

APPENDIX B
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Container Management

RECORD KEEPING CHECKLIST FORMS

- Hazardous Waste / Universal Waste Storage Area Checklists (CESQG; LQG 90-day and SQG 180-day)
- Satellite Accumulation Areas

Hazardous Waste / Universal Waste Storage Area Checklist

Bldg. Name:		Inspector	
Room / Area	90-day Hazardous Waste Storage Area		
Dept. or Unit:			

Type of wastes located in the area and general description: Reference specific Waste Profiles or internal Codes.

Hazardous Waste Storage Standards

Completing this checklist on a weekly basis will provide compliance assurance for all classes of generators.

- **Large Quantity Generator (LQG)** - LQGs produce more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) in a calendar month, or more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month.

Apply to the storage of hazardous waste that is generated on site, for a period not exceeding 90 days. Storage of liquid hazardous waste may not exceed 8,800 gallons unless the area meets the secondary containment requirements of NYS 373-2.9(f)(1).

- **Small Quantity Generator (SQG)** - SQGs produce less than LQG quantities but more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of hazardous waste, and accumulate less than 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs) of hazardous waste at any time.
- **Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)** - CESQGs are those that generate less than 100 kg (220 lbs) of hazardous waste in a calendar month, or less than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month. Additionally, CESQGs must limit storage/accumulation to less than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) of listed and / or characteristic hazardous waste, or 1 kg (2.20 lbs) of acute hazardous waste at any time.

Containers are marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" and other words identifying the contents? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

The accumulation start date is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

Prior to shipment, containers are marked and labeled in accordance with DOT requirements? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

A label or sign stating "Hazardous Waste" is posted in the area? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

Containers are in good condition (not leaking or corroding)? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

Containers are compatible with contents (refer to compatibility table)? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

Containers are closed (containers must be kept closed except when adding or removing waste)?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Containers holding ignitable or reactive waste are located at least 50 feet from the facility property line?

Yes ____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Adequate precautions are taken to prevent the accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste? "No Smoking" signs are conspicuously placed (if there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste)?

Yes ____ No _____ Not Applicable _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Incompatible wastes and materials are properly segregated, separated (by dike, wall, berm, etc.) and managed?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Sufficient aisle space is provided between containers to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

Storage area is inspected at least weekly to identify leaking containers and deterioration of containers and containment system? Records of inspections are maintained (recommended)? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

All hazardous wastes are shipped off site to a state approved and federally authorized treatment, storage, or disposal facility in 90 days or less? (LQG)

All hazardous wastes are shipped off site to a state approved and federally authorized treatment, storage, or disposal facility in 180 days or less? (SQG)

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Posted Emergency Response Information at Hazardous Waste Storage area: Yes _____ No _____

- Name of Emergency Coordinator and designated alternates; Telephone: Work / Home / Mobile
- The location of fire extinguishers, alarm systems, spill abatement, containment and cleanup equipment
- Internal emergency incident notification procedures
- External emergency response procedure and resources (Fire, Police, Emergency Response Contractor)

The following equipment is readily accessible, tested, and maintained:

Internal communication or alarm system to provide immediate emergency instruction to personnel? Yes _____ No _____

Device (such as telephone or two-way radio) capable of summoning emergency assistance? Yes _____ No _____

Portable fire extinguishers, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment? Yes _____ No _____

Water at adequate volume and pressure, or foam-producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

2.1.1 The emergency response procedures and information will be kept current and updated in the facility Hazardous Waste emergency contingency plan.

Universal Waste Storage (Universal waste may be accumulated for up to one year from the date the universal waste is generated.)

Containers holding universal waste are closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents, and lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage? Yes _____ No _____ NA _____

If no, describe finding: _____

Universal waste is properly marked or labeled? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

Universal waste is accumulated for no more than one year (unless facility has demonstrated that more time is needed to accumulate sufficient quantities as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal?)

