

Lab Procedure Exit Work – Student Edition

On the blank, put a check (✓) if the statement shows correct laboratory procedure. Otherwise, mark it cross (✗).

A. Pouring / Transferring Liquids

- _____ 1. Use the back of your finger to remove the stopper from the reagent bottle.
- _____ 2. Let loose the stopper while transferring liquids into a wide mouthed container.
- _____ 3. Use creased paper to transfer liquids to a narrow-mouthed container.
- _____ 4. Hold the container at an eye level when transferring liquids to a graduated cylinder.
- _____ 5. Do not let the rod touch the lip of the container when pouring liquids.

B. Transferring Solids

- _____ 1. Dispense solids from its reagent jar directly into a vessel if it is narrow-mouthed.
- _____ 2. Use a funnel to transfer solids to a narrow-mouthed container.
- _____ 3. Tilt the bottle up high and let the contents pour out.
- _____ 4. Slowly rotate the bottle back and forth to transfer the powdered substance to a vessel.
- _____ 5. Make sure that the container is dry before transferring solids into it.

C. Pipetting Liquids

- _____ 1. Do not pipet directly from the reagent bottle unless you are instructed to do so.
- _____ 2. Pour some of the liquid first into a container before pipetting the liquid.
- _____ 3. Let the tip of pipette touch the walls of the container of the liquid being transferred.
- _____ 4. Keep the tip of the pipette elevated from the bottom of the container.
- _____ 5. In pipetting, a mechanical suction may be used to aspirate the liquid.

D. Measuring Volume of Liquids

- _____ 1. Select a cylinder that is large enough to hold the volume of liquid being measured.
- _____ 2. Put the graduated cylinder on an uneven surface before reading it.
- _____ 3. Always read the graduated cylinder at an eye level.
- _____ 4. Always read the measurement at the top of the meniscus.
- _____ 5. Lift the graduated cylinder up high when reading its volume.