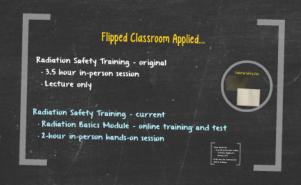
Flipped Classroom Techniques in Lab Safety Training







Robin Izzo
Director, Environmental Health & Safety
Princeton University

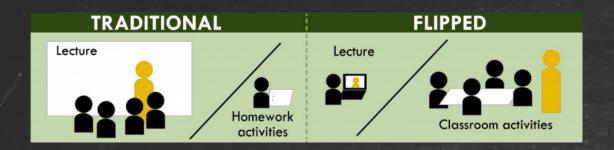
Flipped Classroom Techniques in Lab Safety Training







What is a Flipped Classroom?



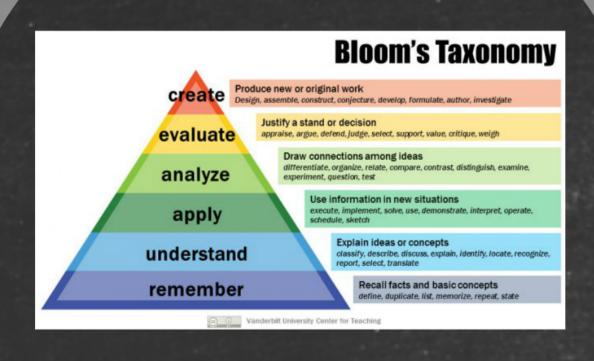


Inverted Classroom?



Using a variety of teaching and learning methods





"We Learn . . .

10% of what we read

20% of what we see

50% of what we see

70% of what we see

80% of what we experience

15% of what we teach others."

- William Glasser

"We Learn . . . 10% of what we read 20% of what we hear 30% of what we see 50% of what we see and hear 70% of what we discuss 80% of what we experience

95% of what we teach others."

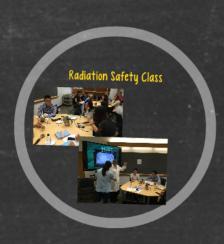
- William Glasser

provides Classroom Flip opportunity uses Learning Educational Technology Through influences influences The Learning Environment

Flipped Classroom Applied...

Radiation Safety Training - original

- · 3.5 hour in-person session
- · Lecture only



Radiation Safety Training - current

- · Radiation Basics Module online training and test
- · 2-hour in-person hands-on session

Same model for:

Class III and IV laser safe:

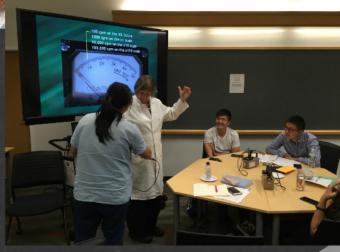
Practice alignments

Review SOPs

Underway for General Lab Safety Training







Same model for:

- · Class III and IV laser safety
 - · Practice alignments
 - · Review SOPs

Underway for General Lab Safety Training

Classroom Techniques



Use the Cell Phones, Tablets, Laptops

From an exposure hazard standpoint, how is hydrofluoric acid different from hydrochloric acid?

Where did you find the information?









Could also be done as part of online training





Breakout Scenarios

Your Pt gives you a paper and asks you to repeat the study. You've mever worked with some of the cliemicals and leave not conducted some of these techniques. What do you do to prepare? Your research suggests that you nee engineering controls and protective equipment that are not available in your lab. What do you do? Your Pt doesn't have funding for this equipment, but encourages you to de the experiment. What can you do?





RUMBEL

PHONES MAN, OR THE YARRANGE MEMORIAN PROPERTY AND PROPERT



Use the Cell Phones, Tablets, Laptops

From an exposure hazard standpoint, how is hydrofluoric acid different from hydrochloric acid?

Where did you find the information?





Navigate your web resources...and bookmark

RINCETON UNIVERSITY

About EHS Contact Us Announcements Safety Data Sheets Reporting and Managing Safety Issues Training



Enter your keywords

Laboratory & Research Workplace & Construction Environmental Programs Health & Safety for the Campus Community Emergencies & Incidents

Home > Laboratory & Research > Chemical Safety > Chemical-Specific Protocols > Hydrofluoric Acid

Laboratory Safety

Animal Research Health and Safety

Biological Safety

Chemical Safety

Chemical Hygiene Plans

Chemical Waste

Chemical-Specific Protocols

Aluminum Chloride (anhydrous)

Aqua Regia

Hydrofluoric Acid

Lithium Aluminum Hydride

Phenol

Phosphorus

Phosphorus Trichloride

Piranha Solutions

Potassium

Sodium

Hydrofluoric Acid

« Aqua Regia

up

Lithium Aluminum Hydride >

Hydrofluoric acid is an aqueous inorganic acid solution commonly used in research and industry for its ability to etch silicon compounds. It is an essential tool for semiconductor and electronic fabrication, mineral processing and glass etching. In addition to its useful properties, hydrofluoric acid also poses severe health risks upon exposure. Best management practices must be reviewed and continually employed while working with this material.