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

2.1.1 Training

Personnel involved with the accumulation point are aware of the applicable requirements? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

Other Issues

Are there other issues of concern, such as chemical management / handling, air quality, wastewater discharges?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Weekly Inspection Risk Classification: Level I – Major _____ Level II - Moderate _____ Level III – Minor _____

Level I – Major: Significant risk for spill, fire, explosion or technical non compliance with waste management requirements.

Level II – Moderate: risk for spill, fire, explosion or technical non compliance with waste management requirements.

Level III – Minor: risk for spill, fire, explosion or technical non compliance with waste management requirements.

Inspection results conveyed to:

Name _____

Dept. _____

Phone _____

Date : _____ Time : _____

Satellite Point Checklist Form

Bldg. Name: _____ Date: _____
Room / Area _____
Name / No.: _____ Time: _____
Room / Area _____
Description: _____ Auditor: _____

PI or Unit: _____ Insp. Contact: _____

Type of waste streams and general description of satellite accumulation points: _____

Hazardous Waste Point of Generation Accumulation Standards - apply to up to 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.

Satellite container(s) are marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" and other words identifying the contents?

Note: EH&S waste label properly completed will fully comply with this requirement.

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

All wastes at or near the point of generation?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Container(s) are in good condition (not leaking or corroding)? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

Container(s) are compatible with contents? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

Container(s) are closed (containers must be kept closed except when adding waste)? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

If more than 55 gallons of hazardous waste, or one quart of acutely hazardous waste, are in storage, container(s) holding the excess accumulation are marked with the date the excess amount began accumulating?

Yes _____ No _____ If no, describe finding: _____

Training

Personnel have received EH&S Chemical Waste Disposal training? Yes _____ No _____

If no, describe finding: _____

Personnel involved with waste generation and accumulation:

- 1) are aware of the accumulation limitations and proper procedures ? Yes ____ No ____ Correct ____
- 2) treat waste in lab? Yes ____ No ____ Correct ____
- 3) dispose of chemicals to the sanitary sewer? Yes ____ No ____ Correct ____
- 4) dispose of chemicals into the trash? Yes ____ No ____ Correct ____
- 5) dispose of chemicals through EH&S? Yes ____ No ____ Correct ____
- 6) are aware of the contents and location of Cornell's General Chemical Waste Rules? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding(s): _____

Did area perform a self-audit? Yes ____ No ____ Don't know ____

Universal Waste Standards - apply to certain batteries, pesticides, mercury thermostats, and fluorescent lamps.

Universal wastes are properly marked with waste name and initial accumulation date? Yes ____ No ____ NA ____

If no, describe finding: _____

Personnel are adequately trained in the proper identification of universal waste? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

Waste batteries, pesticides, thermostats, and fluorescent lamps are managed in a way that prevents releases to the environment? Yes ____ No ____ If no, describe finding: _____

Other Issues

Are chemical containers in storage in good condition? Yes ____ No ____

If no, describe finding: _____

Were any perishable chemicals observed beyond their expiration date? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, describe finding: _____

Are other types of "inherently waste-like" or speculatively accumulated containers present? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, describe finding: _____

Are there other issues of concern, such as chemical management / handling, air quality, wastewater discharges?

Yes ____ No ____ If no, describe finding: _____

Inspector Classification: Level I ____ Level II ____ Level III ____

Inspection results conveyed to: Name _____

Dept. _____

Phone _____

APPENDIX C

POTENTIALLY REGULATED CHEMICALS

x	EPA Regulated Hazardous Waste
+	EPA Known Carcinogen
**	Persistent Bio-Accumulative Toxins (PBT's) PBT's are a class of toxins that accumulate in fatty tissue. Even low-exposure to PBT's are hazardous as the health effects develop and increase over time.

1,1,1 Trichloroethanex**

1,1,1 Trichloroethane is a chlorinated solvent that is non-flammable in liquid form but can explode when ignited in vapor form. It is a skin and mucous membrane irritant and can depress the central nervous system and respiratory track. Inhaling vapors can cause dizziness, suffocation and skin and eye burns. It is also an ozone depleting substance and is banned for use.

