

OXY-KLENZA

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Jul-26-2010
XCC293SC

Hazard Alert Code: HIGH

CHEMWATCH 24-1001
Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

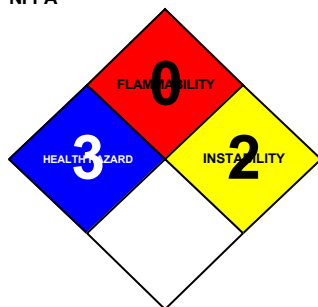
PRODUCT NAME

OXY-KLENZA

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Company: Dry- Treat Inc

Address:

1104 Philadelphia Pike

Wilmington

DE, 19809

United States of America

Telephone: +1 866 667 5119

Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211

Emergency Tel: **Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585**

Emergency Tel: **CHEM- TEL (800) 255- 3924**

Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Company: Dry- Treat Pty Ltd

Address:

220 Pacific Highway

Crows Nest

NSW, 2065

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211

Telephone: 1800 675 119

Emergency Tel: **Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585**

Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Company: Dry- Treat Ltd

Address:

3 North Street

Oatby

Leicester, LE2 5AH

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland

Telephone: 0800 0964 760

Telephone: +61 2 9954 3211

Emergency Tel: **Outside USA +1 (813) 248 0585**

Emergency Tel: **+61 2 9954 3211**

Fax: +61 2 9954 3162

Email: chemwatch@chemwatch.net

PRODUCT USE

Stone, tile and paver cleaner.

SYNONYMS

cleaner

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

continued...

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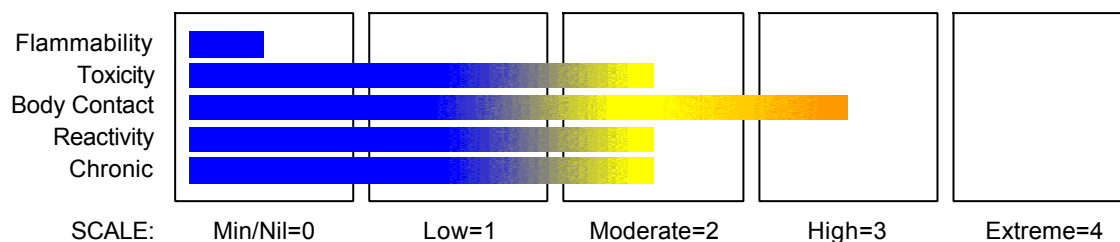
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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

- Harmful if swallowed.
- Irritating to skin.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

GHS Hazard Phrases

- May cause respiratory irritation
- Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Harmful if swallowed
- Causes skin irritation
- Causes skin irritation
- Causes serious eye damage

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
sodium percarbonate	4452-58-8	30-60
sodium metasilicate	1344-09-8	1-10
ingredients determined not to be hazardous		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
 - Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
 - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
 - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury.
- * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- * Gastric lavage should not be used.
- Supportive care involves the following:
- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.34-1.51
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), silicon dioxide (SiO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).
Breathing apparatus.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- DO NOT touch the spill material.
- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
 - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
 - Recover product wherever possible.
 - IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
 - IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
 - ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
 - DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
 - DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
 - Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
 - When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
 - Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
 - Avoid physical damage to containers.
 - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
 - Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
 - Use good occupational work practice.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
 - Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
- Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.
- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
 - In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.
- DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Material is hygroscopic, i.e. absorbs moisture from the air. Keep containers well sealed in storage.
 - Store in original containers.
 - Keep containers securely sealed.
 - Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
 - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
 - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
 - Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations
- For major quantities:
- Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams).
 - Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	sodium percarbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						(n)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	sodium percarbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium percarbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)		5						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium percarbonate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5						
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	sodium percarbonate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10						See Appendi xB current
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Tremolite, asbestiform; see 1910.1001)		0.1						TLV/BEI Book (STEL (Excurs ion limit)(as average d over a samplin g period of 30 minutes)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Talc (containing asbestos); use asbestos limit; see 29 CFR 1910.1001)		0.1						See Table Z- 3; (STEL (Excurs ion limit)(as average d over a samplin g period of 30 minutes)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silic))		[3]						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Tremolite, asbestiforms (see 29 CFR 1910.1001))							0.1	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, respirable dust)		3						
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Mica, respirable dust)		3						
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) - Soapstone, total dust)		6						
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Mica - Respirable fraction)		3		6				
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Tremolite)							0.1	R 325.513 11 et seq, Asbestos for General Industry
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Talc (containing no asbestos), respirable dust)		2						

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	sodium metasilicate (Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica) Soapstone, total dust)		6						

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluoroelastomer
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Mixes with water.
Alkaline.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°F)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not Applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not Applicable	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.34- 1.51
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

APPEARANCE

Powder with a characteristic odour; mixes with water.

Material	Value
SODIUM PERCARBONATE:	
log Kow	- 1.36

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- In presence of moisture, the material is corrosive to aluminium, zinc and tin producing highly flammable hydrogen gas.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
- Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
- Avoid contact with copper, aluminium and their alloys.
- Protect from light.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

OXY-KLENZA

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

continued...

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
- Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

sodium percarbonate (CAS: 4452-58-8,15630-89-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;
 "US NFPA 1 Annex B Typical Oxidizers"

sodium metasilicate (CAS: 1344-09-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe, with qualifications", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List", "US Food Additive Database", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

No data for Oxy-klenza (CW: 24-1001)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION**LIMITED EVIDENCE**

#Regulations for ingredients

#sodium percarbonate (CAS: 4452-58-8, 15630-89-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

" US NFPA 1 Annex B Typical Oxidizers"

#sodium metasilicate (CAS: 1344-09-8) is found on the following regulatory lists;

" Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", " Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", " GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", " IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", " IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", " International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", " OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", " US Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Cosmetic ingredients found safe, with qualifications", " US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", " US EPA High Production Volume Chemicals Additional List", " US Food Additive Database", " US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

#No data for Oxy- klenza (CW: 24- 1001)

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
sodium percarbonate	4452-58-8, 15630-89-4

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

■ For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following U.S. Regulations and Standards:

OSHA Standards - 29 CFR:

1910.132 - Personal Protective Equipment - General requirements

1910.133 - Eye and face protection

1910.134 - Respiratory Protection

1910.136 - Occupational foot protection

1910.138 - Hand Protection

Eye and face protection - ANSI Z87.1

Foot protection - ANSI Z41

Respirators must be NIOSH approved.

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