

Checklist for Cosmetology Departments

Currently there are no preferred alternatives for chemicals often found in cosmetology departments, so it is even more important to follow these best management practices.

Items/Processes of Concern	Best Management Practices
Hair Care Products	
Ammoniacal hair dye: <i>hair dye</i> Barium: <i>heavy metal in hair dye</i> Chromium: <i>heavy metal in hair dye</i> Hydrogen peroxide: <i>hair dye</i> Lead acetate: <i>heavy metal in hair dye</i> Methanediol/methylene glycol: <i>Brazilian Blowout</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear nitrile gloves, a face shield and/or goggles, and a chemical resistant apron when mixing and applying hair dyes. • Ensure proper ventilation.
Nail Care Products	
Acetone: <i>used in nail polish remover and fingernail glue remover</i> Acetonitrile: <i>artificial nail remover</i> Methyl ethyl ketone: <i>nail polish, nail polish remover, artificial nail remover</i> Toluene: <i>nail polish, fingernail glue</i> Butyl acetate: <i>nail polish</i> Camphor: <i>nail polish</i> Dibutyl phthalate: <i>nail polish, nail hardener</i> Ethyl acetate: <i>nail polish, fingernail glue</i> Titanium dioxide: <i>nail polish, powder for artificial nails</i> Tosylamide formaldehyde resin (TFR Resin): <i>nail hardener, nail polish</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use non-acetone products. • Reduce solvent use. • Place a metal trash can with a self-closing lid at every work station. • Use dispenser bottles that have openings just large enough for the application brush. • Use pressure sensitive bottle stoppers. • Wear nitrile gloves, a face shield and/or goggles, and a chemical resistant apron. • Keep nail product containers closed when not in use. • Ensure proper ventilation.
Benzoyl peroxide: <i>powder additive for artificial nails</i> Ethyl cyanoacrylate: <i>fingernail glue</i> Poly (ethyl/methyl) methacrylate: <i>powder for artificial nails</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not use excessive amounts of product when performing services.
Methyl methacrylate: <i>artificial nails</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not buy or use any nail product containing liquid methyl methacrylate (MMA) monomer.
Butyl methacrylate: <i>artificial nails</i> Ethyl methacrylate: <i>artificial nails</i> Hydroquinone: <i>artificial nails</i> Isobutyl methacrylate: <i>artificial nails</i> Methacrylic acid: <i>artificial nails</i> 4-methoxyphenol: <i>artificial nails</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear a dust mask, nitrile gloves, and long sleeves to minimize exposure to acrylic dust. Avoid latex gloves, which can cause an allergic reaction in some people.

Other	
<p>Formaldehyde/formalin: <i>hair smoothing (Brazilian Blowout), nail hardener</i> <i>Also: methylene glycol, methanediol, methylene oxide, paraform, formic aldehyde, methanal, oxomethane, oxymethylene, timonacic acid</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use hair smoothing products that do not contain formaldehyde or any of the compounds that can form formaldehyde during normal use (see left). • Ensure proper ventilation. If insufficient ventilation is present to minimize vapors, wear a respirator or discontinue using these particular compounds. • Wear personal protective equipment (PPE) when using hair smoothing products containing one of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) formaldehyde standard chemicals. Appropriate PPE can include gloves, goggles, face shields, respirators, chemical-resistant aprons. • Read OSHA Hazard Alert. • Keep nail product containers closed when not in use. • Always apply and remove polish in a well-ventilated area. • Try buffing nails instead of lacquering.
<p>Lead: <i>lipstick</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-mail, call, or write to the companies that make your favorite lipstick shades and tell them that lead-free products are important to you.
<p>Persulfates: <i>ammonium and potassium persulfate used in bleaching products</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep all open packages and materials used for mixing in a designated area where casual contact is unlikely. • Store plastic scoops outside the container to avoid contact with persulfates. • Place used materials (caps, foils) in a designated area until disposal. • Train staff in the safe use of chemicals used in hairdressing.
General	
<p>General Inventory</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Environmentally Preferable Purchasing. • Review Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for hazardous substance information. • Properly store hazardous substances. • Encourage your favorite retailers and manufacturers of <i>natural</i> and <i>organic</i> products to clarify their use of the terms. Be a critical consumer and remember that natural is a marketing term, not a legally-binding description.
<p>All generated waste streams Spills (wastes and/or products) Unused and expired products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use chemical inventory and tracking software to centralize product ordering, improve product tracking, storage requirement, waste management, reduce disposal of expired product, and minimize duplicate orders to prevent unnecessary disposal. • Identify all potential waste streams and establish designation procedures to

	<p>determine if a hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish waste designation, collection, accumulation, and disposal procedures for all waste streams. See Common Dangerous Waste Compliance Issues.
Ventilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install an effective exhaust system with individual exhaust vents and dust and charcoal filters for each work table. Vent exhaust outdoors in a manner that meets local building code requirements, whenever possible. Consider heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems that bring in some outside air to help dilute shop vapors.
Batteries Fluorescent lamps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use rechargeable batteries. Use LED lamps when appropriate. Use low-mercury fluorescent lamps. Implement a battery recycling program and recycle as Universal Waste. Implement a whole-lamp recycling program and recycle as Universal Waste. If not recycled as Universal Waste: collect, manage and dispose of as dangerous waste.
Other:	
Other:	
Other:	

Notes, Comments, Follow-up

Resources

Environmental Coalition of South Seattle: <http://ecoss.org/nailsalons.html>

Dangerous Waste Basics: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/manage_waste/DangerousWasteBasics.html

King County LHWMP - Healthy Nail Salons: <http://www.lhwmp.org/home/health/nail-salons.aspx>

Oregon Institute of Occupational Health Sciences - Nail Salon Workers: <http://www.oregonhealthynailsalons.org/home.html>

Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products: <http://www.epa.gov/ppcp/>

Protecting the Health of Nail Salon Workers: <http://www2.epa.gov/saferchoice/protecting-health-nail-salon-workers-0>

The Campaign for Safe Cosmetics: <http://www.safecosmetics.org/>

Universal Waste Rule for Batteries, WAC 173-303-573(2): <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/98407a.html>

Universal Waste Rule for Lamps, WAC 173-303-573(5): <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/98407c.html>

US FDA Cosmetics: Resources for You: <http://www.fda.gov/Cosmetics/ResourcesForYou/default.htm>