Laboratory Safety Quiz

Name____________________________________  Date_________________________

Faculty Advisor__________________________________________________________

Circle the letter indicating the best answer. Return completed quizzes to the Dept. of Chemistry and Biochemistry Office, 160 Hughes.

(1) Miami University’s laboratory safety program is described in the
   a. Chemical Hygiene Plan
   b. OSHA Lab Standard
   c. Prudent Practices in the Laboratory
   d. All of the above

(2) Before beginning any laboratory work, you should locate
   a. Exits
   b. Fire extinguishers
   c. Eyewashes and safety showers
   d. Phones and first aid kits
   e. All of the above

(3) A Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) is designed for use in wet areas.
   a. True
   b. False

(4) When not in use, compressed gas cylinders should be
   a. Stored laying on their side
   b. Stored standing in the corner of the room
   c. Stored secured to a bench or a wall
   d. On a cart

(5) Sharps such as needles and razor blades
   a. Should be stored with their sharp edges covered
   b. Should be placed in a rigid container for disposal
   c. Must be segregated if used for biological samples
   d. All of the above

(6) Chemicals in the laboratory should be stored according to
   a. Container type
   b. Hazard class
   c. Alphabetically
   d. All of the above
(7) When working with chemicals,
   a. Closed toed shoes are recommended, short pants are okay
   b. Open toed shoes are okay, long pants are recommended
   c. Closed toed shoes are required, short pants are recommended
   d. Open toed shoes are not allowed, long pants are recommended

(8) If you want to decrease the pressure of gas being delivered by a compressed gas cylinder, you should
   a. Close the big valve on top
   b. Close the needle valve
   c. Turn the big knob on the regulator clockwise
   d. Turn the big knob on the regulator counter-clockwise

(9) The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is the most comprehensive source of information about a chemical, and is required by OSHA.
   a. True
   b. False

(10) When working in a fume hood,
    a. Store your reagents near your reaction
    b. Stand back 4 inches and close the sash as far as possible
    c. Open the sash as far as is necessary for you to get your head in the hood
    d. Run electrical cords over the sash rest

(11) Safety goggles should always be worn when chemicals are used in the laboratory. Safety glasses may be worn to protect from physical hazards, if no chemicals are present.
    a. True
    b. False

(12) The hazards associated with cryogenic materials, such as liquid nitrogen and dry ice, include
    a. Asphyxiation
    b. Explosion
    c. Frostbite
    d. All of the above

(13) Food and drink are allowed in the laboratory
    a. As long as no chemical experiments are actively in progress
    b. As long as you do not put them down
    c. As long as you get prior permission from EHSO
    d. Never
(14) In case of a chemical splash to your eyes your first response is
   a. Find a supervisor to report the exposure
   b. Report to Student Health Services for an evaluation
   c. Thoroughly cleanse your eyes in an eyewash for 15 minutes
   d. Run!

(15) The four major Hazard categories for chemicals are
   a. Specific Hazards, Reactivity, Health, Boiling Point
   b. Flammability, Health, Reactivity, Specific Hazards
   c. Health, Reactivity, Flammability, Specific Gravity
   d. None of the above

(16) Nitrile gloves will protect against all chemicals used in the laboratory
   a. True
   b. False

(17) If you perceive an unsafe work situation, you should
   a. Stop work immediately
   b. Notify your supervisor, faculty advisor or lab manager
   c. None of the above
   d. Both A and B

(18) When leaving a lab, you should
   a. Remove your gloves, and dispose of them
   b. Wash your hands
   c. Clean up your work area
   d. All of the above

(19) If a small fire breaks out in the fume hood you are working in, you should
   a. Close the sash
   b. Get the fire extinguisher, if you have been trained to use it
   c. Leave the lab and pull the fire alarm
   d. B, then A and C

(20) It is not necessary to segregate laboratory waste (e. g., organic vs. inorganic vs. biological), as it is all disposed of together.
   a. True
   b. False