Acetate

Acetate is a colorless liquid or solid with a pungent, vinegar-like odor that is manufactured from petroleum for industrial use. Acetate can depress the central irritation to the eyes, dermatitis and skin ulcers.

Acetone x

Most commonly found in nail polish remover, it is also used as a solvent. Acetone is a clear liquid with a sweet, pungent odor. Chronic low exposures usually do not pose a high risk, but in high concentrations it can cause eye and mucous membrane irritation, headaches and dizziness. Ingestion brings about diabetes-like symptoms. Some people are allergic to acetone by skin contact and will develop dermatitis.

Aluminum

The most abundant metal in the earth's crust, aluminum does not dissolve readily in neutral water. Exposure to aluminum dust can lead to lung disease. Through ingestion, it can cause kidney damage. Although not yet proven, it is widely believed that aluminum is a factor in the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Ammonia x

Ammonia is a colorless gas, less dense than air, with a strong odor. At high concentrations, it can be explosive in the air. It is a skin, eye and respiratory tract irritant. Ingestion can cause corrosive effects to the mouth, throat and stomach. Inhaling concentrated ammonia fumes may be toxic and lead to asphyxiation. Direct eye contact with concentrated ammonia gas or liquid will cause immediate, serious, irreversible damage. Generally ammonia solutions are alkaline corrosives.

Antimony **

Antimony is a silvery-white metal that is often alloyed with other metals to form compounds. It is a highly acute toxic that causes skin rashes, eye conjunctivitis and gastrointestinal damage if ingested. Chronic exposure to antimony will result in respiratory and cardiovascular damage, such as shortness of breath and increased blood pressure.

Arsenic **x

Arsenic is a metallic-like substance that is processed to a white powder. Its toxicity depends on its form, with inorganic arsenic being more toxic than organic arsenic. Arsenic and selenium are antagonistic toxins; exposure to one reduces the adverse effects of the other. The most dangerous effects are lung cancer from

inhalation and skin cancer from ingestion. Poisoning can result from chronic, low-level exposures. Acute arsenic poisoning causes severe stomach damage and death.

Asbestos+

Asbestos is a NY State regulated waste (EPA Toxic Substances Control Act/ Clean Air Act NESHAPS [National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants]). Asbestos is a broad term applied to a group of naturally occurring fibrous compounds. The fibers are small, odorless and can be suspended in the air to travel long distances. The main route of exposure is inhalation and can cause lung and bowel cancer as well as non-cancerous lung diseases.

Barium Carbonate x

Barium is a silvery-white, shiny metal that burns in the air and reacts violently with water. Due to its high reactivity, it is often found as a compound. If barium is absorbed it can cause strong and prolonged muscle contractions, including the digestive tract and the heart. Barium chloride is the most toxic of the barium compounds.

Benzene +x

Benzene is a clear, highly volatile, colorless liquid that is widely distributed in air and water. Dangerous chemical reactions result when it is mixed with oxidizing agents such as chlorine, liquid oxygen and sodium peroxide. Exposure can lead to respiratory tract irritation, dermatitis and eye irritation. If benzene is aspirated into the lungs it can cause the lungs to hemorrhage. Acute exposure through ingestion or inhalation depresses the nervous system and can cause death. EPA classifies benzene as a known human carcinogen.

Cadmium+ **x

Cadmium is a soft, silvery metal that maintains its luster when exposed to the environment. At high concentrations, inhaled cadmium is associated with lung cancer. Chronic exposure to low-levels can lead to severe lung, heart, kidney and liver disease as well as skeletal weakening. Ingestion of food heavily contaminated with cadmium causes vomiting, diarrhea and occasionally shock.

Carbon Black

Carbon black is a powder that is nearly pure carbon, most often used in newspaper ink. There are no health hazards involved with inhaling or ingesting small amounts of carbon black. However, simultaneous exposure to aromatic hydrocarbons can lead to health problems. Studies have shown it causes cancer in rats.

