

## MATERIALS DEFINITIONS FOR APPLICABLE SAFETY CONCERNS

1. **Acids/Bases** – chemicals that release hydrogen or hydroxide ions when mixed with water, becoming corrosive. May be strong (e.g., hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, lye) or weak (e.g., acetic acid, vinegar, baking soda).
2. **Body fluids** – any liquid produced by the body of humans or other animals; includes saliva, blood and urine.
3. **Chemicals** – materials that may produce reactions leading to corrosion, noxious fumes, or other negative effects when used inappropriately in the classroom.
4. **Combustibles** – any material that burns easily.
5. **Hand tools** – non-motorized implements used to do work in the laboratory.
6. **Hazardous waste** – materials that become toxic or could possibly endanger species and the quality of the environment when released.
7. **Metals** – shiny, dense, malleable elements that can be toxic if ingested, inhaled in powder or vapor form, or taken in through the skin (e.g., mercury).
8. **MSDS** (Materials Safety and Data Sheet) Sheet – contains information about chemicals purchased from a science supply vendor; lists all of the properties and possible hazards of the chemical. If an MSDS is not available, request one from the manufacturer or obtain one online at <http://www.msdsonline.com>
9. **Organic compounds** – chemical compounds containing carbon, hydrogen and often times oxygen bonded together (e.g., turpentine, fats and oils, sugars, starches, some fertilizers).
10. **Solvents** – materials that dissolve other chemicals (e.g., water, fat, organic)
11. **Toxins** - materials that are or may become harmful if taken into the body or released into the environment.