FIGURE 7.1 Material safety data sheets (MSDS), now called Safety Data Sheets (SDS), should be readily available for use by anyone in the area who may come into contact with hazardous materials.

FIGURE 7.2 A tag is placed on the electrical switch or control to a piece of equipment that is being worked on to warn others not to turn it on.
FIGURE 7.3 All brakes should be moistened with water or solvents to help prevent brake dust from becoming airborne.

FIGURE 7.4 A typical aboveground oil storage tank.

FIGURE 7.5 Washing hands and removing jewelry are two important safety habits all service technicians should practice.
FIGURE 7.6 Typical fireproof flammable storage cabinet.

FIGURE 7.7 Using a water-based cleaning system helps reduce the hazards from using strong chemicals.

FIGURE 7.8 Used antifreeze coolant should be kept separate and stored in a leakproof container until it can be recycled or disposed of according to federal, state, and local laws. Note that the storage barrel is placed inside another container to catch any coolant that may spill out of the inside barrel.
FIGURE 7.9 This red gasoline container holds about 30 gallons of gasoline and is used to fill vehicles used for training.

FIGURE 7.10 Air conditioning refrigerant oil must be kept separated from other oils because it contains traces of refrigerant and must be treated as hazardous waste.

CHART 7.1 Typical wastes generated at auto repair shops and typical category (hazardous or nonhazardous) by disposal method.
FIGURE 7.11 Placard near driver's door, including what devices in the vehicle contain mercury.

FIGURE 7.12 The OSHA global hazardous materials labels.