

KCAI Fiber Department Studio Guidelines and Safety Information

General Guidelines For Dye Lab

HORIZONTAL STEAMER/GAS BURNERS:

- Steam can cause severe burns. Be careful!
- Whenever you are steaming anything for any amount of time, fill the window up all the way with water. The steamer is made of stainless steel. When steaming, it gets very hot. Stainless steel has a lower melting point. This means that if you don't have enough water in the steamer, it can seriously do some damage to our steamer and the steamer cannot be replaced if it breaks!
- Don't mix soda ash over gas burner. It will ruin the pilot light.
- Always move horizontal steamer off of burners when not using, the pilot lights can burn a hole through the steel if left long enough. (Not posted)
- Make sure the exhaust is on whenever you are steaming something or using the burners for other purposes. (Not posted)

TURN ON EXHAUST FAN BEFORE USING DYE MIXING AREA

- Always turn on exhaust fan left of dye mixing counter. Only mix dyes in designated area
- Rinse all utensils thoroughly and keep sinks clear of utensils and debris.
- Rubber gloves, respirators, or dust masks should be worn for most processes.
- Always clean up, wipe all stainless surfaces after using dye Lab. (Not posted)

WASHER AND DRYER

- Do not move dryer. If pushed against the wall, the vent will cramp and it won't dry.
- Do not leave drop cloths on washer/dryer. If they are clean, please put them away in the cabinet.
- Use only 1 tsp. of synthrapol for a full load of fabric. Use even less for smaller loads.
- Use only **HE detergent** in the front loading washer to prevent excessive foaming.

LOCATION OF SAFETY EQUIPMENT IN KITCHEN

- Eye wash station is on North wall of dye lab.
- First aid kit is the office and mounted on the wall in dye lab and in the office.
- MSDS book is mounted on wall in dye lab.

General Guidelines for Print Studio

REGARDING LYE

- Always add lye to water, never add water to lye.
- Lye (caustic soda, sodium hydroxide) is highly corrosive and dangerous. Use with extreme caution, wear full protective gear including goggles!
- You are required to wear: long rubber gloves, a rubberized apron, and goggles when using this solution. Full face mask is preferred. No exceptions!
- Saran wrap may be used to protect upper arms.
- NOTE: If you get lye solution on your skin, flush immediately with cold water, followed by vinegar rinse.

MIGHTY PRESS

- Never leave the mighty press on when not in use.
- Always turn exhaust fan on when using the press.

Guidelines for Studio in General

- Never leave an iron on or plugged in when not in use.
- Always place a drop cloth on the print table when doing any kind of dyeing and wash after use.
- Turn on big exhaust fans in dye lab when doing a process that produces fumes. (i.e. burnout!)
- Always clean up after yourself...put away any equipment/work, wipe down table you were using, etc.
- Wear appropriate safety gear for materials you are working with.

General Guidelines for Sewing Studio

- All equipment **MUST** be unplugged when not in use, in particular irons. **NEVER LEAVE AN IRON ON OR PLUGGED IN WHEN YOU ARE NOT PRESENT!!!**
- Put away all extension cords when they are not in use. Extension cords present a tripping hazard, do not let them extend onto the floor.
- Absolutely no drinks or food in any of the fiber class rooms as well as dye lab and computer room.
- Put everything back in its correct place when you are finished using it.
- Never take any equipment (dress forms!) out of the sewing room without the express permission of the professor. It must be signed out.
- Report broken equipment to the technician immediately so that it can get repaired

LONGARM QUILTING FRAME: No special safety considerations for this equipment other than mandatory training before using this equipment.

General Guidelines for Computer Room

RULES

- No open drinks or food in any of the classrooms or gallery except during openings.
- Always log out when finished with computer.
- Do not remove any equipment from computer room without permission.

3-D PRINTER: When possible have door to computer lab propped open while printer is in use. Avoid prolonged exposure to fumes from printing material.

General Guidelines for Weaving Room, including Fiber Properties equipment

- When threading Macomber looms with sectional backbeams, cover spiked bar with cardboard or foam to prevent potential injury.
- Report broken equipment to tech or professor, do not continue to use broken equipment.
- Always clean up after yourself.
- Do not remove any equipment or take apart looms without permission from professor, this includes removing heddles or harness frames.
- Carders must be covered when not in use.
- Combs must be stored with teeth down.
- Hair must be pulled back when using electric winders

Dye Lab and Print Studio Clean Up

(The dyes and methods that we are using in class can be very messy.

