

aerosol	Very tiny droplets of liquid floating in a gas (usually air). Diseases are often spread by coughing and sneezing, which results in an aerosol containing microorganisms.
allergy	Some people are allergic to particular substances. Their bodies' immune system reacts to these substances to an unusual extent, resulting in skin rashes, runny noses, wheezing or even shock.
asthma	A common lung condition that causes occasional breathing difficulties.
auto-ignition point	The temperature at or above which vapour from a liquid will inflame spontaneously in the presence of air.
biohazard	May cause disease or harm in humans.
carcinogen	A substance which <u>may</u> cause cancer, if breathed in, swallowed or absorbed via the skin.
corrosive	A substance which may destroy living tissue, causing burns.
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations which aim to limit the exposure of employees and others in the workplace to hazardous substances which may damage their health.
EHT	Extra High Tension. See HT.
explosive	Substances that may explode because of heat, fire, friction or shock.
eye protection	This includes safety spectacles, goggles and face shields. Goggles (or face shields) give better protection against chemical splashes and should always be used for anything which is CORROSIVE or TOXIC.
flammables	Substances which burn easily.
flash point	The lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off vapour at the surface in sufficient quantity to ignite with air when a spark or flame is applied.
GHS	Globally Harmonised System (of hazard symbols and safety information). See CLEAPSS <i>Student Safety Sheet 91</i> .
harmful	Similar to the effects of toxic substances, but larger quantities are needed to produce an effect.
HT	High Tension (high voltage); power packs used in schools may deliver more than 30 V at a current of more than 5 mA. These are less safe than EHT power packs, which have an output of up to 5 or 6 kV but the current is limited to 5 mA or less.
ionising radiation	Radiation which, when absorbed by a substance, including living tissue, causes some of the molecules to turn into ions.
irritant	A substance (including a dust) which behaves in a similar way to corrosives but, instead of destroying living tissue, causes significant inflammation (reddening) through immediate, prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or a mucous membrane (eg eyes, lungs, etc).
M	Molarity – a way of measuring concentration. More correctly written as mol dm ⁻³ or moles per litre. An ammonia solution which is 2 M has twice as many molecules of ammonia dissolved in the water as a solution which is 1 M.
mg m⁻³	Concentrations of pollutant gases in air are sometimes measured as x milligrams of pollutant per cubic metre of air. An alternative unit is ppm, parts per million.
mineral absorbent	When clearing up spills of chemicals it is often useful to soak them up on something inert (unreactive). Sand can be used, but other substances soak up more, eg clay in the form of some types of grey 'cat litter' (familiar to those who keep cats as pets).
mutagen	A substance which may cause genetic defects.
oxidising agent	A substance which helps other substances to burn or explode.
pathogen	An organism which causes disease.
sensitising	A further exposure to a sensitising substance will produce an unusually severe reaction, even when the dose or the exposure time is less than the first exposure.
toxic	A substance which, in very small quantities, may cause death or damage to health when breathed in, swallowed or absorbed via the skin.
teratogen	A teratogen is any medication, chemical, infectious disease or environmental agent that might interfere with the normal development of a fetus and result in the loss of a pregnancy, a birth defect or a pregnancy complication.
v/v	A crude measure of concentration. A 10% v/v methanol solution contains 10 cm ³ of methanol in 100 cm ³ of the solution.
w/v	A crude measure of concentration. A 10% w/v sodium chlorate(I) solution contains 10 grams of sodium chlorate(I) in 100 cm ³ of the solution.