













Description	Number
University Ambulance	8895467798
Local Police Station	100
Women Help Line	1091
Children Help Line	1098
Fire Help Line	101
Ambulance Help Line	108
Janani Ambulance Help Line	102
Traffic Help Line	1095
N.H.A.I. Help Line	1033







- Listen to or read instructions carefully before attempting to do anything.
- Wear <u>safety goggles</u> to protect your eyes from chemicals, heated materials, or things that might be able to shatter.
- 3. Notify your teacher if any spills or accidents occur.



- 4. After handling chemicals, always wash your hands with soap and water.
- During lab work, <u>keep your hands</u> <u>away from your face</u>.
- 6. Tie back long hair.



- 7. Roll up loose sleeves.
- 8. Know the <u>location</u> of the fire extinguisher, fire blanket, eyewash station, and first aid kit.
- Keep your work area <u>uncluttered</u>. Take to the lab station only what is necessary.





- It is suggested that you wear glasses rather than contact lenses.
- Never put anything into your mouth during a lab experiment.
- Clean up your lab area at the conclusion of the laboratory period.
- Never "horse around" or play practical jokes in the laboratory.



Glassware Safety



- Chipped or cracked glassware should not be used. Show it to the teacher.
- 2. Broken glassware should not be disposed of in a classroom trashcan. There is a special glass disposal container for it.
- 3. When pouring liquids into glassware, make sure the container you are pouring into is resting on a table at least a hands breadth from the edge.



Glassware Safety



- 4. If a piece of glassware gets broken, do not try to clean it up by yourself.

 Notify the teacher.
- 5. Do not place <u>hot glassware</u> in water. Rapid cooling may make it shatter.





Chemical Safety



- 1. Wear <u>protective goggles</u> whenever heating or pouring hazardous chemicals
- 2. Never mix chemicals together unless you are told to do so (and then only in the manner specified).
- Never taste any chemicals (you should never taste anything in the lab).



Chemical Safety



4. If you need to smell the odor of a chemical, waft the fumes toward your nose with one hand. Do not put your nose over the container and inhale the fumes.



Chemical Safety



- Follow the instructions of your teacher when disposing of all chemicals.
- Wash your hands after handling hazardous chemicals.



Heating Safety



- Use tongs and/or protective gloves to handle hot objects.
- Never reach across an open flame or burner.



Heating Safety



- Always point the top ends of test tubes that are being heated <u>away</u> from people.
- When heating a test tube, move it around slowly over the flame to distribute the <u>heat</u> evenly.





Heating Safety



- Only glassware that is thoroughly dry should be heated.
- Heat glassware by placing it on a wire gauze platform on a <u>ringstand</u>.
 Do not hold it in your <u>hand</u>.





First Aid

Injury: Burns

To Do: Immediately flush with cold

water until burning sensation

lessened.



First Aid



Injury: Cuts, bruises

To Do: Do not touch an open wound

without safety gloves. Pressing

directly on minor cuts will stop

bleeding in a few minutes. Apply

cold compress to bruises to

reduce <u>swelling</u>.



First Aid



Injury: The eyes

To Do: Flush eyes immediately with

plenty of water for several

minutes. If a foreign object is lodged in the eye, do not allow

the eye to be rubbed.





Safety Rules

*Wear appropriate protective clothing





- #Your clothing should cover your legs to the knees - shorts are not appropriate for the laboratory
- #Lab aprons can be used to protect good clothing
- **Loose clothing should not be worn because it may dip into chemicals or fall into a flame and catch fire



Wear shoes that cover your feet.

Sandals and opentoed shoes do not protect your feet from broken glass that is frequently found in the lab

#Also, leather shoes protect your feet from chemical spills - canvas shoes do not.





Tie Back Loose Hair



#Dangling hair can fall into the Bunsen burner and catch fire or can fall into a chemical solution



Do not wear contact lenses

*Vapors in the laboratory (e.g. HCl) dissolve in the liquids covering the eye and concentrate behind the lenses.





Know the locations of the nearest available telephones and emergency phone numbers to use to call for help in case of an emergency.











- Know the locations and operating instructions for the fire extinguishers, fire blankets, fire alarms, fire hoses, first aid kit, eye washes and showers.
- Wash eyes for at least 15 minutes.

















Do not apply cosmetics, eat, or drink in the lab.

These activities are ways by which you can accidentally ingest harmful chemicals











Do not taste any chemical!





- Follow instructions carefully. Know the safety hazards of each experiment before starting.
- Do not perform unauthorized experiments. Only work in the laboratory when supervised by an instructor.











- Keep burners in the middle of the lab table, not on the edge.
- When heating liquids in test tubes, never point the tube toward yourself or anyone else.
- # Use boiling chips when boiling

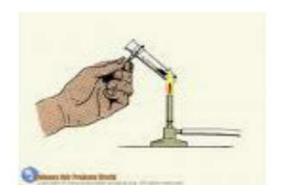








Heat test tubes at an angle, directing the opening oppositely to you and other people in the laboratory.



