

Science Lab Safety Information Take Home Quiz

ASSIGNMENT: Answer the questions that follow – for some of the questions you will need to access the Internet to find the answer to the specific question. For other questions you will be able to find the answer in your notes, textbook or other handout resources you were given.



WHMIS

Identify the Symbols by choosing the letter of the symbol, which corresponds with the description of the classification.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Compressed Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Flammable |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Biohazardous | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. Oxidizing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Corrosive | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Toxic and Infectious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Poisonous | <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Dangerously Reactive |



A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



F.




G.



H.

9. **WHMIS** stands for ...

W _____ H _____ M _____ I _____ S _____

General Safety Precautions  should be followed at all times in the Science Lab.

10. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. carelessness will result in precise results
- B. the baggy look is in, especially in the science lab
- C. it's cool to wear protective shoes in the science lab
- D. long hair, shades and awesome scarves are the rule in science

11. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. dazzling, dangling jewelry is OK in the lab, as long as care is taken
- B. earphones are acceptable, provided you are careful when doing a lab
- C. put your contact lenses in your eyes, as soon as you enter the lab
- D. contact lenses should not be worn, especially when working with chemicals

12. Laboratory clothing from a safety point of view should follow these guidelines ... **EXCEPT** for ...

- A. Finger rings or other tight jewelry, which is not easily removed should not be worn.
- B. Where infectious materials are present, lab coats and gloves are essential.
- C. Sandals, open-toed shoes, and shoes with woven uppers, can be worn.
- D. Find out the recommended clothing to wear for a particular chemical.

13. Doing experiments at home **IS NOT** allowed, when ...

- A. a responsible adult is present
- B. you have safety equipment readily available
- C. you don't know all of the emergency contact numbers
- D. you have read and understood all of the instructions



Set-Up or Prep Work

14. There are 3 things that need to happen before beginning your activity in the Lab, including all of the following EXCEPT

- A. Make sure you have read and understand all the directions carefully.
- B. Get your lab notebook and prepare the data collection table.
- C. prepare a clean work area and assemble safety equipment.
- D. Ask your teacher for permission to start the lab.

15. When special care is needed with a particular experiment or activity, this word will appear, with a note about the special care this activity requires.

- A. Fragile
- B. Caution
- C. Prohibited
- D. STOP

16. Illustrate and describe the proper technique for **SMELLING SUBSTANCES** in the Science Lab ...



17. This method of smelling fumes in the Science Lab is called _____

Clean-up and Disposal

18. Where should broken glass and chemical waste be stored – until it can be disposed of properly?

19. CHEMICAL STORAGE:

Match the storage code with the type of chemical it refers to

Storage Codes	Type of Chemical
1 R code Red	— Health hazard
2 Y code Yellow	— Corrosive
3 B code Blue	— Flammable
4 W code White	— Moderate or minimal hazard
5 G code Gray:	— Reactive and oxidizing

20. What are the 4 classes of fires?

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS:

21. What type of fire extinguisher do you have in your classroom? Why?

TYPE _____ Reason _____

First Aid

22. Burns should be treated by applying _____ or _____ .

Identify the **Personal Protective Lab Safety Equipment** every student should wear by matching it with its function:

23. Visual protection:

To protect your eyes when mixing strong caustics or acids, it is recommended you wear this.

A.



24. Chemical spill:

If you spill a chemical, you should be wearing these to protect your feet and eyes.

B.



25. Flame retardant:

If you are working with an open flame, you should wear something to protect your clothing

C.



26. Handling hot substances:

If you are handling hot substances you should use these.

D.



Lab Procedures and Techniques

27. Identify the key things to remember when heating substances over each heat source

HOT PLATE**OPEN FLAME (Bunsen Burner)**

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

28. **MSDS:** Complete the table below using information from the [MSDS Database](http://www.msdssearch.com/msdssearch.htm)
(<http://www.msdssearch.com/msdssearch.htm>)

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Health Hazards</u>	<u>Storage Code</u>
Sodium Chloride	_____	_____

Hydrochloric Acid	_____	_____

Iodine	_____	_____

29. SAFETY CONTRACTS:

Choose any 3 of the statements from your contract and explain why they are important to have in a safety contract.

Safety Contract Statement:	It is important because ...
1. _____	_____

2. _____	_____

3. _____	_____

30. **OH&S:** What is [OH&S](#) _____

Why should science teachers be knowledgeable about it? _____
