



## HYDROPHOBIC SAND

### SCIENCE SAFETY

PLEASE follow these safety precautions when doing any science experiment.

- **ALWAYS** have an adult present.
- **ALWAYS** wear the correct safety gear while doing any experiment.
- **NEVER** eat or drink anything while doing any experiment.
- **REMEMBER** experiments may require marbles, small balls, balloons, and other small parts. Those objects could become a CHOKING HAZARD. Adults are to perform those experiments using these objects. Any child can choke or suffocate on uninflated or broken balloons. Keep uninflated or broken balloons away from children.

### INGREDIENTS

- Colored Sand
- Water
- Waterproof Spray
- Transparent Cup

### INSTRUCTIONS

**STEP 1:** Spread the colored sand onto the cookie sheet.

**STEP 2:** Have an adult spray the sand evenly with the waterproof spray. Mix and spray the sand, several times. Allow the sand to completely dry.

**STEP 3:** Fill the transparent cup more than half the way with water. Pour the sand into the water, remove the sand from the water, and observe. Describe and classify the sand by its observable properties.

### EXPLANATION

The sand remains dry, even when submerged into the water. The reason, the waterproof spray makes the sand hydrophobic, meaning it's scared of water.

### OLYMPICS CONNECTION

Curling is a sport in which players slide stones on a sheet of ice. The granite used to create a curling stone is hydrophobic, meaning the stone resist water.



### SCIENCE BACKGROUND

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space. Different kinds of matter exist and many of them can be either solid or liquid, depending on temperature. Matter can be described and classified by its observable properties. Different properties are suited to different purposes.

### I CAN STATEMENTS

- ✓ I can plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties.

### NEXT GENERATION SCIENCE STANDARDS CONNECTION

2 – Structure and Properties of Matter

