

# LAB SAFETY RULES

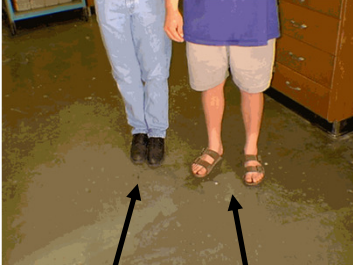


When should you wear goggles?



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.



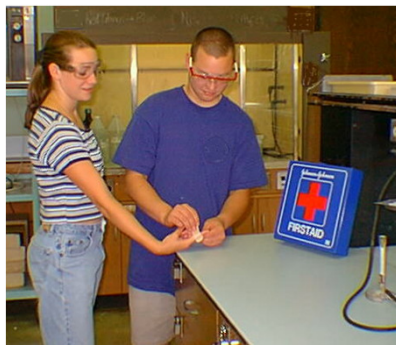
Keep hands away from face, eyes, mouth and body while using chemicals.

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**

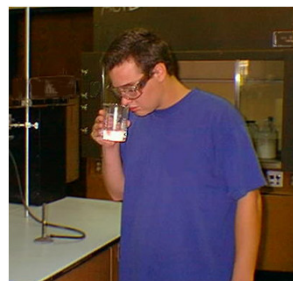
**Never do anything in the laboratory that is not called for in the laboratory procedures or by the teacher**



**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

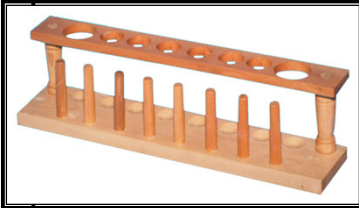


At the end of the laboratory activity, clean up your work station and leave the laboratory in a responsible manner.

**INTRODUCTION TO LAB  
EQUIPMENT**

### TEST TUBE RACK

- Holds test tubes upright to keep them from spilling



### SCALPEL

- Small, sharp knife used for dissecting



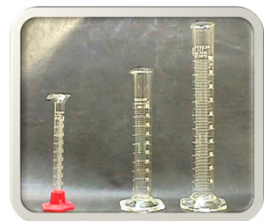
### DISSECTING PAN

- Container used to hold specimens during dissection



### GRADUATED CYLINDER

- Used for measuring the volume of a liquid



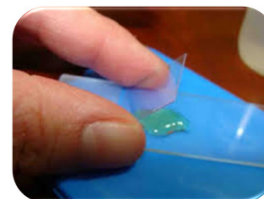
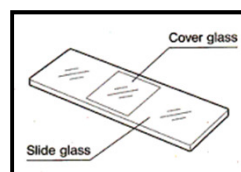
## MICROSCOPE SLIDE

- 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



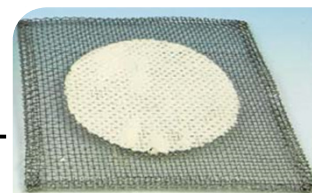
## MEDICINE DROPPER/PIPET

- 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



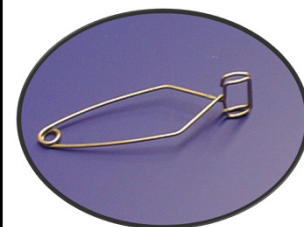
### BUNSEN BURNER

- Used for heating



### TEST TUBE CLAMP

- Used for gripping test tubes



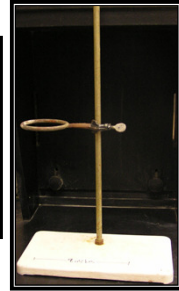
## LIGHT MICROSCOPE

- 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



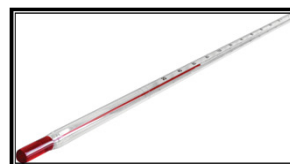
### RUBBER/CORK STOPPERS

- Used to top test tubes and flasks.



### THERMOMETER

- Measure the temperature in liquids.



### HOT PLATE

- Heats up materials inside a beaker or flask.

