Workbook

Clean toilet facilities
Prepare to clean toilet facilities

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### Workbook Graphics

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>![Pencil]</td>
<td>Write</td>
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<td>Discuss (Talk to another trainee)</td>
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<tr>
<td>![Book]</td>
<td>Read</td>
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<tr>
<td>![Pointer]</td>
<td>Follow the instructions</td>
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<td>![Question Mark]</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
Clean Toilet Facilities

In this workbook you will learn:

• A procedure for cleaning toilet facilities
• How to clean toilets
• How to clean urinals
• How to clean hand basins, and sinks
• How to clean showers
• How to mop floors
• How to replenish consumables

Vocabulary
You will also learn some new cleaning industry words (vocabulary). New words are in pink tables.

Procedure for Cleaning Toilet Facilities

Each time you clean you should follow the same procedure. A procedure is a list of steps that you follow to do something. The procedure for cleaning toilet facilities has three (3) parts.

Remember it is important to work through the procedure step by step. First, do step 1. Then do step 2. Finally do step 3.

Procedure for Cleaning Toilet Facilities

1. Prepare to clean
   a. Check your equipment
   b. Wear personal protective equipment

2. Clean the toilet facilities
   Clean toilets
   Clean urinals
   Clean hand basins and sinks
   Clean showers
   Mop floors

3. Replenish consumables
## Clean Toilet Facilities

### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities</td>
<td>Rooms, equipment, or services that are provided for a particular use.</td>
<td>Some Women’s toilets have facilities for babies such as nappy changing tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet facilities</td>
<td>A room with toilets, urinals and hand basins, where people can go to the toilet.</td>
<td>All office buildings provide toilet facilities for Men and Women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cubicle</td>
<td>A small part of the room that is separated from the rest of the room.</td>
<td>The Women’s toilets have four toilet cubicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush the toilet</td>
<td>Push the handle to make water go through the toilet to clean it.</td>
<td>Always flush the toilet before you start to clean it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>Unwanted rubbish</td>
<td>Remove any waste from the hand basins and put it in a rubbish bin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet waste</td>
<td>Toilet waste is anything that people put down a toilet. For example, human products (wee and pooh) and toilet paper.</td>
<td>Always flush the toilet to get rid of any toilet waste, before you clean it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replenish</td>
<td>Replace or refill finished items</td>
<td>Replenish the toilet paper in the toilet roll holder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumables</td>
<td>Everyday items that we use and replace</td>
<td>Consumables are items such as toilet paper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What are Toilet Facilities?

In this workbook you will learn to clean toilet facilities. Toilet facilities include toilets, urinals (in Men’s toilets), hand basins, soap dispensers, sinks and showers. (See pictures below and on page 7). Some of these facilities may not be available in all toilet facilities.

Toilet
Urinal
Hand basins

Soap dispenser
Shower
Sink

Products and Equipment

You may need some of the following cleaning agents and equipment to clean toilet facilities:

Disinfectant
Soft cloths or cleaning cloths
Scouring pad (green side)
Sponges (colour coded)
Toilet cleaner (bleach)
Toilet brush
Clean Toilet Facilities

1. Prepare to Clean

Before you can clean the toilets, you must prepare to clean. There are two (2) steps you must do.

a. Check your Equipment
b. Put on Personal Protective Equipment

a. Check your Equipment

Before you clean the toilet facilities, you must check that your equipment is clean and in good condition. In good condition means that the equipment is not damaged and is safe to use. Do not use equipment that is not safe or that is broken or damaged.

Vocabulary about parts of a mop

| Handle | Strands | Mop heads | Handle connection to mop head |

Safety check for mops, brooms, and dustrags

1. Check that handle connection to the mop head is clean and not worn out. If the connection is in a good condition, the mop head will screw on tight. If the connection is in a poor condition, the mop head will be loose and could easily fall off.

2. Check that the handle is smooth. If the handle is damaged or rough, it could hurt your hands.

3. Check that there are enough mop strands to be able to clean well.

Safety check for buckets

1. Check that the bucket has no leaks.
2. Check that the handle is in good condition.
3. Check that the rollers are in good condition. The rollers should turn easily.
4. Check that the foot pedal works.
Check for scouring pads and cloths

1. The scouring pad must be clean and have no holes or rips.
2. The cloths (either colour coded or ordinary cotton or microfibre) must be clean and have no holes or rips.

b. Wear Personal Protective Equipment

You must wear personal protective equipment when you clean toilet facilities. Wear closed footwear, a uniform or overalls and gloves. Wear eye protection if you are mixing cleaning agents, to prevent getting cleaning agent in your eyes. If you are mixing poisonous or flammable cleaning agents, you may need to wear a respiratory (breathing) mask.

