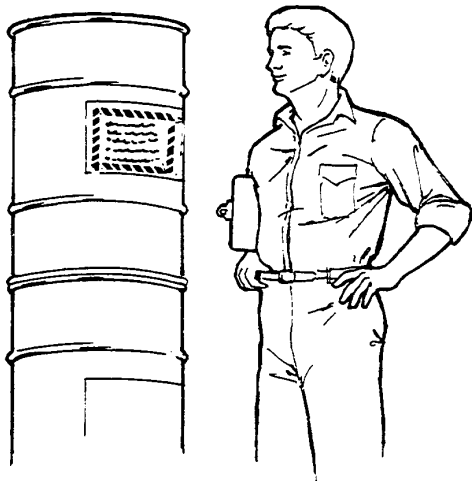


**W O R K P L A C E
H A Z A R D O U S
M A T E R I A L S
I N F O R M A T I O N
S Y S T E M A N D Y O U
T R A I N I N G P R O G R A M
W O R K B O O K**

Employee Name: _____

WHMIS And You?



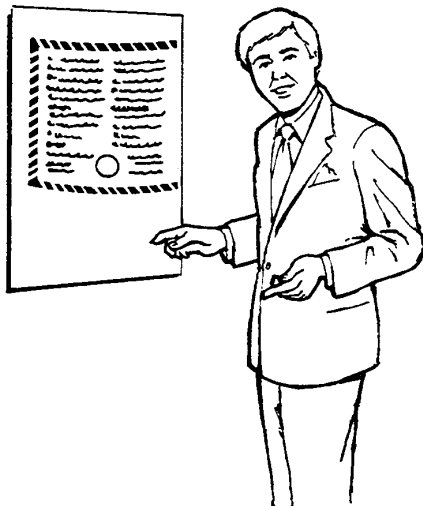
Chemical products have become a part of everyday life. We use them in our homes and at our jobs - sometimes without knowing how to use them correctly or what to do if an accident occurs.

You may be exposed to many chemicals at your job. Some of those chemicals could be hazardous, and you should know about them.

The government has implemented a law called Bill C-70 and Controlled Products Regulations to help employers identify hazardous chemicals in the workplace and inform employees of those hazards.



Your employer should have a written training program that includes:



- A file of information with MSDS on all Controlled Products that you work with.
- A list of all the chemicals used at your workplace.
- A system for workplace labelling of bottles, pails, drums, bags, boxes and other containers that hold Controlled Products.
- An employee training program that helps you become familiar with hazardous chemicals and how to use them more safely.

Let's look at the WHMIS And You Training Program in a little more detail.

While every effort has been made to ensure that information and recommendations contained in this publication represent the best current opinion on the subject, no guarantee, warranty or representation is made by ECOLAB Ltd. As to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any representation contained in this publication. ECOLAB Ltd. assumes no responsibility therewith. Information presented has been compiled from various sources believed to be reliable; however, it cannot be assumed that all acceptable safety measures are contained in this publication or that additional measures may not be required under particular or exceptional circumstances.

The Hazardous Chemical File

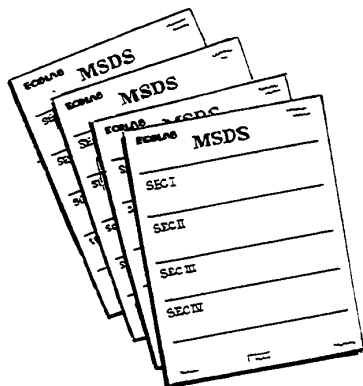
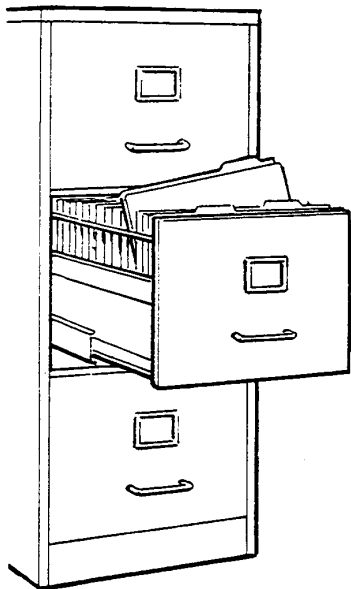
Your employer's file of information must include A List Of Controlled Products and should include a list of all other chemical products used in each work area.

Your employer must have an MSDS for all Controlled Products and should have one for all non-controlled products.

An MSDS is an information sheet from the supplier that contains scientific data and safety information about the product.

You can use an MSDS to determine:

- The name and purpose of a product, as well as its manufacturer or supplier.
- Information regarding the hazardous ingredients in a product.
- The physical data relating to a product.
- Fire and explosion information about a product.
- Reactivity data relating to a product.
- The potential health and physical hazards of a product.
- What precautions to take while handling a product.
- How to properly store, clean up or dispose of a product.
- What first aid and emergency action to take if an accident occurs.
- The preparation information, including the MSDS date.



