

Printmaking

Health Hazards and Safe Work Practices

University of Calgary, Faculty of Arts, Department of Art

Prepared by:
Workshops Technicians, Department of Art
Revised June 2017

Health Hazards

a) Organic Solvents

b) Acids and Alkalis

c) Powders

- Talcs may contain asbestos.
- Inhalation of Rosin may cause respiratory allergies and asthma.

d) Inks and Pigments

See painting.

Other Printmaking Compounds

Name and Use	Health Hazards	Safe Work Practices
Ammonium Dichromate -Etching -Photosensitizer -Fountain solutions	Inhalation of powder cause allergies and respiratory irritation. Skin allergies. Flammable. Suspected carcinogen.	Wear appropriate gloves. Use local exhaust ventilation. Wear NIOSH approved toxic dust respirator.
Potassium Dichromate -Etching -Fountain solutions	May cause deep ulcerous burns to skin and nasal membranes. Severe respiratory tract irritation.	Wear appropriate gloves. Use local exhaust ventilation. Wear NIOSH approved toxic dust respirator.
Asphaltum (Aspholturn?) -Etching	Suspected skin carcinogen. Skin irritation usually contains organic (aromatic hydrocarbon) solvents.	Wear appropriate gloves. See solvents.
Blockouts -Screen printing	Solvents	See solvents.

<p>Gum Arabic -Lithography</p>	<p>Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory allergies.</p>	<p>Wear NIOSH approved toxic dust mask if excess dusts are generated.</p>
<p>Lamp Black -Lithography -Crayons and pencils -Lithotine</p>	<p>Chronic skin exposure may cause skin cancer. 90-97 percent aliphatic solvents. 3-10 percent aromatic solvents.</p>	<p>Good personal hygiene. Wear appropriate gloves. See solvents.</p>