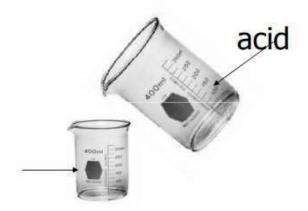


Pour from large containers to smaller ones.





Always **ADD ACID** to water



water

"Do not spit into acid!" – a good phrase to

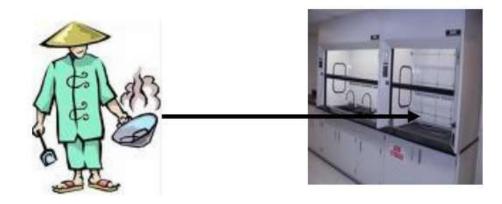


Hold your hand over the label while pouring.





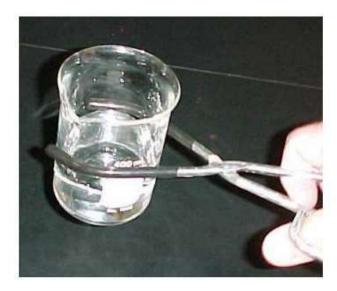
Work with volatile chemicals under a fume hood.





Handle hot glassware with gloves or beaker tongs.







First light the match

THEN



Turn on the gas!





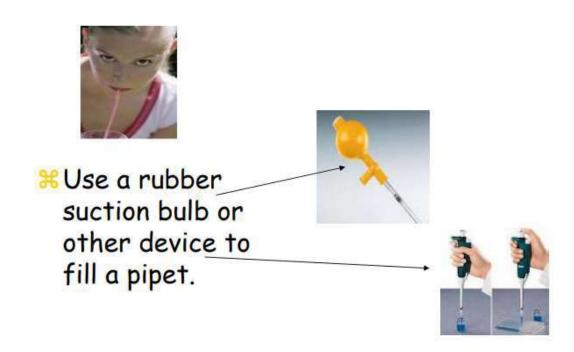
Do not smell any chemicals directly!



#If absoluteley necessary to smell, use your hand to fan the vapor to your nose.



Do not pipet solutions by mouth!





Wash your hands with soap and water before leaving.

Hais rule applies even if you have been wearing gloves!





- Report all accidents, no matter how minor, to the instructor.
- If you break something made of glass, be sure to use dustpan and hand broom to sweep it up and dispose of it in the glass waste receptacle.

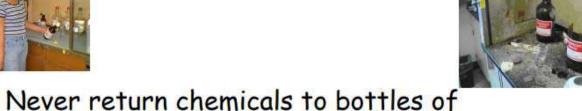












- Never return chemicals to bottles of their origin. If you have excess, give it to another student or throw it away.
- Check labels on containers twice to make sure you use the right chemical and of the correct concentration.

 Dispose of chemicals in proper receptacle.

















- Do not stick objects into bottle except spatula or dropper provided for that bottle. Do not set the spatula or dropper down on the counter (you may contaminate it).
- Keep each spatula or dropper with the proper bottle.















Don't work alone in the lab

In case of a problem, you may need another person to prevent injury or even save your life!





Before leaving the lab:

- Keep table tops clean.
- Return all equipment to its original location before leaving the lab.
- Clean all spills immediately.
- Wash your hands after every experiment.









Where to start



Before looking at this presentation, ensure that you have watched the one on General Laboratory Safety



hazards from chemical materials?



- **# Toxic substances**
- # Solvents
- **# Corrosives**
- **# Flammables**
- # Irritants
- **# Carcinogens**
- # Teratogens
- # Mutagens
- **# Explosives**
- # Radiation and many, many more



How do toxic materials enter the body?

- By mouth (contaminated fingers!)
- By breathing in gases, aerosols or powder
- By skin contact or damage
- # By absorption through intact skin
- By splashes into the eyes





What legislation applies? (1)

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regs 2004

- Use data sheets and other relevant information (eg EH40) to assess risk
- Consider not only reactants but also intermediates, products and waste
- ☐Take into account the format (eg solution or powder)
 and the quantity to be used
- Determine safe working procedures
- Determine emergency procedures, ensuring that all equipment and "mop-up" materials are available
- Consider correct waste disposal



What legislation applies? (2)

- # Other relevant legislation includes:
 - Dangerous Substances & Explosive Atmosphere Regs 2005
 - Pressure Systems Regs 2000
 - Provision & Use of Work Equipment Regs 1998

This list is not exhaustive!!



