FIGURE 2.1 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 2.2 Tags identify that the power has been removed and service work is being done.
FIGURE 2.3 All brakes should be moistened with water or solvent to help prevent brake dust from becoming airborne.

FIGURE 2.4 A typical aboveground oil storage tank.

FIGURE 2.5 Washing hands and removing jewelry are two important safety habits all service technicians should practice.
FIGURE 2.6 Typical fireproof flammable storage cabinet.

FIGURE 2.7 Using a water-based cleaning system helps reduce the hazards from using strong chemicals.

FIGURE 2.8 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 2.9 This red gasoline container holds about 30 gallons of gasoline and is used to fill vehicles used for training.

FIGURE 2.10 Air-conditioning refrigerant oil must be kept separated from other oils because it contains refrigerant and must be treated as hazardous waste.

FIGURE 2.11 Placard near driver’s door, including "what devices in the vehicle contain mercury?"
FIGURE 2.12 The OSHA global hazardous materials labels.