

## Lab Procedure Exit Work – Teacher 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.

# Lab Procedure Exit Work – Teacher 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.