When you finish the preparation, you can start to clean the toilet facilities.

Clean Toilet Facilities includes:

Clean toilets
Clean urinals
Clean hand basins and sinks
Clean showers
Mop floors and replenish consumables

Vocabulary about parts of the toilet

Toilet handle (to flush toilet)
Cistern (water supply)
Toilet seat
Toilet lid
Toilet bowl (outside)
The rim
Pipes
2. **Clean Toilet Facilities**

**Clean Toilets**

- Knock on the main door to the toilet facilities and slightly open it. Say that you are going to enter. If the toilet facilities is occupied (someone is there) wait until it is empty.

- Open the main toilet door and put out your warning signs. Make sure that the public can clearly see the signs and they are not in the public's way.

- Put on a clean pair of gloves.

- Enter the first toilet cubicle. Put the toilet seat down and flush the toilet to make sure there is no toilet waste in the toilet bowl before cleaning.

- Lift the toilet seat and reduce the water line by using the toilet brush to push the water back into the pipe.

- Use a mirror to check for waste under the rim.

- Spray toilet cleaner under the rim and toilet bowl. Use a toilet brush to clean the bowl and the rim. Make sure you clean under the rim and water line.

- Flush the toilet.

- Apply disinfectant to a clean cloth and wipe down the outside of the toilet bowl; the pipe; the toilet seat and lid; and the cistern.

- With a clean dry cloth, dry these areas.

- Remove your gloves and wash your hands.
Clean Urinals

a. Knock on the main door to the toilet facilities and slightly open it. Say that you are going to enter. If the toilet facilities is occupied (some one is there) wait until it is empty.

b. Open the main toilet door and put out your warning signs. Make sure that the public can clearly see the signs and they are not in the public’s way.

c. Put on a clean pair of gloves.

d. Flush the urinal to make sure there is no waste before cleaning.

e. Clean and disinfect any push buttons, pipes and the cistern.

f. Apply toilet cleaner to the urinal and clean using a scrubbing brush (a gong brush) or a similar brush.

g. Flush the urinal to remove cleaning agent and dry.

h. Remove your gloves and wash your hands.
Clean Hand Basins and Sinks

a. Knock on the main door to the toilet facilities and slightly open it. Say that you are going to enter. If the toilet facilities is occupied (someone is there) wait until it is empty.

b. Open the main toilet door and put out your warning signs. Make sure that the public can clearly see the signs and they are not in the public’s way.

c. Put on a clean pair of gloves.

d. Rinse the hand basin to make sure there is no waste.

e. Clean the plugholes and overflow with a plughole brush. Cover the plughole with your hand to make sure that you do not get any dirt in your face or eyes.

f. Clean the inside of the hand basin with a crème cleaner.

g. Clean around the bottom of the taps with the crème cleaner;

h. Rinse the hand basin to remove the cleaner.

i. With a damp cloth wipe the taps, exterior surfaces, pipes under the basin and the vanity unit.

j. With a dry cloth dry the taps, exterior surfaces, pipes under the basin and the vanity unit.

k. Showers are cleaned much the same way, except you must use a shower cleaner.
Clean Showers

a. Knock on the main door to the toilet facilities and slightly open it. Say that you are going to enter. If the toilet facilities is occupied (someone is there) wait until it is empty.

b. Open the main toilet door and put out your warning signs. Make sure that the public can clearly see the signs and they are not in the public’s way.

c. Put on a clean pair of gloves.

d. Clean the plugholes using a plughole brush. Cover the plughole with your hand to make sure that you do not get any dirt in your face or eyes.

e. Apply the cleaning agent onto the shower walls.

f. Clean the walls using either a cloth or scrubbing brush (a gong brush).

g. Rinse the shower walls.

h. Apply the cleaning agent onto the floor or shower base. This may be the same cleaner as you used on the walls or it may be a stainless steel cleaner.

i. Clean using either a cloth or gong brush.

j. Rinse the shower and dry using a dry cloth.
2. **Mop Floors**
   a. Mop the floor starting from the back of the room and working towards the front (the door).
   b. Remove your gloves and wash your hands.
   c. Remove the warning signs when the floor is dry.

