

Community Bibliographies From the Technology Transfer Center

Personal Care

Working Conditions and Health in Hairdressing Salons by Timo Leino et al, Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene, 1999

ABSTRACT The purpose of the study was to assess the working conditions in hairdressing salons and the influence of work factors on the workers' health. It included a survey of the hairdressing chemicals in use, the measurement of physical and chemical working conditions, and a self-administered questionnaire of the work environment and health of the worker.

Control of Ethyl Methacrylate Exposures During the Application of Artificial Fingernails by Amy Beasley Spencer; Cheryl Fairfield Estill; Jane B. McCammon; R. Leroy Mickelsen; Ova E. Johnston, 1997

KEYWORDS Nail salons; worker safety; ethyl methacrylate; occupational exposure

Controlling Chemical Hazards in the Nail Salon Industry by Amy Beasley Spencer; Cheryl Fairfield Estill; Jane B. McCammon; Ova E. Johnston, 1997

KEYWORDS Nail salons; worker safety; ethyl methacrylate; occupational exposure; asthma

Pollution Prevention Plan for a Hair Salon by E. Harriman; H. Berhanu; T. Mercado, 1997

KEYWORDS Personal services; worker safety; beauty salons; hair spray; hair coloring; hair salons

To Better Control My Exposures, Can I Build a Vented Table in My Salon?, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH fact sheet)

ABSTRACT If you wish to construct your own manicure table or have someone modify a table by using the general modified ventilated table design, there are many considerations, some of which are listed in this fact sheet

Worker Exposures to Dusts and Vapors in Nail Salons, MA Department of Public Health, 1997

ABSTRACT Artificial fingernails, also known as sculptured nails have become increasingly popular since the 1970's. At the cost of enhancing customer appearances, nail technicians, cosmetologists, and manicurists could be paying the price with their health. Toxic vapors from the chemicals used to construct the artificial nails and dusts from motorized and manual filing can cause health problems including occupational asthma.

1001 Chemicals in Everyday Products, 1994

KEYWORDS Chemicals; food preservatives; pesticides; fragrances; colorants; beauty products; garden; detergents; antiseptics

Healthy Hair Styling: A Guide for Professional Hairstylists to Protect Their Health on the Job and Reduce Use of Toxic Chemicals in the Shop, Alaska Health Project, 1993

KEYWORDS Personal services; worker safety; beauty salons; hair spray; hair coloring

Health Hazard Evaluation Report HETA 90-048-2253, by D. Almaguer et al, 1992

ABSTRACT In response to a request from the owner/operator of the Haute Nails Salon, Norman, OK, an evaluation was undertaken of possible chemical exposures from the use of nail sculpturing products.

Health Hazard Evaluation Report HETA (Salon), by D. Almaguer et al, 1992

ABSTRACT In response to a request from the owner/operator of the Jags Beauty Salon, Norman, OK, an evaluation was undertaken of possible chemical exposures from the use of hair care products.

Use of Hair Coloring Products and the Risk of Lymphoma, Multiple Myeloma, and Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia by Shelia Hoar Zahm et al, American Journal of Public Health, July 1992

ABSTRACT Hair coloring products are widely used and contain components that are mutagenic and carcinogenic. An association between occupational exposure to hair coloring products and hematopoietic cancers has been reported, but the risk for these cancers among users has not been carefully evaluated.

The use of hair coloring products appears to increase the risk of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma. Multiple myeloma and Hodgkin's disease were also associated, although based on far fewer subjects. If these results represent a causal association, use of hair coloring products would account for 35% of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma cases in exposed women and 20% of all women.

Waste Reduction Audit Report: Hairstyling Shop, Alaska Waste Reduction Assistance Program, 1992

KEYWORDS Personal services; pollution prevention; beauty salons; hair coloring; hair spray

Exposure of Acrylic Fingernail Sculptors to Organic Vapors and Methacrylate Dusts by David Hiipakka and Behzad Samimi, American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal, 1987

ABSTRACT Personal and area samples for organic vapors and polymethacrylate dust were collected in six different sculptured nail salons. Self-administered symptom questionnaires were completed by 20 female nail sculptors and 20 matched controls. Mean time-weighted average concentrations (TWACs) of ethyl methacrylate, isopropyl alcohol, butyl acetate and toluene in 17 personal organic vapors samples collected in these establishments were 4.5, 15.6, 0.4, and 0.8 respectively. The mean TWACs of polymethacrylate dust in 16 personal samples were 0.9 mg/m³ and 1.4 mg/m³ for respirable dust and total dust, respectively. The only statistically significant ($p < .05$) health effect noted among sculptors was throat irritation. Also, nose and skin irritation, drowsiness, dizzy spells and trembling of the hands were reported consistently more often by sculptors than the control group; however, the difference was not statistically significant.

Quantitative Evaluation of Manicurists Exposure to Methyl, Ethyl and Isobutyl Methacrylate During Production of Synthetic Fingernails by John R. Froines and David H. Garabrant, Applied Industrial Hygiene, July 1986

ABSTRACT Manicurist exposure to methyl, ethyl, and isobutyl methacrylate during preparation of artificial fingernails was measured. The 8-hour time-weighted average exposures were 5.3, 7.3, and 1.6 ppm, respectively. The exposures measured during actual intermediate use of the methacrylates were 20.3, 13.4, and 6.2 ppm, respectively. Anecdotal information from manicurists revealed complaints of headache, nausea, respiratory distress, and loss of appetite at these levels.

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