Carbon Tetrachloride x

Carbon tetrachloride is a clear, colorless liquid with a sweet smell. It was removed from the consumer market once information about its toxicity was known. However, it is still present in industry. Adverse effects are seen through inhalation, ingestion or skin contact with the liver, kidneys and lungs most affected by overexposure. Inhalation of high doses can be fatal. Liquid carbon tetrachloride splashed in the eye causes painful but minimal damage. EPA considers carbon tetrachloride a probable human carcinogen. Although not yet proven, it is widely believed that pregnant women exposed to carbon tetrachloride vapors may risk damage to the fetus.

Chlorine x

Chlorine is greenish-yellow gas with a pungent smell. It is very reactive, combining with most elements to form compounds. In high concentrations, chlorine is a strong irritant to mucous membranes in the eyes, nose, throat and lungs. It can cause coughing, headaches and dizziness. Severe exposure can be fatal by causing the airways to close. Chlorine solutions may be alkaline corrosive.

Chloroformx**

Chloroform is a liquid solvent that smells and tastes sweet. It is not volatile and evaporates quickly. At very high doses, chloroform is a narcotic. Chronic exposure to high but not life-threatening levels can lead to fatigue, blurred vision, and liver and kidney damage. EPA considers chloroform a probable human carcinogen.

Chromiumx**

Chromium is a naturally occurring element in soil and volcanic dust. Exposure occurs from inhalation and ingestion. In small amounts, chromium is believed to be essential for a proper diet. However, there are various types of chromium and some are known carcinogens.

Cobalt

Cobalt is a shiny, gray metal that occurs in nature. Everyone is exposed to cobalt at low levels in the air, water and food. It is not unhealthy in these small amounts, but high level exposure can cause asthma, pneumonia and vomiting. Cobalt has been shown to cause cancer in animals.

Creosote x

Creosote is a flammable, heavy, liquid with a sharp smell. Direct skin contact and exposure to vapors can cause burning, itching, discoloration and ulcers. Acute exposure can cause headaches, vomiting, respiratory difficulties and even death. EPA considers creosote a probable human carcinogen.

Cyanide x

Cyanide is often found as a compound and in vapor form, especially with hydrogen. It is toxic by inhalation and ingestion. Acute high-level exposure causes depression of the central nervous, respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Brief low-level exposure will cause changes in breathing and convulsions. People who are chronically exposed to cyanide can suffer deafness, vision loss and muscle damage.

Ethylene Glycol - NY State Regulated

Also known as ethylene alcohol, ethylene glycol is a clear, colorless liquid with a sweet taste. At room temperature, ethylene glycol is not a serious health threat, but when heated it produces harmful vapors. It causes no significant skin irritation but is extremely dangerous when swallowed. If the exposure is large enough, through inhalation or ingestion, convulsions and coma will occur.

Formaldehyde x

Formaldehyde is a colorless gas that has a pungent odor. It is a strong eye and respiratory track irritant. Acute exposure to formaldehyde vapors can cause abdominal pain, depression of the nervous system, convulsions and coma. The EPA considers formaldehyde a probable human carcinogen.

Hydrofluoric Acid x

Fluoride is a highly reactive, yellowish green gas. Hydrofluoric acid causes severe burns on contact, and will penetrate the skin to attack underlying bone calcium. It also may cause severe respiratory damage if inhaled and eye irritation.

Hydroquinone x

Hydroquinone is a white, crystalline phenol. Ingestion can lead to ringing in the ears, nausea, dizziness, difficulty breathing and other ailments. A large dose is lethal. Repeated skin contact with hydroquinone causes dermatitis. Chronic exposure can lead to discoloration of the eyelids and iris. It has been found to cause bladder cancer in animals. It is widely used in some photo processing chemicals.

Leadx**

Lead is a soft, grayish metal that is transported mainly through the atmosphere. Lead affects the nervous system, kidneys, reproductive system, and production of blood cells. Blood and the nervous system are the most often affected from exposure. Children and pregnant women have the greatest risk for lead poisoning.