3. **Replenish Consumables**
   a. **Replenish consumables** (replace finished items) such as soap, toilet tissue and hand towels.
   b. Empty the rubbish bins and/or replace the bin liner. Pick up any loose rubbish.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image" alt="Soap" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Toilet tissue, toilet paper or toilet rolls" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Hand towels" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Soap**
- **Toilet tissue, toilet paper or toilet rolls**
- **Hand towels**
Reading Labels

In this part of the workbook you will learn about reading labels. You need to be able to read labels for work and to pass many of your cleaning qualifications.

Each bottle of cleaning agent must have a label. The label has a lot of information. You don’t need to read everything. Just look for the information that you need.

You will need to read:
1. **The Name and Type** of cleaning agent.
2. **Health and Safety information**: This tells you how to keep yourself and other people safe. It also includes information on first aid.
3. **The Directions**: This tells you how much cleaning agent to use.

How do I find the information I want?
- When you read a label, look for the headings. Each heading will tell you what that part of the label is about.
- Headings are easy to find because they are usually larger than the other writing. Headings often use CAPITAL letters, different colours, bold, italics or are underlined so that you will notice them.

Here is an example of a label for a cleaning agent. Find and circle **the headings** on the **Fresh** label below. The first example is circled for you.

Never use a bottle of cleaning agent that does not have a label.
**Reading Labels**
You need to understand the different parts of a cleaning label so that you can find the important information that you need.

1. **Name and type** of cleaning agent.

---

**Check What You Have Learned**

Find and circle **the name** and **type** of cleaning agent on the Clean Bowl label below. The first example is circled for you.
2. **Health and Safety** Information

**CAUTION:** KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

**Fresh** Floor Cleaner
A commercial grade cleaner which can be used on floors, walls and other washable surfaces.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**
- Light Duty cleaning: 1 : 100
- General cleaning and wet mopping: 1 : 60
- Heavy duty cleaning: 1 : 40

**FIRST AID:**
Prevent contact with skin and eyes. If this happens flush well with water for 15 minutes.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting – give plenty of water or milk. Seek medical advice.

---

The words in the vocabulary box are warning words and first aid words that you will often see on a label.

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Written or spoken words that tell you that something bad or dangerous might happen so that you can be ready or avoid it.</td>
<td>Here is a common <strong>warning</strong> message that you may see on a label: “Do not swallow” It tells you not to take (drink) the cleaning agent, because you could get very sick or die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>A warning or piece of advice telling you to be careful.</td>
<td><strong>Caution:</strong> Keep out of the reach of children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precaution</td>
<td>Something you do in order to stop something dangerous from happening.</td>
<td>When you are mixing cleaning agent, take <strong>precautions</strong> first and put on protective glasses to protect your eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>A dangerous situation that requires immediate help.</td>
<td>In a medical <strong>emergency</strong>, you can ring 111 and ask for an ambulance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Response</td>
<td>A phone number you can ring in an emergency to get immediate help from someone.</td>
<td>The <strong>emergency response</strong> phone line is open 24 hours a day.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Check What You Have Learned

Find and circle all the **warnings** on the Clean Bowl label below. The first example is circled for you.

Find and circle the **headings** about **health and safety** on the Clean Bowl label below. The first example is circled for you.

---

**Description:**

*Clean Bowl* is an all purpose disinfectant cleaner that can be used on toilets, baths, showers and laundry. *Clean Bowl* controls common bacteria.

**Directions:**

For hard surfaces dilute 1:40 (250mls in 10 litres of water).

For laundry pre-soak dilute 1:80 (130 mls in 10 litres of water).

---

**FIRST AID:**

- In case of contact with skin or eyes rinse thoroughly with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes.
- If swallowed contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting.
- Give plenty of water or milk.

---

**WARNING:** KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DO NOT SWALLOW

---

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

24 Hour Phone
0800 POISON
0800 764 766
3. **How much** cleaning agent to use

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**CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN**

**Floor Cleaner**
A commercial grade cleaner which can be used on floors, walls and other washable surfaces.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**
- Light Duty cleaning: 1 : 100
- General cleaning and wet mopping: 1 : 60
- **Heavy duty cleaning:** 1 : 40

**FIRST AID:**
Prevent contact with skin and eyes. If this happens flush well with water for 15 minutes.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting – give plenty of water or milk. Seek medical advice.

---

Headings that tell you **how much** cleaning agent to use may use these words:

- Directions
- Directions for use
- Instructions
- Instructions for use
- Dilutions (how much cleaning agent to add to the water)

**The label tells you how much cleaning agent you need to use**

The label tells you how much cleaning agent to use for different types of cleaning. The amount you need may depend on the type of cleaning you are doing, for example, mopping floors. It can also depend on how dirty the area is. Labels use lots of different words to describe how dirty an area is.

