

Chapter 1 : Art Classroom Health and Safety | LoveToKnow

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Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: The author explains how a laser works and why laser light is so special; he briefly covers laser safety problems a very important subject. The experiments on the fundamentals of optics deal with refraction, reflection and transmittance, which are quite easily illustrated with a laser. Thereafter, he touches on many of the diverse applications for lasers, including point-of-sale label scanning used in many grocery stores , the Michelson interferometer used for velocity measurements and laser holography the use of lasers in 3-dimensional imaging. The fascinating experiments are presented clearly on the basis of elementary optical knowledge. Each experiment is provided with a brief reference section, as well as with notes on equipment needed and on suppliers in the U. There is an extensive bibliography for those who want to pursue a particular item further. Reviewed by George A. It is usefully subdivided into short sections that treat the subject in the following domains: In addition, there are short sections on: Each section presents, first, a list of materials, substances, and processes and the harmful effects on health that are produced following overexposure to them and, second, a list of precautions to be taken. Each section is printed in a format suitable for copying and posting on a studio wall to serve as a safety guide. The sections are necessarily brief and to the point. With respect to the cited effects of overexposure, the author adds the following important qualification p. For more detailed information on these and on the hazards, one must turn to authoritative source literature, some of which is cited in the bibliography at the end of the book. The author provides a list of 10 regional offices of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration OSHA , which supplies helpful literature and guides on request, a list of 23 poison control and information centers in the U. The book, it should be emphasized, is limited to chemical and radiation health hazards. Artists in their work are also concerned with other safety hazards not treated in the book: Because these are not discussed in the book, its title seems too all-inclusive. I have only a minor complaint, one concerning the nonuniformity in the statements on effects of overexposure. For example, in the section Metals: The Ceramic section includes, in addition, a discussion about substitutes for asbestos, but the Metals: Foundry section does not. Similarly the effects of styrene monomer and

Chapter 2 : Firefighter and Fire Safety Activities, Lessons, and Crafts | KidsSoup

Safety Arts and Crafts. Flame Paints with Marbles Materials: Yellow and red tempera paint in small cups or bowls; marbles; box lid and manila paper. Let children lay a piece of manila paper in the box lid. Spoon out one to three small blobs of paint on the paper and place one or more marbles in the lid.

Chop me for a salad, Or dump me in your stew! Hey, wait a minute! Chop me and slice me But keep water near. And can bring on a tear! Orange is my color; I stand long and lean. I live in a pod With so many others. I think I was born With one hundred brothers! Baked, mashed or friedâ€” Cabbage: My head is quite thick So people tell me. Cut and rinse my stalks, Then spread on cream cheese. You can eat six or eight! I carry white flowers To break off and eat. My friends call me trees: Though I am a dark green With stalks just the same. I think â€”I am going to sneeze.. Each child takes one, teach the song then sneeze and then we get up and throw the tissue away. Make a picture, but trace their hand and glue a tissue to it. When you cough or when you sneeze, will you think of others please. We bend and touch our toesâ€!. We kick our legs up highâ€!â€! We jog around the roomâ€!â€!. We wiggle our whole bodyâ€!. We stretch up to the skyâ€!â€!. You can help us make this theme even better! All of our theme ideas have come from our imagination and from reader submissions. Please use this form to contact us if you have crafts, activities, games, recipes, songs or poems that you would like us to add to this theme. Related Activities for Children.

Chapter 3 : Safety in the K Art Classroom: Keeping Your Classroom Hazard Free

While conducting a safety orientation for art students is a good first step, United Educators encourages art instructors to go further: â€¢ Serve as a role model of good safety practices. â€¢ Supervise the studios and enforce compliance with the school's safety policies and legal requirements.