Lithium x

Lithium is a soft, silvery-white metal that turns yellow when exposed to the air or moisture. It is flammable and can cause violent combustions. Lithium is toxic by inhalation and ingestion causing damage to the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracks. It is also corrosive to the eyes and skin.

Manganese

Manganese is an odorless, silvery, hard metal that when in dust or powder form is highly flammable. It is commonly found as a compound. Manganese causes irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and respiratory tract if inhaled for a short term. Chronic exposure can cause damage to the central nervous system with symptoms similar to Parkinson's disease.

Mercuryx**

Mercury is a heavy, silvery-white metal. It is the only metal that is in liquid form at room temperature. Inhaled mercury vapor causes damage to the nervous system, memory loss and emotional instability. Liquid mercury also affects the nervous system, especially in developing fetuses.

Methanol x

Methanol is a colorless liquid that explodes when exposed to an open flame. It is toxic by inhalation and skin absorption and can cause headaches, sleep disorders and optic nerve damage. If ingested, methanol can cause damage to the central nervous system.

Methylene Chloride (synonym: **Dichloromethane**) x

Methylene chloride is a colorless, volatile liquid that decomposes into carbon monoxide in the body. Once inhaled, it is readily absorbed inside the lungs where it is distributed throughout the body and crosses the blood-brain barrier. Absorption through ingestion and skin contact is much slower but can cause skin burns. Acute exposure can cause fatigue, nausea, and liver and nervous system damage. The EPA classifies methylene chloride as a probable human carcinogen.

Mica

Mica is an odorless, often transparent solid. There are no health hazards associated with acute, short-term exposure. However, chronic exposure can cause lung irritation and scarring.

N-hexane x

N-hexane is a flammable, colorless liquid with a mild gasoline-like odor. Inhalation of n-hexane can cause mild central nervous system damage and skin and mucous membrane irritation. Chronic exposure can lead to muscle weakness, blurred vision and headaches.

Nickel

Nickel is a hard, silvery metal. Some people are allergic to nickel and symptoms will occur through skin contact. Inhalation of nickel can also be harmful.

Nitric Acid x

Nitric acid is corrosive and poisonous. In vapor form it is a strong irritant to the mucous membranes of the eyes and the respiratory tract. It is also a skin irritant causing burns. It may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or even absorbed through the skin.

Pentachlorophenolx**

Pentachlorophenol is a colorless crystal that is extremely toxic by ingestion causing circulatory and heart failure which can cause death. Chronic exposure leads to damage of the respiratory tract, liver, blood, kidneys, eyes, nose and skin. EPA considers pentachlorophenol as a probable human carcinogen.

Phenol x

Phenol is a toxic chemical by all routes of exposure including dermal exposure. It is highly corrosive to the skin and a strong irritant to the eyes, nose, throat and tissue.

Seleniumx**

Selenium is a metalloid that is required in small amounts for human health, but in large quantities it can be toxic. Selenium has anticancer properties and can also reduce the toxicity of cadmium and mercury. After a few hours exposure it can cause nausea, vomiting and diarrhea; acute poisoning of selenium is rare.

Silica

Silicon dioxide is one of the most common materials found in the earth's crust. It accounts for roughly sixty percent of the elements in clay. Through inhalation, it causes silicosis, a chronic, disabling disease of the lungs. It can also cause lung cancer.

Styrene x

Styrene is a colorless, oily liquid with a sweet odor. It is readily absorbed through all routes of exposure and tends to store in fatty tissues. Acute exposure causes eye and mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, and even death due to respiratory system paralysis.

Sulfuric Acid x

Sulfuric acid is an oily liquid that irritates and burns the skin. Upon contact with the eyes it can cause blindness. Inhaling sulfuric acid will irritate the lungs and, if the exposure is especially high, cause liquid to build up in the lungs. Chronic exposure can lead to bronchitis, emphysema and erosion of the teeth.

Toluene x

Toluene is flammable and may cause irritation of the skin, respiratory tract and eyes. It is also toxic by ingestion.