The Technical Info:

Hydrofluoric acid (CAS#7664-39-3) is the aqueous form of hydrogen fluoride gas, miscible with water. Both versions are commonly referred to as HF in research and industry. It has a molecular weight of 20.01 and can typically be found in concentrations of 48-52% in water. Hydrofluoric acid is extremely corrosive! Aqueous solutions dilute as 0.1 M will pH at approximately 1.0. Unlike other mineral acids, hydrofluoric acid will attack glass, concrete, rubber, quartz and alloys containing silica.

Why So Dangerous?

Common mineral acids such as hydrochloric, phosphoric, nitric and sulfuric acid can cause surface burns when a dermal exposure occurs. The area affected is localized, in

Staff

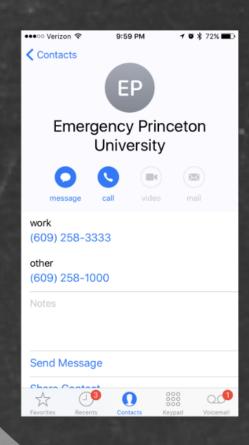
Kyle Angjelo ☑

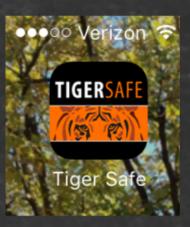
Program Manager, Chemical Safety 609-258-2711

Steve Elwood ™

Associate Director for Laboratory Safety 609-258-6271

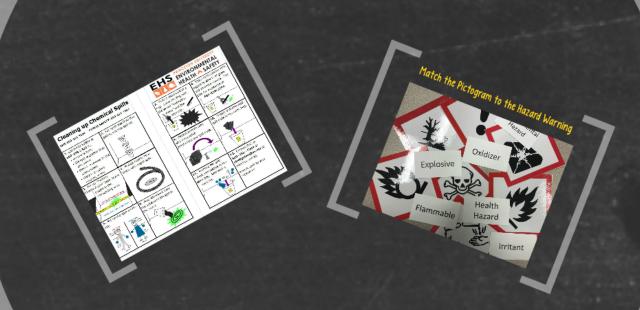
Program Emergency Numbers and Apps







Card Games



Could also be done as part of online training

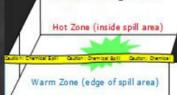
Match the Pictogram to the Hazard Warning



Cleaning up Chemical Spills

EHS: 609-258-5294 PUBLIC SAFETY: 609-258-3333

- 1. Call Public Safety at 609-258-3333 if...
 - anyone is hurt,
 - the spill is greater than one gallon
 - · there is a release to the environment
 - · there is a violent reaction or fire
- 3. Put up "Caution: Chemical Spill" tape. Notify people in the surrounding area.

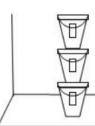


5. Put on the appropriate PPE.





2. For spills less than one gallon, use this spill kit.



4. Protect nearby floor drains with a spill sock.



6. Pour absorbent from the outside of the spill to the center.



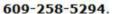


HEALTH A SAFETY

7. Collect absorbent in a bag. Label the bag with the words "hazardous

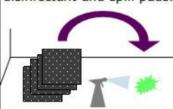


8. Take extra caution with regard to shards of glass and chemical vapors. Call EHS for assistance at

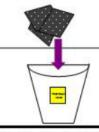




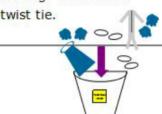
9. Decontaminate area with compatible disinfectant and spill pads.



Collect contaminated spill pads in the same bag.



11. Remove PPE and collect disposables in the same bag. Seal with a twist tie.



12. Contact EHS at 609-258-5294 or ehs@princeton.edu to refill the spill kit.

Report spills to your supervisor.

More Games





INDECENT EXPOSURE	THINGS THAT GO BOOM	PROJECT RUNWAY	SAFETY CULTURE	OOPS	WHAT A WASTE
100	100	100	100	100	100
200	200	200	200	200	200
300	300	300	300	300	300
400	400	400	400	400	400
500	500	500	500	500	500