Observe children closely and intervene as necessary to prevent potential safety problems and ensure appropriate use of arts and crafts materials. Some craft items, particularly beads and buttons, are potential choking hazards for young children. Avoid use of small parts with children younger than 3 years. Craft items such as push pins and chenille sticks may have sharp points or edges. Avoid use of functional sharp points by children younger than 4 years. Age gradingâ€”Follow the age grading that is recommended for each craft or stated on the product packages, whichever age is older. Age grading for crafts is based on the products used and supplemental materials recommended. Adults are responsible for ensuring the crafts are not accessible to children younger than the age grading states. Allergiesâ€”Products that are currently manufactured by Crayola not including products manufactured under license do not include any of the following ingredients that are associated with common allergies: These products are produced on the same machinery. Although the machines are cleaned prior to the start of each production run, there is a slight possibility that trace amounts of gluten from Crayola Dough may be present in the other modeling materials. Overheating wax crayons during melting or ironing may release irritating fumes. Ironing must be done by an adult. Not for children under 3 years. Not for use on skin. Do not use to make candleholders, hot plates, trivets, or other similar objects that will be used or placed near fire and other heat sources. Do not put in an oven, microwave, or kiln. The use of modeling material to make items that look like food is discouraged for children younger than age 5 to avoid their confusion with real food. Unless sealed with a water-resistant glaze, do not make projects exposed to or immersed in water, such as boats or outdoor bird feeders. They would disintegrate when exposed to moisture. Crayola Doughâ€”contains gluten wheat flour as an ingredient. However, they are produced on the same machinery as Crayola Dough which does contain gluten. Although the machines are cleaned prior to the start of each production run, there is a slight possibility that trace amounts of gluten from Crayola Dough may be present in the other modeling compound products. Do not wear for long periods of time or while performing physical activities. Not to be used as sunglasses. People who are photosensitive have had seizures induced by flashing lights and patterns should not use this toy without first consulting a doctor. There is a possibility that photosensitivity may occur in children who have no history of prior seizures or epilepsy. The cutting edges of scissors are sharp and care should be taken whenever cutting or handling. Pointed-tip scissors should be used only by children 6 years and older. Not intended for use as ear plugs. Keep away from open flames. Wearable masks are those held in place on the face with elastic, yarn, or other materials. Food-related craftsâ€”Art materials should not be used on food, such as egg shells, if these foods are intended to be eaten. Art materials should not be used to make or decorate containers intended to hold edible food if the food would be in contact with the art material. Do not fly over or near electric power lines, trees, buildings, radio-TV antennas, or any other obstruction. Avoid flying over spectators, moving traffic, within 5 miles 8. Fly in an open area. NEVER fly a kite in extremely high winds, in thunderstorms, or with wire, wet twine, metallic string, or cord containing any conductive or metallic materials whatsoever. Do not try to recover a kite from electric power lines or other high or dangerous places. Close adult supervision is required. Pretend play and craftsâ€”should not encourage or depict violent behaviors. Supplemental Materials Safety Guidance: Adult supervision is required. Keep uninflated balloons away from children. Discard broken balloons at once. Feathers, fabric, and raffia should not be used in crafts that are wearable costumes or masks, due to flammability risks. Crafts that involve use of a functional sharp point should not be done by children under 4 years. Close adult supervision is required and adult assistance may be needed. Under no circumstances should open-blade craft knives or carving knives be used by a child of any age or used near children. Only use common magnets that have a weak attractive force, for example, magnetic tape or flexible refrigerator magnets. Never use permanent, high-attractive-force magnets, for example, rare earth magnets or magnets used in motors. Handheld mirrors,