Trichlorethylene x

Trichlorethylene is a colorless, volatile, nonflammable liquid with a sweet odor. It is easily absorbed when inhaled and once it is in the bloodstream it is distributed throughout the body concentrating in the fat, kidneys, lungs and brain. It is a narcotic at high doses and produces headaches, dizziness and fatigue after inhalation. At extremely high concentrations, it can cause death. It is easily transferable to the fetus.

Turpentine

Turpentine is a colorless liquid with a strong odor. On contact it irritates the eyes. If turpentine is inhaled, coughing and wheezing will result. Chronic exposure to turpentine causes skin allergies and lung irritation.

Xylene x

Xylene is a flammable solvent. If inhaled it may cause headaches and nose and throat irritation. It is toxic by ingestion and can cause central nervous system depression. Contact can cause skin and eye irritation.

Zinc**

Zinc is a soft, bluish-white metal that combines with other metals to form alloys. Although it is required for human health at certain levels, over consumption may impair heart function. When heated, zinc oxide fumes are created that if inhaled can lead to metal fume fever.

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APPENDIX D

LIST OF ART MATERIALS SUPPLIERS

Note: This list is provided to assist you in locating vendors who carry art materials that are marketed as less toxic and, therefore, more “environmentally-friendly.” The list is not exhaustive and does not mean that other products are less preferable. There are many companies that simply choose not to label products as non-toxic for a variety of reasons.

Daniel Smith

P.O. Box 84268

Seattle, WA 98124-5568

Tel (800) 426-6740

Fax (206) 224-0404

Daniel Smith offers non-toxic paints, primers and other art supplies with an AP rating that have passed certified toxicity tests. Their website <http://www.danielsmith.com> has product information relating to general information (paints, colors, etc), with very little emphasis on toxicity.

More specific product information relating to toxicity can be found in their catalog.

Orders can be placed on-line or by calling 1-800-426-7923.

Kremer Pigments Inc.

228 Elizabeth Street

New York NY 10012

Tel: 1-800-995-5501 or (212) 219 2394

Fax: (212) 219 2395

Kremer Pigments offers raw art supplies and products that require mixing by a trained professional, this line of product is not intended generally for school use. Further information can be found at the web-site <http://www.kremer-pigmente.com>. Orders can be placed using the order form on the web site.

Hyatt's

910 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14202

(716) 884-8900 x637

(716) 884-3943

art@hyatts.com

The only non-toxic line of paints and primers that Hyatt's carries is Temptrapaint (poster paint).

Product Questions & Orders:

Customer Service Department: USA & Canada Toll-Free: Phone 1-800-234-9288 ext 301

Liquitex

Liquitex offers a student line of relatively non-toxic paints and art supplies intended for educational use.

Robert Anderson (888 4ACRYLIC X 7725) is the technical information specialist at Liquitex. He is a good resource for information on the toxicity of the paints and art supplies in The Basics Student line, and other Liquitex products.

Liquitex makes a companion paint for metals that is metal free. For example, a “cobalt blue hue” color is identical to the cobalt blue color as found with the metal cobalt blue. The “hue” on the end of the name indicates that it is metal free and non-toxic. This type of nomenclature is common throughout the Liquitex Basics Student Line for paints that have metals associated with them.

A list of retailers of Liquitex (including the Basics Student, Basics Matt Student, and Glossies Enamel Color lines) in New York is listed below. To find other retailers in New York or in other parts of the county, visit their site: <http://www.liquitex.com/products/retailers.cfm>

