

	<h1>Photographic And Radiographic Chemicals</h1>	Effective:	December 1, 2005
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## Photographic Chemicals

### 1. Purpose

Most common photographic and radiographic chemicals can be used safely if simple precautions are followed. The following safety tips are applicable to most aqueous chemicals used in black-and-white and color photography, as well as radiographs. Always read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for a specific chemical before use.

### 2. Instructions

#### General Safety

- Avoid creating dust when mixing dry photographic chemicals. Use premixed chemicals if available. Wet mop any spilled dry chemicals.
- Ensure good general ventilation in photographic/radiographic workrooms. Local exhaust may be required for more dangerous processes such as selenium toning and all color processes.
- Wear disposable chemical resistant gloves or use tongs to avoid skin contact when handling photographic paper. Many chemicals are sensitizers and most are either acidic or alkaline.
- Use the least toxic chemicals available. Avoid cyanides, heavy metals, and developers containing pyrocatechol or pyrogallol.
- Towels should be provided to encourage hand wiping. All clothing and towels used in the workroom must be washed frequently.
- Provide emergency eyewash stations in every darkroom.
- When mixing water and acid, always add the acid to the water to prevent violent splashing.
- Dispose of chemical wastes properly. Always wash hands after using chemicals and before eating, drinking, or smoking.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work areas.

For additional information, contact your Ross University Director, Safety and Security, Lynell Nolan  
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