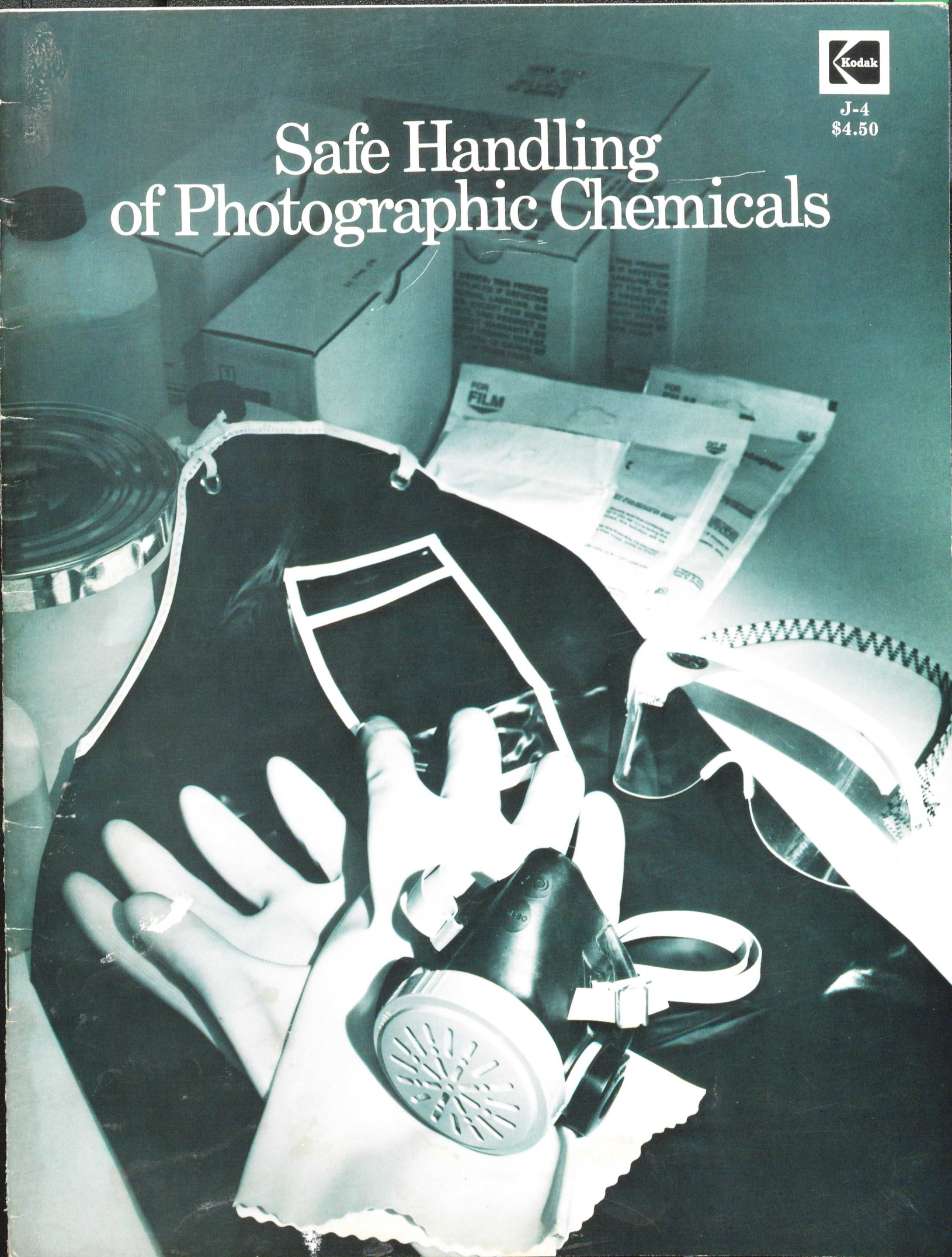




J-4
\$4.50

Safe Handling of Photographic Chemicals



Safe Handling of Photographic Chemicals

CONTENTS

| | Page | | Page |
|---|------|--|-------------------|
| INTRODUCTION | 1 | STORAGE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS | 10 |
| KNOW THE NATURE OF CHEMICALS | 2 | Storing Chemicals in Small Quantities | 10 |
| Precautionary Information | 2 | Storing Chemicals in Large Quantities | 11 |
| Unlabeled Containers | 2 | Stacking Boxes and Cartons Safely | 12 |
| TRAINING PEOPLE TO HANDLE CHEMICALS SAFELY | 2 | Storage of Flammable Materials | 12 |
| Follow-Up Training | 2 | CLEANUP OF CHEMICAL SPILLS | 12 |
| Self-Employed Workers | 2 | Safe Handling of Spills | 12 |
| A SAFETY PROGRAM | 3 | PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT | 13 |
| Starting a Safety Program | 3 | Care of Protective Equipment | 13 |
| Keeping the Safety Program Alive | 3 | Respirators | 13 |
| ACCIDENT PREVENTION | 3 | Types of Respirator | 13 |
| Accidents Involving Chemicals | 4 | FIRST AID | 14 |
| Mixing Acid with Water | 4 | Training in First Aid | 14 |
| Strong Alkalis | 4 | First-Aid Supplies | 14 |
| AIRBORNE CONTAMINANTS | 4 | Poison Control Centers | 14 |
| Chemical Dust | 4 | What to Do in an Emergency | 14 |
| Controlling Airborne Dust | 4 | USING PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS AT HOME | 14 |
| DERMATITIS | 5 | MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS | 15 |
| Causes of Allergic Contact Dermatitis | 5 | SAFE DISPOSAL OF PHOTOGRAPHIC WASTES | 15 |
| Factors That Predispose to Contact Dermatitis | 5 | Disposal of Used Solutions | 15 |
| Prevention of Contact Dermatitis | 5 | In-Plant Treatment of Effluent | 16 |
| Precautions That Help to Avoid Contact Dermatitis | 6 | Material Safety Data Sheet (front) | 17 |
| The Use of Hand Creams and Lotions | 7 | Material Safety Data Sheet (back) | 18 |
| Recognition and Treatment of Contact Dermatitis | 7 | Chemical Recovery | 18 |
| RUBBER GLOVES | 7 | Disposal of Solid Waste | 18 |
| Care of Rubber Gloves | 7 | Commercial Solution-Disposal Services | 18 |
| Decontaminating Rubber Gloves | 7 | TRANSPORTATION OF CHEMICALS | 19 |
| Decontamination Procedure | 8 | Transportation Information | 19 |
| Damaged Gloves | 8 | Hazardous Materials Transportation | 19 |
| VENTILATION IN PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKROOMS | 8 | Advisory Service for Leaks and Spills of KODAK Chemicals | 19 |
| Air Volume | 8 | SAFE HANDLING OF COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS | 19 |
| Local Ventilation | 8 | Handling Cylinders of Gas | 19 |
| Air Volume and Velocity in Local Ventilation | 9 | Storing Cylinders of Gas | 20 |
| Threshold Limit Values | 9 | OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT OF 1970 (OSHA) | 20 |
| Time-Weighted Average Concentrations | 9 | OSHA Inspections | 20 |
| LACQUERING PRINTS | 10 | Be Prepared | 20 |
| Lacquer and Lacquer Thinner | 10 | Additional Information about OSHA | 20 |
| Using Lacquer | 10 | | Inside back cover |