Please be sure to take time after you work to clean up the dye in the kitchen, sink and tables)

DYE LAB:

- Be sure all burners are turned off.
- Check that all pilot lights are on.
- When working in the dye lab, do not leave burners on unattended.
- Be sure horizontal steamer is pushed back off burners.
- Remove all pots from the burners.
- Empty all pots of water and excess dye.
- Wipe down tables and counters in dye lab.
- All utensils should be washed and put away.
- Clean out all containers used.
- Throw out all used newspapers.
- Start load of drop cloths, if necessary.
- DO NOT LEAVE ANY OPEN DYE CONTAINERS OUT ON THE TABLE.

Studio Safety and Guidelines

Most of the products and chemicals we use in the dye lab are considered relatively non-toxic, but it is best to avoid unnecessary exposure. Keep in mind that they are industrial chemicals and not intended for inhalation or ingestion. All artists should use the following common sense safeguards:

- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in areas where dyes and chemicals are used.
- Work in a well-ventilated area.
- If you experience an adverse symptom to anything, move away from the area to fresh air. If the symptoms persist, stop using the product and consult your physician.
- Wear a disposable dust/mist respirator if you dye fabric occasionally; if you dye fabric on a regular basis wear a MSHA/NIOSH approved respirator with cartridges for dusts, mists, and fumes. Disposable dust/mist respirators don't help with fumes.
- Dyes are absorbed by the skin you should wear rubber gloves, old clothes or protective clothing, and even old shoes.
- Wear goggles when working with corrosive chemicals such as acetic acid and lye (you only have one set of eyes).
- Contact lens wearers should be careful around powders to avoid eye irritation.
- Cover your work area with dampened newspaper. Weigh the mix dyes and other powders under hood on dye mixing counter.
- Do not mix powders near furnace or air conditioner intake pipes.
- Use appropriate utensils to stir solutions and dye baths. If you use food utensils as dyeing tools don't reuse them for food preparation.
- Avoid exposure to dye powders, auxiliary chemicals and vapors during pregnancy or lactation.
- Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with the skin.
- Wet mop floors, do not sweep.
- Keep dye and auxiliary containers closed and in a cool dry place, away from food and out of the reach of children when not in use.
- Wipe up spills immediately. Liquid dye that has dried to a powder can be accidentally inhaled or ingested.
- Label dye container with purchase date to insure expired dye is not used.
- Clearly label all solutions and containers of powder. Do not remove the supplier's name or hazard warning labels.
- ALWAYS ADD ACID TO WATER.
- ALWAYS ADD LYE TO COLD WATER.

DISPOSAL

Quantities of dyes and auxiliary chemicals used by home dyers rarely exceed limits set for disposal in municipal or even septic systems. Concentrated highly acidic or alkaline water can upset the balance of a septic system. The amount of rinse water used for a normal dye bath is sufficient to dilute your dye bath for disposal purposes. Therefore,

wastewater disposal should not be a problem. If you have questions about disposal contact your local board of health for guidelines specific to your area.

CLEAN UP

Clean up work area with damp sponge and towels. Remove dye stains with a household cleaner containing bleach. Do not use bleach to remove dye stains from hands. Instead use a specifically designed hand cleaner – ReduRan. While hands are dry rub a small amount of hand cleaner on hands and work in well. Add a small amount of water and work until dye residue is loosened. Wash off thoroughly with soap and water and dry hands. Repeat as necessary.

PROTECT THOSE WHO CANNOT PROTECT THEMSELVES – CHILDREN AND PETS. CLEARLY LABEL DYES AND AUXILIARY CHEMICALS AND KEEP IN SAFE STORAGE AND OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

Hazardous Materials and Emergency Procedures Incompatible Chemicals

A wide variety of chemicals react dangerously when mixed with certain other materials. Some of the more widely used incompatible chemicals are given below, but the absence of a chemical from this list should not be taken to indicate that it is safe to mix it with any other chemicals.

ACETIC ACID:

Chromic acid, ethylene glycol, nitric acid, hydroxyl compounds, perchloric acid, peroxides, permanganates

ACETONE:

Concentrated sulphuric and nitric acid mixtures

ALKALI AND ALKALINE EARTH METALS:

Water, chlorinated hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, halogens, alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids

ALUMINUM (POWDERED):

Chlorinated hydrocarbons, halogens, carbon dioxide, organic acids

ANHYDROUS AMMONIA:

Mercury, chlorine, calcium hypochlorite, iodine, bromine, hydrofluoric acid

AMMONIUM NITRATE:

Acids, metal powders, flammable liquids, chlorates, nitrites, sulphur, finely divided organic combustible material

ANILINE:

Nitric acid, hydrogen peroxide

ARSENIC COMPOUNDS:

Reducing agents

AZIDES:

Acids

BROMINE:

Ammonia, acetylene, butadiene, hydrocarbons, hydrogen, sodium, finely divided metals, turpentine, other hydrocarbons

CALCIUM CARBIDE:

Water, alcohol

CALCIUM OXIDE:

Water

CARBON, ACTIVATED:

Calcium hypochlorite, oxidizing agents

CHLORATES:

Ammonium salts, acids, metal powders, sulphur, finely divided organic or combustible materials

CHROMIC ACID:

Acetic acid, naphthalene, camphor, glycerin, turpentine, alcohols, flammable liquids in general

CHLORINE:

See bromine

CHLORINE DIOXIDE:

Ammonia, methane, phosphine, hydrogen sulphide

COPPER:

Acetylene, hydrogen peroxide

CUMENE HYDRO PEROXIDE:

Acids, organic or inorganic

CYANIDES:

Acids

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS:

Ammonium nitrate, chromic acid, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, sodium peroxide, halogens

HYDROCARBONS:

Fluorine, chlorine, bromine, chromic acid, sodium peroxide

HYDROCYANIC ACID:

Nitric acid, alkali

HYDROFLUORIC ACID:

Aqueous or anhydrous ammonia

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE:

Copper, chromium, iron, most metals or their salts, alcohols, acetone, organic materials, aniline, nitro methane, flammable liquids, oxidizing gases

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE:

Acids, activated carbon

IODINE:

Acetylene, ammonia (aqueous or anhydrous), hydrogen

MERCURY:

Acetylene, fulminic acid, ammonia

MERCURIC OXIDE:

Sulphur

NITRATES:

Sulphuric acid

NITRIC ACID (CONC.):

Acetic acid, aniline, chromic acid, hydrocyanic acid, hydrogen sulphide, flammable liquids, flammable gases

OXALIC ACID:

Silver, mercury

PERCHLORIC ACID:

Acetic anhydride, bismuth and its alloys, ethanol, paper, wood

PEROXIDES (ORGANIC):

Acids, avoid friction or shock

PHOSPHORUS (WHITE):

Air, alkalies, reducing agents, oxygen

POTASSIUM:

Carbon tetrachloride, carbon dioxide, water

POTASSIUM CHLORATE:

Acids

POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE:

Acids

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE:

Glycerin, ethylene glycol, benzaldehyde, sulphuric acid

SELENIDES:

Reducing agents

SILVER:

Acetylene, oxalic acid, tartaric acid, ammonium compounds, fulminic acid

SODIUM:

Carbon tetrachloride, carbon dioxide, water

SODIUM NITRATE:

Ammonium salts

SODIUM PEROXIDE:

Ethanol, methanol, glacial acetic acid, acetic anhydride, benzaldehyde, carbon disulphide, glycerin, ethylene glycol, ethyl acetate, methyl acetate, furfural

SULPHIDES:

Acids

SULPHURIC ACID:

Potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, potassium permanganate (or compounds with similar light metals, such as sodium, lithium, etc.)

TELLURIDES:

Reducing agents

ZINC POWDER:

sulphur

KCAI Fiber Hazardous Materials and Emergency First Aid Procedures

ACETIC ACID

Eyes: Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Contact a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Contact a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Contact a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Wash mouth out with large quantities of water. Drink as much water as possible to dilute acid. Keep patient warm. Contact a physician

ACETONE

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: Immediately rinse affected area with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention as needed for irritation or any other symptoms. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: Remove from exposure area to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen provided a qualified operator is available. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Aspiration hazard. If conscious rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get immediate medical attention.

AMMONIA

Eyes: Immediately flush with fresh water for 15 minutes.

Skin: Wash continuously with fresh water for 15 minutes.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped give artificial respiration immediately.

Ingestion: Give large quantities of water. Call a physician or poison control immediately.

AMMONIUM SULFATE

Eyes: Flush with large amounts of water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin: Wash with mild soap and water.

Inhalation: Provide fresh air and get medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth and drink large amounts of water. Get medical attention.

BLEACH

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash area with water for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation: If breathing problems develop, move to fresh air.

Ingestion: Drink a glassful of water and call a doctor.

CARBOPOL 2491 WCS POLYMER

Eyes: Even for minute eye contact, immediately rinse eyes with plenty of clean water for an extended time, not less than five minutes. Hold eyelids apart and roll eyes in a circular motion to ensure thorough cleansing. Rinse longer if there is any indication of residual chemical in the eye. See a physician immediately, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Skin: Wash the affected area with plenty of soap and water until no evidence of the chemical remains (at least 15-20 minutes). In case of chemical burns, cover area with sterile, dry dressing. Bandage securely, but not tightly. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, have a trained person give oxygen. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Immediately dilute by drinking large amounts of water or milk. Get medical attention at once. Vomiting may occur spontaneously but should not be induced. If vomiting occurs, keep head below hips to help prevent aspiration. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Do not give carbonated beverages or weak acids such as vinegar!