- If the area is **not** very dirty and does not need much cleaning, you will need to use less cleaning agent. You will follow the directions for:
  - Light duty
  - Light cleaning
  - Light soil

- If the area is dirty but no different than usual, you will follow the directions for:
  - Medium soil
  - General cleaning
• If the area is very dirty and needs special cleaning. You will need to use more cleaning agent. You will follow the directions for:

Heavy duty
Heavy duty cleaning
Heavy soil

Check What You Have Learned
☞ Find and circle the heading on the Clean Bowl label below that tells you where to find out how much cleaning agent to use.
☞ Find and circle the numbers that tell you how much cleaning agent and how much water you need to make a cleaning solution. The first example is circled for you.

---

Description:
Clean Bowl is an all purpose disinfectant Cleaner that can be used on toilets, Baths, showers and laundry. Clean Bowl controls common bacteria.

Directions:
For hard surfaces dilute 1:40 (250mls in 10 litres of water).
For laundry pre-soak dilute 1:80 (130 mls in 10 litres of water).

FIRST AID:
• In case of contact with skin or eyes rinse thoroughly with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes.
• If swallowed contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre immediately.
• DO NOT induce vomiting.
  Give plenty of water or milk.
Understanding Ratios

Labels on cleaning agents often use ratios to tell you how to mix them with water.

On this label, the ratio is **1:10**.

You say it like this: **one to ten**.

A ratio of **1:10** tells you to use **1 part** of cleaning agent to **10 parts** of water.

What is a ratio?

A ratio uses numbers to tell you the relationship between two or more amounts.

You could use a jug to count out the ratio. In this example the ratio is **1:10**.

Or you could use a cup to count out the ratio.

It doesn’t matter what type of container you use to measure parts. But you must use the same size container to measure both the cleaning solution and the water.
Abbreviations

An abbreviation is a short form of a word. People use abbreviations a lot because they are quick to write.

A measurement is often written as an abbreviation. Some examples of measurement words are millilitre and litre. These words take too long to write so people use abbreviations instead.

For example:

I can write 5 millilitres in words
Or I can write 5 ml

I can write 10 litres in words
Or I can write 10 l, 10 lt or 10 L

Measurement abbreviations usually have small letters but sometimes they have capital (big) letters.

The box below shows the common abbreviations for litre and millilitre.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Full word</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Litre</td>
<td>l, lt or L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millilitre</td>
<td>ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using Ratios

Directions on a bottle of cleaning agent are often in ratios (1:10, 1:20, 1:40, 1:60, 1:100) not in millilitres or litres. Ratios tell you how strong to make the cleaning solution but they don’t tell you how much cleaning agent to add to the water.

For example, the label may say:

Heavy duty cleaning 1:40
(This means that you must add 125 ml of cleaning agent to 5 litres of water).
(This means that you must add 250 ml of cleaning agent to 10 litres of water).

To find out how much cleaning agent to put in a bucket of water you can read a ratio conversion table. The table changes ratios to millilitres of cleaning agent and litres of water so you can measure the correct amount of cleaning agent to add to the water in your bucket.
Reading a ratio table

The table below changes ratios to millilitres of cleaning agent and litres of water, so you can measure the correct amount of cleaning agent to add to the water in your bucket.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Cleaning Agent in millilitres (ml)</th>
<th>Water in your bucket</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 litres of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:40</td>
<td>125 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 litres of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:60</td>
<td>100 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>50 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Before you use this table, you need to find out two things:

1. **What size bucket do you have?**
   - If you have a 5 l bucket, put in 5 litres of water.
   - If you have a larger bucket, put in 10 litres of water.

2. **What ratio of cleaning agent do you need?**
   - Read the label on the bottle to find the correct ratio.
   - When you have this information, you can read the table to find out how much cleaning agent to add to the water.
How do you read this table?

1. Always read the **heading**, first. It tells you what the table is about.
   
   For example: this table tells you the correct amount of cleaning agent to add to the water in a bucket.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Cleaning Agent in millilitres (ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Start with the ratio. Read down the table to find the ratio you need.

   In this example, I want a ratio of 1:60.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Cleaning Agent in millilitres (ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Now read across to find the amount of water in your bucket.

   In this example, I have 5 litres of water in my bucket.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Cleaning Agent in millilitres (ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Read how many milliliters of cleaning agent to put in your bucket.