List of Retailers in New York that Sell Liquitex Products		
Ai Friedman 44 West 18th Street New York, NY 10011 212-243-9000	Irving Berlin 14 East 37th Street New York, NY 10016 212-532-3600	Pearl Paint 308 Canal Street New York, NY 10013 212-431-7932
Art Station 307 7th Ave New York, NY 10001 212-807-8000	Janoffs Type & Stationery 2870 Broadway/111st New York, NY 10025 212-866-5747	Plaza Artist Materials 173 Madison Avenue New York, NY 10016 212-689-2870
Arthur Brown 2 West 46th Street New York, NY 10036 212-575-5555	Joseph Fischl 1397 3rd Ave New York, NY 10021 212-288-0633	Sam Flax Corp 425 Park Ave At 55th Street New York, NY 10011 212-620-3000
Blaker & Kooby 1204 Madison Ave 88th Street New York, NY 10028 212-369-8308	Lee's Art Shop 220 West 57th Street New York, NY 10019 212-247-0110	Sam Flax Corp 12 West 20th Street New York, NY 10022 212-620-3000
Columbia Omni Corp 14 West 33rd Street New York, NY 10001 212-279-6161	New York Central Supply 62 Third Avenue @11th Street New York, NY 10003 212--47-7705	The Art Store 1 - 5 Bond Street New York, NY 10012 212-533-2444
Empire Artist Materials 851 Lexington Avenue New York, NY 10021 212-737-5002	New York Central Supply - Warehouse 130 East 12th Street New York, NY 10003 212-477-0400	
Exec. Accessories DBA Arts & Letter 21 West 38th Street New York, NY 10017 212-687-5841	Pearl @ School of Visual Arts 207 East 23rd Street New York, NY 10010 212--59-2179	

Golden Artist Colors, Inc.

188 Bell Road
New Berlin, NY 13411-9527 USA
607-847-6154
800-959-6543
Fax: 607-847-6767
Goldenart@Goldenpaints.Com
www.Goldenpaints.Com

Golden Artist Colors, Inc. offers a line of heavy body paints and glazes that they sell for educational purposes. There are MSDS's available for all the colors upon request.

You can order a catalogue packet complete with complete information on their products. On-line pricing and ordering is not available through the website; pricing and ordering information can only be obtained through the catalog.

Gamblin Artists Colors Co.

P. O. Box 625
Portland, OR 97207 USA
Telephone: 503.235.1945
Fax: 503.235.1946
E-mail: gamblin@gamblincolors.com
Web-site: <http://www.gamblincolors.com>

Gamblin Artist Colors primarily sells oil-based paints for fine arts and oil painting mediums. Gamblin sells artist grade oils, varnishes, solvents, art sketching oils, and etching inks targeted more for the professional artist than for educational purposes. A list of stores that sell Gamblin products is available via the internet: <http://www.gamblincolors.com/stores.html>.

Dick Blick Art Materials

P.O. Box 1267
Galesburg, IL 61402-1267
E-mail info@dickblick.com
Phone (800) 828-4548
Fax (800) 621-8293
Customer Service (800) 723-2787
Product Info (800) 933-2542
International (309) 343-6181

Dick Blick offers a line of art supplies called Grumbacher Academy Acrylics that is ideal for the art student, offering near professional quality at a uniform and affordable price.

All 24 colors are certified AP Non-Toxic by the Art and Creative Materials Institute.

Dick Blick stores are located in Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. There are no stores located in New York. In addition, Grumbacher Acrylic's can be ordered through the Dick Blick website (www.dickblick.com). Please see attached for pricing information.

Windsor and Newton

<http://www.winsornewton.com/index2.php>

Windsor and Newton sells art supplies targeted for the professional artist, not typically intended for educational use.

Binney and Smith

Corporate Headquarters
1100 Church Lane
Easton, Pennsylvania 18044-0431
Phone: (610) 253-6271
Fax: (610) 250-5768

<http://www.binney-smith.com/>

Portfolio Series, one of Binney & Smith's newest brands, is designed to help future art professionals (students and amateur artists) who are developing their portfolios learn the basics of working with different mediums.

Portfolio Series products offer high performance, color excellence, ease of use and safety and were designed specifically with older students in mind. The line includes drawing and coloring pencils, oil pastels and acrylic paints. Students and teachers appreciate this line of high quality products from a name that has been trusted for years: Crayola®. The Portfolio Series can be ordered through the website: <http://www.crayola.com/store/search.cfm?&DID=6&search=portfolio%20series> Crayola® products can also be purchased on this website at the above address as well.

Note that in more detailed information about the Portfolio Series, there is no mention of non-toxic or AP Approval.