

ART HAZARDS

Helpful Hints for Choosing Art Supplies

- Ⓢ **AVOID** powdered clay. It contains silica, which is easily inhaled and harmful to the lungs.
USE wet clay, which cannot be inhaled.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** glazes, paints, or finishes that contain lead.
USE poster paints/water-based products.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** paints that require solvents, such as turpentine, to clean brushes, and materials with fumes.
USE water-based paints, glues, etc.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** cold-water or commercial dyes that contain chemical additives.
USE natural dyes such as vegetables or onion skins. Making these can be fun and a good learning experience for children.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** permanent markers that may contain toxic solvents.
USE water-based markers.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** instant papier-mache, which may contain lead or asbestos.
AVOID using color-print newspaper or magazines with water.
USE newspaper (printed with black ink only) and library paste or liquid starch.
Check to see if your newspaper uses the new soy ink. If so — all the better.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** epoxy, instant glues, or other solvent-based glues.
USE water-based white glue or library paste.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** aerosol sprays. Many of these are bad for the environment.
USE water-based materials/pump sprays.
- Ⓢ **AVOID** powdered tempera paints.
USE liquid tempera paint or any non-toxic paint.

For more information, contact:
Art Hazards Information Center
5 Beekman Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

Adapted from: *Healthy Young Children*; The National Association for the Education of Young Children, Washington D.C. 20009-5786