picture frames with glass, ceramic pots, and similar breakable items may be used only by children 8 years and older. For children 7 years and younger, use unbreakable materials such as wood or sturdy plastic picture frames, unbreakable mirrors, and plant pots that will not shatter into sharp edges. Modeling tools—Use the least dangerous point or edge sufficient to do the job. For example, toothpicks, craft sticks, plastic knives and forks, and cookie cutters can cut or carve modeling materials. Plastic bags can be dangerous. To avoid danger of suffocation, keep bag away from babies and children. Recycled cardboard tubes—should be paper towel tubes, gift-wrap tubes, or long cardboard tubes that can be cut to any length. Recycled containers—must be clean and safe. Do not use containers that contained bleach or other harmful chemicals for example, household cleaners or dishwasher and laundry detergents. Do not use recycled metal cans that have sharp edges for example, lids removed by household can openers. Recycled egg cartons—Foam cartons must be washed with hot soapy water prior to use. Cardboard egg cartons cannot be sufficiently cleaned and should not be used. Recycled foam produce trays—should be washed in hot, soapy water. No meat or poultry trays should be used. Instead use old beach towels, tablecloths, or bed linens to cover surfaces. Sponges, foam, and other expandable materials—Should not be used with children 3 years old and younger. String, raffia, lacing, yarn, ribbon, and similar materials—Close adult supervision is essential whenever children use these string-like materials. Children 3 years and younger should not be given any string-like material that is longer than 12 inches. When crafts are to be worn around the necks of children 8 years and younger, attach the ends of the string-like material with clear adhesive tape, which allows easy release of the bond. When crafts are to be worn by children older than 8 years, the ends may be tied or knotted. Windows—Be sure windows are securely closed and locked before decorating. An adult must closely supervise the activity. Wood products—By its nature, wood is rough and may contain splinters or sharp points. Additionally, the guidance is based on knowledge of child development and consumer expectations. We believe in the power of creativity!

Chapter 4 : Use arts and crafts materials safely - blog.quintoapp.com

Children's Arts and Crafts This section gives an overview of the hazards associated with the use of art and craft materials by children and provides guidelines for the selection of materials as well as safety rules that should be followed. Non-toxic art and craft supplies intended for children are readily available.

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Chapter 5 : NSEAD - Health & Safety

Safe Practices in the Arts & Crafts: A Studio Guide by Gail Coningsby Barazani (review) George A. Agoston Leonardo, Volume 14, Number 2, Spring , p. (Review).

Use the following fire safety and prevention information to lead discussions. If possible, keep these sources of fire in locked drawers. Instead, they should tell an adult immediately. Fire safety at home: And replace the entire unit after ten years of service, or as the manufacturer recommends. The chimney should be professionally inspected and cleaned annually. Warning Signs Kids may be experimenting with fire “ if you notice: Create opportunities for learning about fire safety at home. For example, when you cook, let your child get the pot holder for you; when you use the fireplace, let your child bring you the wood or tools; and if you use candles, let the child check to make sure the candle holder fits snugly. Explain again that fire is a tool for use only by adults, and that it is very dangerous for children. The following are ways to keep your families safety in mind. Keep this in mind for batteries as well as used oil. But always call poison control before responding to ingestion of a chemical with drinking of water. This may cause a serious reaction with some chemicals. In all cases go to the emergency room for treatment. You are not responsible for taking care of grownups. Adults who need help should go to another adult. You might also check with your State Fire Marshall regarding materials. Stranger Collage Clip magazine pictures of a variety of people. Take photographs of students and staff members “ to be photocopied or scanned into a computer and printed. Have children sort the pictures into two groups: Write each of these headings on a separate piece of construction paper. Students glue pictures under appropriate headings. All About Me cards height, weight, color of hair, eyes, make fingerprint“! We change the story because we have the children act it out. The wolf locks Grannie in the closet. Wolf chases Red around a table. Woodsman hears, enters and chases wolf away. You can help us make this theme even better! All of our theme ideas have come from our imagination and from reader submissions. Please use this form to contact us if you have crafts, activities, games, recipes, songs or poems that you would like us to add to this theme. Related Activities for Children.

Important Resources for Art Teachers and Parents. A list of arts and crafts materials that have been deemed as health hazards has been issued by The Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment, known as the OEHHA, of the state of California.

