140X210MM



Procedure:

• 1 Pair of goggles

- 1. To form the paper tree, take the two tree pieces and intersect them. Now place the intersected pieces into the plastic base.
- 2. Separate all of the branches on the tree by bending them in different directions.
- 3. Wear the goggles and carefully pour the crystal powder from the bottle to a mixing bowl (not provided), adding 0.45-0.5 fl oz of water and stirring the mixture until the powder is fully dissolved. Pour the crystal solution from the top of tree, letting it flow to the bottom of the tree.
- 4. Move the tree to an area safe from being knocked over. Let it stand in the solution for 24 hours to let the tree absorb all of the solution.
- 5. Watch as it transforms into a crystal tree!

TIPS: THE EXPERIMENT WILL WORK BEST IN A LOW HUMIDITY ENVIRONMENT ON A SUNNY DAY.

Explanation:

The crystals grow through capillary action and evaporation. Capillary action absorbs the solution to the cardboard and the

solution evaporates. As the evaporation occurs, the crystals begin to form.

FIRST AID ADVICE

Enter the contact details of your local poison centre or hospital below

Ref No. R01-0959/KM Batch No.10/21



WARNING! Not suitable for children under 10 years. For use under present a hazard to health. Read the instructions before use, follow them and keep them for reference. Do not allow chemicals to come into contact with any part of the body, particularly the mouth and eyes. Keep small children and animals away from experiments. Store the chemistry set out of reach of small children.

WARNING! Only for use by children over 10 years old. To be used studied the precautions given in the experimental set.

CAUTION! contains some chemicals which are classified a safety hazard. Store the chemistry set out of reach of small children. Eye protection for supervising adult is not included.

Read and follow these instructions, the safety rules and the first aid information and keep them for reference. The incorrect use of chemicals can cause injury and damage to health. Only carry out those experiments which are listed in the instructions. Because children's abilities vary so much, even within age groups, supervising adults should exercise discretion as to which experiments are suitable and safe for them. The supervising adult should discuss the warmings and safety information with the child before commencing the experiments. The area surrounding the experiment should be kept clear of any obstructions and away from the storage of food. It should be well-lit and retnilated and close to a water supply. A solid table with a heat resistant top should be provided. Suitances in non-reclosable packaging should be used up (completely) during the course of one experiment because the effectiveness of the ingredients following opening may deteriorate. Do I clean all equipment after use. Ensure that all empty containers and/or non-reclosable packaging is established to a particular child. Do always wear eye protection, Do store experimental sets out or aparticular child. Do always wear eye protection, Do store experimental sets out or apricular child. Do always wear eye protection, Do store experimental sets out or and of use of unity of the substances or solutions to the body. Do not use equipment which has not been supplied with the send of volung children. Do not eaply an substances or solutions to the body. Do not use equipment which has not been supplied with the set or recommended in the instruction for use. In case of eye contact: Wash out eye with plenty of water, holding eye open if necessary. Seek immediate medical advice, in case of inhalation: Remoye person to fresh air, in case of skin contact and burns: Wash affected are with plenty of water for 5 minutes. In case of inhalation: Remoye person to fresh air, in case of skin contact and burns: Wash affected are with plenty of water for 5 minutes. In

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