for your work in the laboratory. Read all procedures thoroughly **BEFORE** entering the laboratory



Never fool around in the laboratory. Horseplay, practical jokes, and pranks are dangerous and prohibited



At the end of the laboratory activity, clean up your work station and leave the laboratory in a responsible manner.



**INTRODUCTION TO LAB
EQUIPMENT**



TEST TUBE RACK

- Holds test tubes upright to keep them from spilling



SCALPEL

- Small, sharp knife used for dissecting



DISSECTING PAN

- Container used to hold specimens during dissection



GRADUATED CYLINDER

- Used for measuring the volume of a liquid



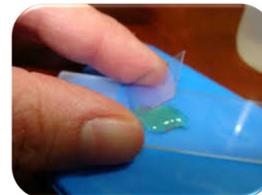
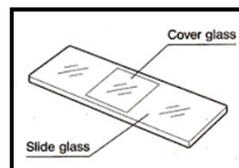
MICROSCOPE SLIDE

- Small, thin piece of glass on which specimens are placed for microscope viewing



COVER SLIP/SLIDE COVER

- Serves as a barrier between the specimen being viewed and the objective lens of the microscope



MEDICINE DROPPER/PIPET

- Used to measure out small amounts of liquid



WIRE GAUZE

- Used to support a container during heating



TEST TUBE

- Used to hold small amounts of liquid during experiments



FUNNEL

- Used to transfer liquid between different containers



ERLENMEYER FLASK

- Used to hold contents during experiments



BEAKER

- Used to hold contents during experiments



DISSECTING PINS

- Used to hold specimen in place during dissection



BEAKER TONGS

- Used to grip and lift beaker after being heated



FORCEPS

- Used for grasping and holding objects



DISSECTING PROBE

- Used to locate objects during a dissection



TEST TUBE BRUSH

- Used to clean test tubes



TRIPLE BEAM BALANCE

- Used to measure the mass of an object



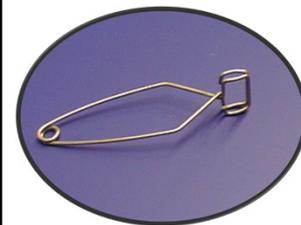
BUNSEN BURNER

- Used for heating



TEST TUBE CLAMP

- Used for gripping test tubes



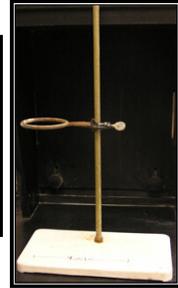
LIGHT MICROSCOPE

- Used to view small specimens in color



RING STAND

- Used to support beakers, flasks, etc.



LAB GOGGLES

- Used to protect eyes during experiments



PETRI DISH

- Used to culture cells



RUBBER/CORK STOPPERS

- Used to top test tubes and flasks.



THERMOMETER

- Measure the temperature in liquids.



HOT PLATE

- Heats up materials inside a beaker or flask.