Health risks Cuts are the most common injury from working with arts and crafts materials. Some materials can also: Cause burns or irritation to skin or eyes Cause poisonings if toxic dust or fumes are inhaled Cause poisonings if ingested These dangers are even greater for young children, who are naturally curious and have a habit of putting things in their mouths. You should keep materials not intended for children out of their sight and reach. Important If you suffer headaches, dizzy spells, severe mood swings or feel ill when doing arts and crafts, leave the project for a while and get fresh air to see if you feel better. These symptoms could be warning signs that you need to take more steps to protect your health. If symptoms continue or return, get medical advice. General safety tips Learn the right techniques. Take classes, read information written by professionals, or ask a professional. Look for safer alternatives. Look into the potential hazards before you try or buy new arts and crafts materials. Keep materials in their original containers. Do arts and crafts in an area where the air circulates well. Work outside, open a window or use a fan. Install a smoke detector in your work area. Keep a fire extinguisher close by. Keep the phone number of your nearest Poison Control Centre handy. Call right away if you suspect a poisoning. They can trap dust or splashed liquids, which could damage your eyes. Use your prescription glasses instead. Keep arts and crafts materials away from food and drink. You will reduce the risk of swallowing dangerous materials by mistake. Wash your hands and clothing, if needed after you finish working. Keep hazardous materials out of the sight and reach of children and pets. Dispose of materials carefully. Contact your municipal waste facility for information on safe disposal of any hazardous materials. There may be additional risks posed to pregnant women by certain arts and crafts materials. Additional tips to help keep children safe Pay attention. Stay in the room and be attentive when children use arts and crafts materials. Do not use slime recipes that contain Boric acid. Keep children away from these materials:

Chapter 7 : Safe practices in the arts & crafts : a studio guide in SearchWorks catalog

Stanford Libraries' official online search tool for books, media, journals, databases, government documents and more.

Her experience come from teaching, tutoring and managing educational after school programs. Frost worked in insurance and software testing before becoming a writer. She holds a Bachelor of Arts in elementary education with a reading endorsement. Keep cool and practice water safety skills with your preschooler. Swimming lessons for children of preschool age and above aid in the prevention of drowning. Video of the Day Dramatic Play Dramatic play activities give preschoolers a chance to practice water safety skills without the danger of real water. One option is to provide life jackets for the kids to wear. Make a pretend boat using a cardboard box or tape on the floor with chairs sitting inside the tape lines. The kids practice putting on their life jackets before entering the boat. Another option is to make a pretend pool or lake on the floor using tape outlines or a blue blanket. Let the kids practice walking when near the water and climbing in carefully to enter the water. Water Safety Wall Art Coloring sheets that illustrate water safety skills provide a visual reminder for preschool children. Commercially printed coloring pages available online and through local safety groups are one option. You can also draw your own images to illustrate the specific skills you are teaching the kids. Review the skills represented in the images. Hang the water safety pictures on the walls so the kids see them regularly. Let older preschoolers draw their own water safety pictures and talk about them to aid in understanding the skills. Sort It Out Images of both safe and unsafe water skills help preschoolers decide the proper way to act around water. Print images from the computer, hand draw the pictures or cut water pictures from a magazine to create the activity. Examples of safe practices include a person wearing a life jacket in a boat, a child walking by the pool instead of running, a young child with a parent in the pool or climbing into the pool using a ladder. Unsafe examples might include a boater without a life jacket, a person diving into shallow water or a person swimming alone. The kids sort the images based on whether they are proper water behaviors or not. Review the safe practices after the sorting is finished. Practice Makes Perfect Real-life practice in the water is key to instilling water safety skills in a preschooler. Practice walking in the pool area. Demonstrate how to safely enter the pool before the preschool child practices. Remind the child to stay with an adult in the water. Organized swimming lessons are an ideal setting for practicing water safety skills, but you can also work on them with your child at a public pool or beach.

Chapter 8 : Activities to Teach Water Safety to Preschoolers | blog.quintoapp.com

The art instructor must also create or check any available lists of acceptable art and craft materials, remain up to date on public notices of art hazards, and keep a complete inventory (which should be updated yearly, at minimum) of all art materials in the room.

Chapter 9 : Safety Activities & Fun Ideas for Kids | ChildFun

The purpose of this guide is to inform adults who engage in arts & crafts activities with children to ensure safe and successful experiences. Adult supervision is required for any arts & crafts project. Observe children closely and intervene as necessary to prevent potential safety problems and ensure appropriate use of arts and crafts materials.