INTRODUCTION

This book has been prepared by Eastman Kodak Company as a guide to the safe handling of the chemicals used in photographic processing and related work. The production of the book does not imply that these chemicals are particularly hazardous nor that they are any less safe now than they have been hitherto.

Throughout the world, photography is practiced by many different people, not only those in the photographic business, but those who use photography in support of their own trade or profession. In the aggregate, therefore, the amount of chemicals used daily is enormous. The incidence of serious accidents or illness resulting from their use is comparatively rare; a fact that testifies to the low health hazard presented by these chemicals.

It should not be inferred from the foregoing that photographic chemicals can be handled without due care, because few chemicals, if any, are completely harmless in all circumstances. When brought into contact with living tissue, most chemicals produce some effect that may vary between mild irritation and severe injury, depending on the nature of the substance, its concentration, and on the frequency or duration of contact. Sometimes skin contact with chemicals results in an allergic response, which is called allergic contact dermatitis.

There is nothing particularly difficult or time-consuming in handling photographic chemicals safely, but it requires a knowledge of any hazards involved and of the proper way to avoid them. Long experience has shown that when good chemical handling methods are applied conscientiously, the loss of employees' working time caused by chemical-related illness or accidents is reduced to the minimum or eliminated altogether.

Another aspect of this matter is compliance with the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSHA). Under this law, authorized inspectors may carry out safety inspections of any work place. The scope of these inspections is comprehensive. All matters relating to safety are noted. In a photographic processing plant, the safety precautions used in handling chemicals and the related safety equipment are, of course, examined.

Although it is outside the scope and purpose of this book to discuss OSHA regulations in detail, it is hoped that the information presented will help to maintain adequate standards for the safe handling of photographic chemicals. Further, the book will be a useful tool for supervisors and others who have the responsibility for training people in photographic work as well as for professional and amateur photographers who work by themselves.

Some people experienced in handling chemicals may feel that this book errs on the side of overcaution. This may be so, but the aim of the book is to promote safety, rather than to give precise instructions for all the different conditions that exist in photographic processing. Every manager, supervisor, or other individual should consider what safety precautions are necessary in their particular circumstances.



I'm your Guide.
Please follow me.