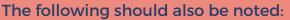# EXPERIMENT? - BUT save !

WEARING GLOVES INCORRECTLY CAN BE MORE DANGEROUS THAN WORKING WITHOUT GLOVES.

Therefore, always critically question whether and which type of gloves is appropriate. The choice of gloves depends on the respective chemical resistance and penetration time!

The following should also be noted:

1. Wearing gloves alone does not protect against the penetration of chemicals, but only delays it! Gloves should be taken off immediately if they have come into contact with chemicals.
2. Do not touch anything, even if the gloves are supposedly clean (especially not handles, taps, etc.)!
3. Only wear gloves when they are really needed. The warm and humid environment swells the skin, weakening the natural skin barrier and making it easier for chemicals to penetrate.
4. Clean your reusable gloves, by washing your hands with the gloves on.
5. applying lotion keeps the skin's natural barrier intact.

Click on this icon for more information:

It can be useful not to measure solutions by volume, but to use density to measure by mass.

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} \rightarrow m = \rho \cdot V$$

For chemicals that are particularly harmful to health, it may be useful to use a syringe instead of a pipette.
Bromine, for example, quickly drips out of a normal pipette.

BOTTLE LABEL
When decanting liquids, make sure that the bottle label is on the top!
This way, no drops can run into the bottle label. This keeps the label clean and legible.

SODIUM THIOSULFATE

Sodium thiosulfate solution can be used as a reducing agent for halogens. The resulting halide ions are less hazardous to the environment.
Therefore, always provide a solution and also rinse the glassware used to decompose possible halogen residues!!!

Remove spilled chemicals immediately!

Glassware that can easily tip over (e.g. round-bottomed flasks, graduated cylinders) should be clamped when filling chemicals.

WASTE CANISTER
Waste canisters should never be completely closed. Possible gases produced could otherwise lead to an explosion!