   In this example, I need to put 100 ml of cleaning agent in a 5 litre bucket of water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Cleaning Agent in millilitres (ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 : 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Check What You Have Learned

How much cleaning agent do you need?

Read the table to find the answer to each question below. The first one is an example answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Cleaning Agent in millilitres (ml)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water in your bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 litres of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 litres of water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 ml</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. You have 5 litres (5 l) of water in your bucket. The label says you need a cleaning solution of 1:40. How much cleaning agent do you add to the water?

   Answer: 125 ml of cleaning agent

2. You have 5 litres (5 l) of water in your bucket. You need a cleaning solution of 1:100. How much cleaning agent do you add to the water?

   __________________________________________

3. You have 10 litres (10 l) of water in your bucket. You need a cleaning solution of 1:40. How much cleaning agent do you add to the water?

   __________________________________________

4. You have 10 litres (10 l) of water in your bucket. The label says you need a cleaning solution of 1:60. How much cleaning agent do you add to the water?

   __________________________________________
Measuring Liquid

Measuring cleaning agent in millilitres and litres

In this part, you will learn to:
- Read how much liquid is in a measuring jug
- Measure the correct amount of liquid into a measuring jug

We measure liquid in millilitres or litres.
There are one thousand (1,000) millilitres in one litre.
There are five hundred (500) millilitres in half a litre.

We measure small amounts of liquid in millilitres (ml)

1 millilitre (1ml) is a very small amount
1 medicine spoon = 5 ml

We measure larger amounts of liquid in litres (l or L)

Water and soft drink are sold in 1 litre bottles.
1 large bottle of soft drink = 1 l or 1,000 ml
Measuring with a Measuring Jug

Reading a 500 millilitre (500 ml) measuring jug

- We use a measuring jug to measure amounts of liquid. A measuring jug has a scale. The scale measures liquid in millilitres (ml) or litres (l).
- Cleaners use measuring jugs to measure the correct amount of cleaning agent.

Measuring jugs have different scales. Some jugs measure in small amounts, for example by 10 millilitre, 20 millilitre or 25 millilitre amounts. Other jugs measure in larger amounts, for example, by 50 millimetre, 100 millilitre or larger amounts.

Before you measure cleaning agent, look carefully at the measuring jug you are using. Ask yourself:
- How much liquid can the jug hold?
- How much does each line or step equal?

Can you finish counting up to 500 ml (half a litre) by adding 25 ml each time?

0, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, _______, 175, 200, _______, 250, 275, _______, 325, 350, _______, 400, _______, 450, _______, _______ or (half a litre)
How much cleaning agent is in each 500 ml jug?

Read the amount and write the answer under the jug. Remember to write millilitre (ml) after the number. The first one is an example answer.

Mark the correct amount of cleaning agent on the 500 ml jug

The first one is an example answer.
Measuring with a Measuring Jug
Reading a 1,000 millilitre (1,000 ml) or 1 litre (1 L) measuring jug

Check What You Have Learned

This jug has a 1,000 millilitre (1,000 ml) scale. Look back at the example of a 500 millilitre scale (500 ml) on page 23. Then, answer the questions below.

This is the scale from a bigger measuring jug.

How much liquid can the jug hold?
This jug can hold ____________ of liquid.

This jug has a different scale. It measures by larger amounts.

How much does each line equal?
Each line equals ______ millilitres. So you count up the jug by adding ______ each time.

How to measure between the lines

This is the scale from a bigger measuring jug.

How much does each line equal?
Each line equals fifty millilitres (50 ml). So you count up the jug by adding 50 millilitres each time.

The red arrows show how you find an amount between two numbered lines.

For example:
• To measure 275 ml, find the place halfway between 250 and 300 ml.
• To measure 125 ml, find the place halfway between 100 and 150 ml.
How much cleaning agent is in each 1 litre jug?

Read the amount and write the answer under the jug. Remember to write milliliter (ml) or litre (l) after the number. The first one is an example answer.

Mark the correct amount of cleaning agent on the 1l jug

The first one is an example answer
Remember!

Cleaning agents are poisonous. They can make you very sick if you swallow (drink) them.

Never measure cleaning agents with a jug that you use for food or drink.

Remember!

Always measure cleaning agents with a measuring jug.

Always add the cleaning agent to the water.

Never pour cleaning agent into the bucket from the bottle.

Why?
You may put in the wrong amount of cleaning agent.

- If you put too much cleaning agent, you could damage the surface you are cleaning.
- If you don’t put enough cleaning agent, the surface will still be dirty.