Objective: The literature documents and supports the fact that many art supplies contain toxic substances which are considered harmful to the health of artists, teachers, and students. The goal of this study is to investigate printmaking students awareness of hazardous printmaking materials.

Methods: A questionnaire consists of seven questions was mailed to a 130 students from non-toxic printmaking programs, and 130 students from traditional printmaking programs in 10 liberal arts colleges and universities in the United States and Canada (5 universities for the safe printmaking program, and 5 for the traditional program). A total of 189 printmaking students responded to the survey instrument. The questionnaire sought information on demographic characteristics of respondents, and the awareness of students of the hazardous nature of printmaking materials. Information collected from the questionnaire was coded for the purpose of entering it into a computer for statistical analysis (SPSS Program).

Results: It was found that printmaking students in both programs were moderately aware of the toxic nature of printmaking materials, but the t-test analysis showed non-toxic printmaking students were more aware than traditional printmaking students. Conclusion: This study pointed to the importance of increasing awareness of students to art materials in the traditional program.
Printmaking is the process of creating artworks by printing, normally on paper. Printmaking normally covers only the process of creating prints that have an element of originality, rather than just being a photographic reproduction of a painting. Except in the case of monotyping, the process is capable of producing multiples of the same piece, which is called a print. Each print produced is not considered a "copy" but rather is considered an "original". This is because typically each print varies to
This study investigated printmaking instructor awareness of hazardous printmaking materials. A questionnaire was designed for printmaking instructors and was mailed to 20 instructors from the non-toxic printmaking programs and 20 instructors from traditional printmaking programs. A total of 23 printmaking instructors responded to the survey instrument. It was found that all printmaking instructors in both traditional and non-toxic programs were highly aware of the health effects of toxic printmaking materials and the T-test analysis indicated no significant difference in the awareness between instructors in either program. This indicated that much emphasis was put on awareness of the hazards of art materials in all types of art programs among instructors. Testing the Awareness of Hazardous Nature of Printmaking Materials among Printmaking Instructors in Traditional and Non-toxic Printmaking Programs. Published: 1 February 2005. Create a SciFeed alert for new publications. With following keyword. hazardous nature. Printmaking Programs. Printmaking Instructors. Toxic Printmaking. Testing the Awareness. By following author. Advanced options.