

BLM Answers

BLM 1-1 Using a Hot Plate

- power light
 - ceramic surface
 - power switch
- No. An accident could occur. For example:
 - Someone unaware might touch a heated hot plate.
 - Whatever is cooking may boil over, splatter, or burn dry.
- tongs and hot mitts
- Hold your hand near but not on the plate to feel if it is hot.

BLM 1-2 Using a Bunsen Burner

- air intake
 - base
 - barrel
 - air regulator
 - gas outlet
 - gas adjustment screw

BLM 1-3 Safety Procedures

- spray type cleaners, paint, and hair products; gasoline and paint thinners
- Poisonous fumes are released.

BLM 1-4 Safety Scavenger Hunt

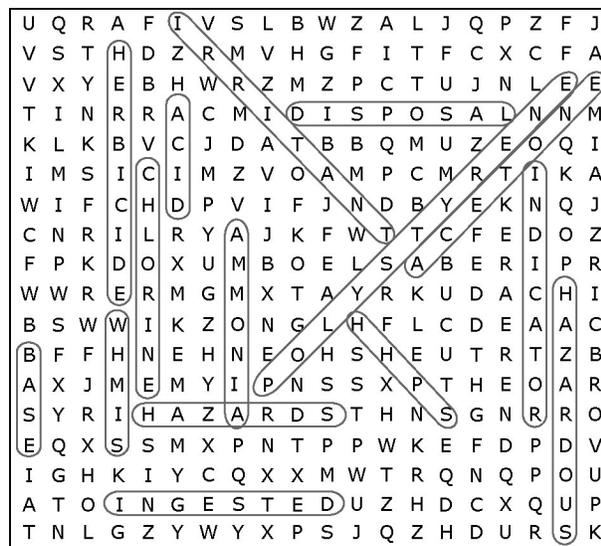
Names and proper uses are provided. Locations are specific to each classroom.

- fire blanket; roll a person on fire in the blanket, or put it on top of a fire to smother it
- fire extinguisher; pull pin, aim nozzle at fire from 2-2.5 m away
- emergency shower; remove chemicals from a toxic chemical spill
- eye wash station; place the eye wash bottle close to affected eyes and flush with solution
- safety glasses; wear when doing investigations with heat or liquids
- emergency vent or fume closet; use when doing investigations that create fumes
- emergency power off switch; use when there is an emergency that requires shutting off the power
- first aid kit; use to give first aid for cuts, burns, and other minor injuries

- fire alarm/fire drill notice; go to the designated area when the alarm goes off
- waste container; clean up broken glass immediately, place it in designated container to avoid injuries

BLM 1-9 Chapter 1 Word Puzzle

- f) disposal
- i) herbicide
- j) HHPS
- e) chlorine
- h) hazards
- o) polystyrene
- d) base
- a) acetone
- b) acid
- c) ammonia
- m) ingested
- p) WHMIS
- k) indicator
- l) irritant
- g) hazardous



BLM 1-10 Chapter 1 Practice Test

- reactive; WHMIS
- flammable; HHPS
- biohazardous; WHMIS
- oxidizing material; WHMIS
- c) compressed gas

6. Answers may vary. For example:
- Eye injuries could occur when chemicals splash if goggles are not worn.
 - Hair or loose clothing could catch on fire.
 - Broken glass could cut someone.

7. Accept any two reasonable safety procedures.
For example:

- Wear goggles in the laboratory.
- Clean up spills immediately.

8. Answers will vary. For example:

Ammonia Differences: used in window cleaners; breathing fumes may damage lungs

Similarities: found in cleaners; irritants damage skin and lungs

Chlorine Differences: used in WWI; cleans mildew and swimming pools

9. a)  b)  c) 

10. Dig weeds out of the ground or pull them up.

BLM 1-11 Chapter 1 Test

- corrosive; WHMIS
- poisonous; HHPS
- compressed gas; WHMIS
- explosive; HHPS

5. b) slippery

6. Accept any three reasonable safety rules.

- Tie back long hair and roll up sleeves.
- Do not eat or drink in the science lab.
- Dispose of all chemicals as directed by your teacher.

7. Ensures the safety of all students and the teacher in the class.

8. Answers may vary but could include any three of: fire extinguisher, eye wash station, first aid kit, chemical disposal containers, fire blanket, chemical shower, safety glasses, aprons.

9. Answers will vary. For example:

Workplace Label Differences: may have different formats; has less information; found on repackaged containers of chemicals

Similarities: refers to MSDS; includes hazard symbols; includes information for safe handling; includes name of products

Supplier Label Differences: stricter format; includes first aid treatment; includes risks

10.  

11. Look for an answer such as:

- Read the label.
- Read the MSDS.