CITRIC ACID

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing; give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

COLD WAX

Eyes: Wash with clean water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Skin: Wash area with soap and water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Inhalation: Move individual to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration.

Ingestion: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give water or milk to drink. Get medical attention.

DIRECT DYES (AZO DYES)

Eyes: Flush eyes with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

Skin: Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, consult a physician. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: If inhaled, move to fresh air. If difficulty in breathing, administer oxygen and get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, give several glasses of milk or water and induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or has convulsions.

DISPERSE DYES

Eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

Skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary, and get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, dilute with water and immediately induce vomiting. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Get immediate medical attention.

FIBER REACTIVE DYES (COLD WATER DYES)

Eyes: Flush thoroughly with water for 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation continues.

Skin: Wash with soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation continues.

Inhalation: Consult physician if irritation of respiratory passages occurs.

Ingestion: If person is conscious, give water or milk to dilute stomach contents. Consult your physician.

FORMOSUL

Eyes: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes holding lids apart. Washing eyes within one minute is essential to achieve maximum effectiveness. Get medical attention.

Skin: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Get medical attention if irritation should develop.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give large amounts of water followed by milk if available. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep airway clear. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

LUDIGOL

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and flush with water for 15 minutes.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing problem still persists.

Ingestion: Drink a glass of water and get medical attention.

LUPRINTOL

Eyes: Immediately rinse eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, get medical attention.

Skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If irritation develops, get medical attention.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary, and get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, dilute with water and immediately induce vomiting. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Get immediate medical attention.

LYE (SODIUM HYDROXIDE) - GRANULATED

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes and leather articles. Call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Dilute stomach contents by drinking water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent breathing vomit into lungs. Call a physician immediately.

METAPHOS (SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE)

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Dilute stomach contents by drinking water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent breathing vomit into lungs. Call a physician immediately.

MINERAL SPIRITS

Eyes: Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Skin: Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Inhalation: If symptoms occur, remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.

Ingestion: If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give victim a glass of water or milk. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE CALCINED (POTASH)

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Dilute stomach contents by drinking water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent breathing vomit into lungs. Call a physician immediately.

RONGALIT ST

Eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

Skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

Inhalation: Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary, and get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, dilute with water and immediately induce vomiting. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. Get immediate medical attention.

SODA ASH

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Dilute stomach contents by drinking water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent breathing vomit into lungs. Call a physician immediately.

SODIUM BISULPHATE

Eyes: Flush with water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

Skin: Flush with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Follow by washing with soap and water. Do not reuse clothing or shoes until cleaned. Obtain medical attention if burns occur.

Inhalation: Remove individual to fresh air. If irritation or discomfort occurs seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Give two to three glasses of milk or water; follow by milk of magnesia, beaten eggs or olive oil. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into lungs.

SODIUM BISULFITE (ANTI-CHLOR)

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with running water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Hold

eyelids open during flushing. If irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention immediately. Do not transport victim until the recommended flushing period is completed unless flushing can be continued during transport.

Skin: Flush skin with running water for a minimum of 20 minutes. Start flushing while removing contaminated clothing, if irritation persists, repeat flushing. Obtain medical attention immediately. Do not transport victim unless the recommended flushing is completed or flushing can be continued during transport.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration only if breathing has stopped. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. If victim is alert and not convulsing, rinse mouth and give half to one glass of water to dilute material. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomit. Rinse mouth and administer more water. Immediately contact local poison control center. Vomiting may need to be induced but should be directed by a physician or a poison control center. Immediately transport victim to an emergency facility.

SODIUM SULFATE ANHYDROUS

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respirations, preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

THIOUREA DIOXIDE (THIOX)

Eyes: Rinse with large amounts of water.

Skin: Wash off with soap and water.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air immediately. Contact a physician if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Drink 1-2 glasses of water. Contact medical help immediately.

UREA

Eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids apart to ensure flushing of entire surface. Call a physician.

Skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly clean clothing and shoes before reuse. Call a physician.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration preferably mouth to mouth. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Dilute stomach contents by drinking water. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent breathing vomit into lungs. Call a physician immediately.

VAT DYE POWDER

Eyes: Flush eyes with flowing water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

Skin: Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops, consult a physician. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation: If inhaled, move to fresh air. If difficulty in breathing, administer oxygen and get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed, give several glasses of milk or water and induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if patient is unconscious or has convulsions

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