Fume Cupboards

- # Ensure that the equipment is working properly
- # Ensure you know the meaning of warning signals and how to use any controls
- # Close the sash unless loading or unloading
- # Do not use fume cupboards for storage
- # Keep the work area clear of other materials etc





Materials

- Obtain the minimum amounts needed for your work
- # Ensure that all containers are clearly labelled with their contents and a hazard label
- # Toxic materials must be locked away
- Corrosive substances must be stored securely at a low level in bunded trays
- Keep flammable materials in specially designed cupboards and only have out the minimum for immediate use (<50L per room)
- Store acids, bases & solvents separately





Good practice

- Never mouth-pipette
- Always dilute concentrated acids by adding the acid to water, never the reverse
- Never carry Winchesters by the neck – always use a carrier
- Always leave benches, balances etc clean & tidy after use





Radio-Active Materials & Work with Lasers

- # Work with radioactive materials and lasers requires special training
- # You must not use them without authorisation and training
- # Your Departmental Safety Staff can advise or contact Trevor Moseley in Safety Services





Work with Cyanides & Hydrofluoric Acid

- If you plan to use Cyanides or Hydrofluoric Acid, you will have to have specific permission from your Departmental Safety Officer
- Attendance at a training course at Safety Services will normally be required
- The dangers of both substances, especially hydrofluoric acid can be greatly underestimated with potentially fatal results.
- # They are both VERY DANGEROUS substances





When in doubt - ASK!!!

Do not carry out a new or unfamiliar procedure until you have been fully trained & understand the precautions necessary for safe working



♯DO NOT GUESS!!!!



Laboratory Safety Manual and Procedure

Ear Organia Chamistry Laboratory



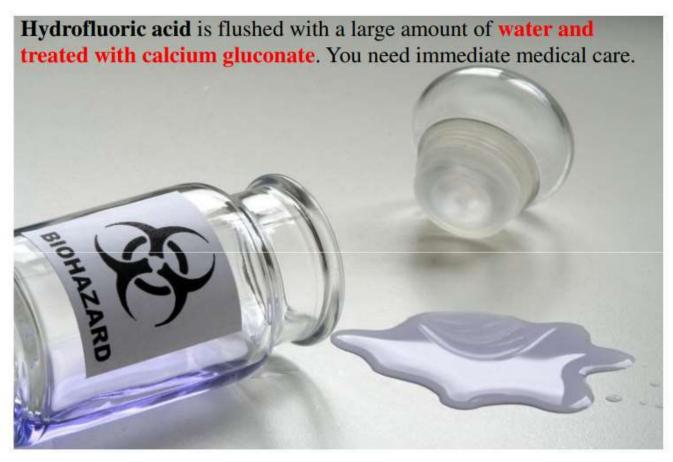
Handle By

Respirator
Long rubber gloves
Boots
Industrial apron
Chemical safety goggles
Face shield

Carbolic **acid** or phenol does not mix with water, so use alcohol first to flush the chemical off the **skin** and then flush with water. If alcohol is not available, flush with a large amount of water. **Do** not flush the eye with alcohol. **Sulfuric acid** is flushed with a mild, soapy solution if the **burns** are not severe.









Chemical burns not rinsed with water

Some chemical burns are made worse if rinsed (flushed) with water.

Carbolic acid or phenol does not mix with water, so use isopropyl (rubbing) alcohol first to flush the chemical off the skin and then flush with water. If alcohol is not available, flush with a large amount of water. Do not flush the eye with alcohol.

Sulfuric acid is flushed with a mild, soapy solution if the burns are not severe. Sulfuric acid feels hot when water is added to the acid, but it is better to flush the area and not leave the acid on the skin.

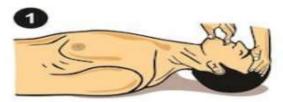
Dry powders, such as dry lime, are brushed away first, because adding water can make a liquid that burns. After the powder is brushed away, flush with water for 20 minutes.

Metal compounds are covered with mineral oil.

The most important first aid for a **chemical in the eye** is to immediately flush the substance out with large amounts of water to reduce the chance of serious eye damage. For any chemical burn to the eye, see the topic Burns to the Eye.



Artificial Respiration



Make sure the airway is clear and remove any obstructing substance.



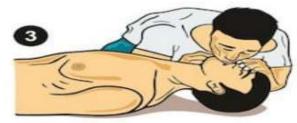
Check Neck for a pulse.



Place one hand under his neck. Lift up on neck and partially tilt the head back.



Apply Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation.



Pull his chin upward. Place your mouth firmly over the victims open mouth, pinch his nostrils shut, and blow hard enough to make his chest rise.

Repeat the procedure until the victim begins to breath.







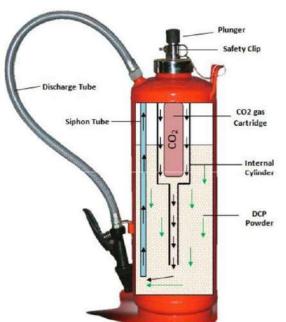


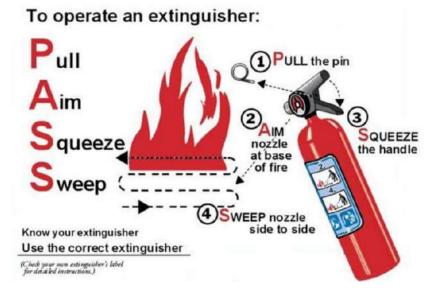
CO2 Extinguisher





















FIRE ALARM

