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# Safety Guidelines for Chemical Demonstrations

Appropriate physical and chemical demonstrations in the classroom or in a public venue have both educational and motivational value and are a long-standing pedagogy in chemical education. Individuals planning chemical demonstrations have a responsibility to follow and document safe laboratory practices for each demonstration. These guidelines have been created based on current best practices and provide a checklist of key issues for demonstrators to assure that chemical demonstrations are conducted safely and without incident. *Because no such set of guidelines can address all possible issues, only persons who have appropriate education and experience in chemistry and chemical safety should perform chemical demonstrations. Accordingly, these guidelines are intended for use only by experienced chemical practitioners.*

## Before the Demonstration

1. **Always follow a tested, written procedure** that includes comprehensive safety precautions. Plan the demonstration at the smallest scale possible for the location and viewers.
2. **Review the safety precautions** which will help you identify the potential hazards involved in the demonstration and understand the risks due to exposure and/or improper handling of a chemical, process, or procedure. Effective safety precautions provide easy-to-follow instructions to minimize risk and prevent unplanned incidents that could result in injury or property damage.
3. If a written procedure is not available, or safety precautions are not clear, **perform an independent hazard and risk assessment** to identify the possible hazards and evaluate the risks. In the risk assessment, consider the pedagogical value compared to the risk. Write the demonstration procedure with appropriate safety precautions to protect against the hazards and reduce risk. Refer to these guidelines as you write the demonstration procedure, and retain the procedure on file for future use.
4. **Always practice a demonstration before presenting** it before students or an audience for the first time.
5. Ensure that all demonstrations are appropriate for the room being used and the available safety equipment. Keep all exit paths clear. **Check the ventilation** in the demonstration area to ensure that participants and audience members will not be exposed to harmful quantities of toxic gases or chemical vapors. **The use of a fume hood is required** for any demonstration that uses or produces a substance with a TLV less than 50 ppm (check the SDS for the TLVs of all chemicals).
6. **Consult current Safety Data Sheets (SDS)** and review the safe handling information for all chemicals used in the demonstration.
7. **Prepare and follow a safety checklist for all combustion demonstrations** involving the use of a flammable liquid. Dispense only the amount of the liquid required BEFORE beginning the demonstration. Cap the solvent bottle and REMOVE it from the demonstration area before applying the ignition source. NEVER add more flammable liquid to a combustion demonstration once it is underway.
8. **Ensure that observers will be a safe distance** (10 feet or more) or are protected by a physical barrier, such as a polycarbonate shield, from the demonstration area when working with flammable, corrosive or toxic substances. In a small setting such as a classroom or lab, all participants and **observers must wear appropriate eye protection at all times.**

9. **Ensure there is an appropriate fire extinguisher** on hand whenever the slightest possibility of fire exists and that you have the knowledge, experience and training to use it properly in the event of an emergency.
10. **Keep a spill kit nearby** to contain, absorb, and neutralize any spilled chemicals.
11. **Plan for appropriate handling or disposal** of reaction byproducts or excess chemicals in accordance with institutional policies.

### During the Demonstration

12. **Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE)** for the level of risk as determined by the assessment, such as chemical splash goggles, chemical-resistant gloves, and a lab coat, to protect against the hazards. Active participants must also wear appropriate PPE.
13. **Provide safety shield** protection whenever there is the slightest possibility that a container, its fragments or the contents could be propelled with sufficient force to cause exposure and/or personal injury.
14. **Warn members of the audience** to cover their ears if a loud noise is anticipated.
15. **Participants and spectators must not taste** any food or non-food substances used in the demonstration.
16. **Do not perform demonstrations in which parts of the human body will be placed in danger** (such as placing dry ice in the mouth or dipping hands into a hazardous liquid).

### Special Notes for Outreach or Public Demonstrations

17. Ensure proper packaging and secondary containment for the safe transport of all chemicals to and from off-site locations. Materials of Trade (MOT) exceptions to Department of Transportation requirements allow for the transport of certain hazardous materials without a license or shipping papers provided certain guidelines are met. There are strict limits on the amounts of material, depending on the

hazard. Visit the links below for more information about hazard classes, packaging requirements, and restrictions on the amounts of chemicals.

[hazmatonline.phmsa.dot.gov/services/publication\\_documents/MOTS05.pdf](http://hazmatonline.phmsa.dot.gov/services/publication_documents/MOTS05.pdf)

[www.acs.org/content/dam/acsorg/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/safetypractice/s/transporting-chemicals.pdf](http://www.acs.org/content/dam/acsorg/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/safetypractice/s/transporting-chemicals.pdf)

18. **Notify security and/or administrators that you will be performing demonstrations.** If public space will be used for demonstrations involving fire, contact the local fire department to determine if the demonstrations meet local fire and building use codes.
19. **Provide a written demonstration procedure**, including comprehensive safety precautions and risk assessments, whenever the audience will be encouraged to conduct the demonstration at another time.

#### REFERENCES

**NFPA 45: Standard On Fire Protection For Laboratories Using Chemicals** [www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=45](http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=45)

**U.S. Chemical Safety Board: Key Lessons for Preventing Incidents from Flammable Chemicals in Educational Demonstrations** [www.csb.gov/key-lessons-for-preventing-incidents-from-flammable-chemicals-in-educational-demonstrations](http://www.csb.gov/key-lessons-for-preventing-incidents-from-flammable-chemicals-in-educational-demonstrations)

**Prudent Practices in the Laboratory** [www.nap.edu/catalog/12654/prudent-practices-in-the-laboratory-handling-and-management-of-chemical](http://www.nap.edu/catalog/12654/prudent-practices-in-the-laboratory-handling-and-management-of-chemical)

*Disclaimer: The guidance in this document has been compiled by recognized authorities from sources believed to be reliable and to represent the best practices on the subject. These guidelines are intended to serve only as a starting point for good practices and do not purport to specify minimal legal standards or to represent the policy of the American Chemical Society. No warranty, guarantee, or representation is made by the American Chemical Society or the ACS Division of Chemical Education as to the accuracy or sufficiency of the information contained herein, and neither the Society nor the Division assume any responsibility in connection therewith.*

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