Name\_\_\_\_\_Date\_\_\_\_\_

Faculty Advisor\_\_\_\_\_

Circle the letter indicating the <u>best</u> 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