

<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>HAZARD</b>	<b>PRECAUTION</b>
Painting with brush	Pigments	Pigment poisoning if paint gets into cuts or sores, accidental ingestion (pointing brush or eating or smoking without washing hands)	Use least toxic pigments possible. Do not eat, drink or smoke while painting. Do not point brushes with lips. Wash hands carefully after work with soap and water (not solvents).
	Turpentine and Mineral Spirits	Moderately toxic by skin contact and inhalation and highly toxic by ingestion	Cover all solvents. Use adequate ventilation. Use least toxic solvents. Use no solvents in elementary classrooms.
	Lime and Limewater used in fresco	Highly corrosive by inhalation and eye contact and moderately so by skin contact and ingestion	Wear gloves and goggles when handling lime or lime water.
	Painting with pastels	Inhalation of pastel dust – dust may contain toxic pigments	Use least toxic available. No toxic pigments.
	Epoxy resin	Severe skin and respiratory allergies	Wear gloves and goggles when handling lime or lime water.
Spray Painting or Aerosol Cans		Toxic pigments, solvents and propellants	Spray in spray booth or fume hood or wear respirator. Do not use pigments with heavy metals or that are human carcinogens.
Print Making	Pigments	Pigment poisoning (see above)	Use least toxic pigments possible. Use ready-made inks (do not mix powdered ink). Do not eat, drink or smoke while painting. Do not point brushes with lips. Wash hands carefully after work with soap and water (not solvents). Avoid spreading ink with hands...if necessary wear gloves.
	Linseed Oil, Linseed Oil Varnishes and Burnt Plate Oil (vehicle)	Flammable! Rags may ignite by spontaneous combustion. Slightly hazardous from chronic skin contact, possibly causing skin allergies.	Do not use near open flame. Take normal fire prevention methods. Place oil-soaked rags in self-closing disposal cans and remove them from classroom daily.
	Solvent for Clean-up	Flammable. Solvents may be toxic (kerosene, mineral spirits, benzene, turpentine, lacquer thinners). French talc may contain asbestos.	Use least toxic solvents. Use proper ventilation. Cover solvents when not in use.
Silk Screening	Pigments	See above	See above
	Vehicles and Thinners (solvents)	See above	See above
	Modifiers (add body and increase transparency of ink)	Solvent mixtures – can be toxic by inhalation, skin contact and ingestion.	See above
Ceramics	Powdered Clay	Inhalation of free silica is highly hazardous and may cause silicosis or potters rot with chronic exposure. May contain asbestos. Sand, perlite, grog and vermiculite all contain free silica.	Use premixed clay.
	Glazes	Heavy metals which can be toxic and cause neurological damage.	Use only glazes that contain no heavy metals and do not mix from powder.
	Kiln Firing	Chlorine, fluorine, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and ozone can all be produced by firing kilns. Carbon monoxide can be produced by gas firing kilns. Heated kilns may cause burns from contact. Salt glazing may produce hydrogen chloride gas.	Vent all kilns directly to the outside. Keep kiln in separate room. Wear approved welding goggle or hand-held welding shields to protect eyes when looking inside kiln.

Sculpture	Plaster	Plaster dust is irritating to eyes and respiratory system. Potassium sulfate and potassium alum are highly toxic by ingestion. Borax is moderately toxic by ingestion, inhalation and by absorption through burns or other skin injuries. Concentrated acetic acid is highly corrosive by ingestion, inhalation and skin contact.	Wear gloves and dust mask when mixing plaster. Use proper ventilation. Do not sweep to clean, damp mop.
	Modeling and Carving Plaster	Additives may be hazardous (silica sands, vermiculite)	Use least toxic additives. No use of asbestos containing materials)
	Casting	Releasers containing benzene which is flammable and carcinogenic.	Use least toxic. No benzene! Use and store as flammable. Wash thoroughly.
	Wax	Overheating can result in the release of flammable wax vapors as well as in the decomposition of wax to acrolein fumes which can be irritating to the respiratory system. Solvents used for melting or cleaning.	Take precautions against overheating (double boiler, temperature-controlled hot plate). Use least hazardous solvent to dissolve wax. Use and store solvents appropriately.
	Stone	Stone that contains silica (sandstone, soapstone and slate) – Limestone is less hazardous. Some stone may contain asbestos (Serpentine, soapstone and greenstone). Malachite and azurite contain copper and fluorspar contains fluorine. Carving tools may cause physical injury.	Choose stone carefully to avoid contaminants. Wear respiratory protection when carving stone. Use adequate housekeeping (wet mop) daily to control dust. Wear chipping goggles or face shield to protect against flying particulate matter. Wear protective clothing that is washed regularly. Proper safe instruction on use of tools.
Photography	Developing Baths	Skin and eye irritants (hydroquinone, henidone, catechol, pyrogallol). Para-phenylene diamine and some derivatives are highly toxic by skin contact, inhalation and ingestion. Sodium hydroxide, sodium carbonate and other alkalis used as accelerators are moderately to highly corrosive.	Wear rubber gloves and goggles when handling developers. Do not put bare hands in developer bath. Label containers properly.
	Stop Baths	Acetic acid can be highly toxic by inhalation, skin contact and ingestion.	Wear gloves and goggles. Use proper ventilation. Cover acid baths when not in use. Store chemicals on low shelves.
Fiber Arts	Vegetable fibers (cotton, hemp, jute, flax)	Inhalation from dust or molds on fibers.	Examine before use. Store in dry location. Use good housekeeping to reduce exposure to dust.
	Animal Fibers (wool, horsehair, camel hair, mohair, angora)	Anthrax from wool coming from foreign countries.	Buy yarn or fiber that has been disinfected.