Especially great for refresher training

Heinrich's Plinko

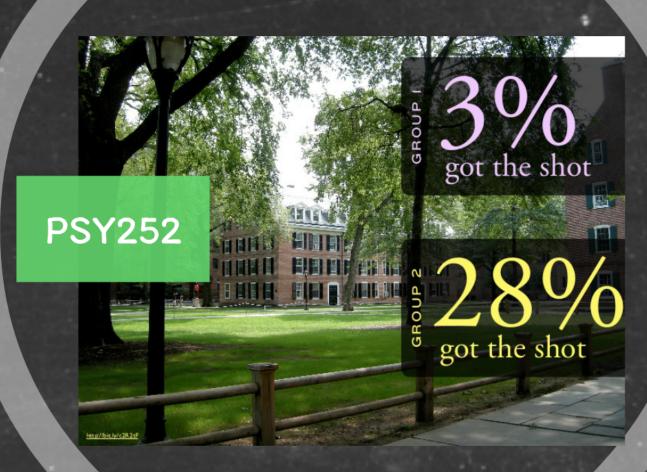




Breakout Scenarios

Your Pl gives you a paper and asks you to repeat the study. You've never worked with some of the chemicals and have not conducted some of these techniques. What do you do to prepare? Your research suggests that you need engineering controls and protective equipment that are not available in your lab. What do you do? Your PI doesn't have funding for this equipment, but encourages you to do the experiment. What can you do?

Channel Factors



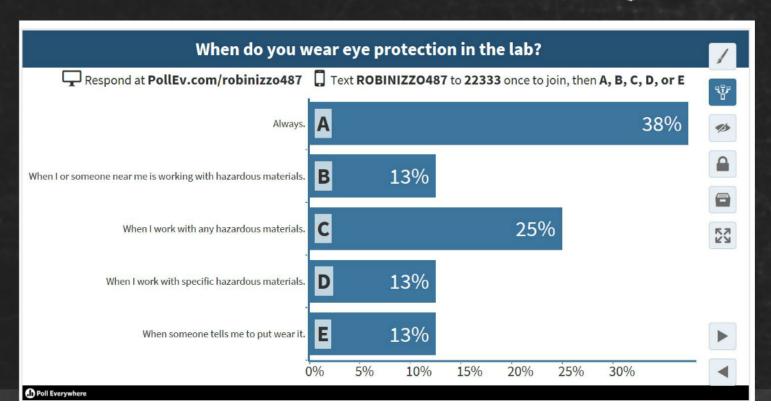
Polling





Online Polling Systems

Clickers



After the Classroom

Social Media

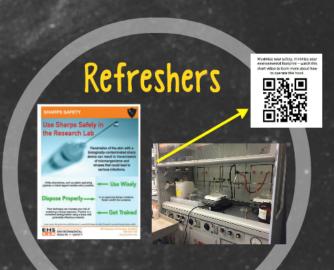




#labsafetygreats #DCHASrocks







Social Media

twitter 🏏



#labsafetygreats #DCHASrocks



Refreshers

Maximize your safety, minimize your environmental footprint – watch this short video to learn more about how to operate this hood.







Ask EHS

Website 4





Facebook



1 Twitter

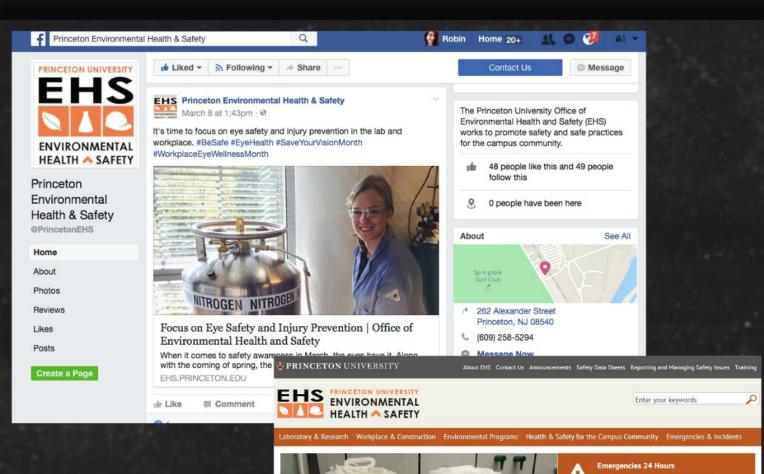


SHIELD



I'LL BE T.H.E.R.E FOR YOU







New Waste Removal Plan Streamlines Pick-Ups

As of March 8, 2017, Princeton University has instituted a new waste removal and collection process for the main campus.

For a listing of EHS training sessions and to arrange training or access online training.

News & Announcements

New Waste Removal Plan Streamlines

As of March 8, 2017, Princeton University has instituted a new waste removal and collection process for the main campus.

EHS Twitter Feed



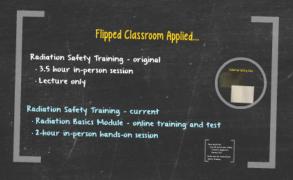
New waste removal plan streamlines pick-ups for @PrincetonChem @PrincetonMolBio @AndlingerCenter @PrincetonNeuro etc ehs.princeton.edu/news/new-waste...

Popular content

- Handling Radioactive Materials Safely
- Ceramics
- · Painting and Drawing
- · Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for Construction
- · Radiation Monitoring Badges
- · What is a Controlled Dangerous

Flipped Classroom Techniques in Lab Safety Training







Robin M. Izzo rmizzo@princeton.edu 609-258-6259