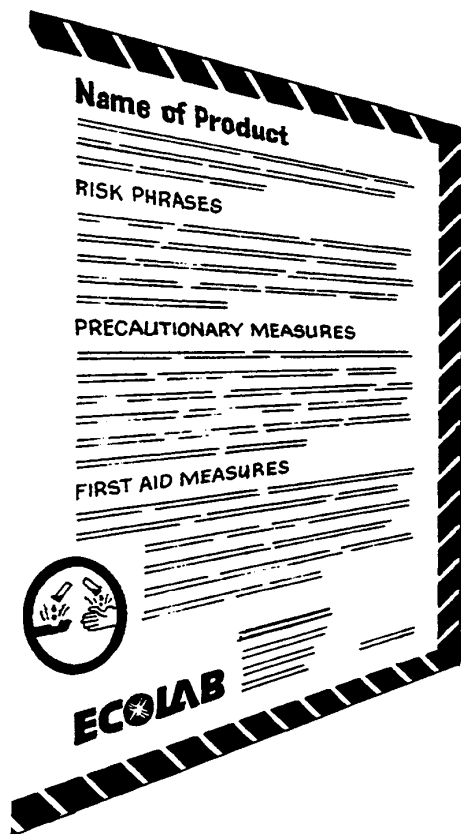
Your company's written WHMIS And You Training Program including the list of hazardous products and the MSDS file, is available for you to look through before handling Controlled Products.

Your supervisor can tell you where the chemical list and the MSDS file for your work area are kept. Write the location here:



The Labelling System

Labels are very important when it comes to chemical safety in the workplace. Workers should first check the label for all chemical products to ensure that the products are used correctly and potential hazards are appropriately noted.



Supplier Labels

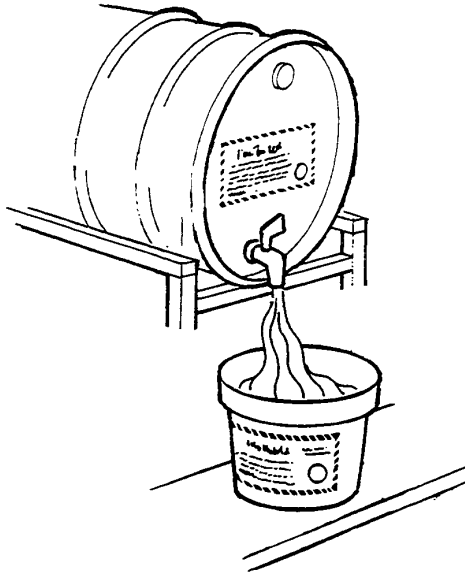
The Controlled Product label must be within a hatched border that contrasts with the background. It must be in English and French and has to consist of the following information:

- **Product Identifier:** This is a brand name, code name, generic name or trade name. The name must be identical to the name on the MSDS for this product.
- **Supplier Identifier:** This is the name of the supplier of the Controlled Product (ECOLAB).
- **Hazard Symbols:** This symbol must correspond with the class of hazard of the product.
- **Risk Phrases:** These phrases must be appropriate to the hazard of the Controlled Product.
- **Precautionary Measures:** These are measures to be followed when handling, using or being exposed to the product.
- **First Aid Measures:** These are measures to be taken in case of exposure to the Controlled Product.
- **Statement that an MSDS is available.**

Take time to read the label of every product you use - before you use it.

The Labelling System (continued)

As part of the WHMIS program, your employer has developed a system for making sure that all containers are properly labelled.



Workplace Label: Label prepared for in-house use.

When you transfer products from the large shipping containers (drum, pails or bottles) into smaller containers, you must label each new container with the workplace label, which will contain the following information:

- Product Identifier
- Safe Handling Information
- A statement that MSDS is available.



You can help by being on the lookout for unlabelled containers and by making sure that all products you work with are labelled, including spray bottles.



If you notice a container that has a damaged or hard-to-read label, get a new label for it.

You can get the information you need for making a new label from the original package label or from the product's MSDS.

Be sure that all containers have proper labels on them.

Note here the important details of your workplace labelling system.



The Employee Training Program

Your employer will provide the WHMIS And You Training Program to all employees who are or could be exposed to Controlled Products.

You should receive additional training when new Controlled Products come into the workplace or if you use hazardous products to do a job that is not part of your normal routine, or if you get transferred to a new position.

New employees will receive training when they are hired. Other training, such as annual refresher training, may also be required.



The WHMIS And You Training Program will help you:

- Identify the presence of Controlled Products in your workplace.
- Know how to protect yourself from injury.
- Understand and use the labelling system.
- Know where to find and how to use Material Safety Data Sheets.



This program is part of a training program that your employer has chosen for you and your co-workers.

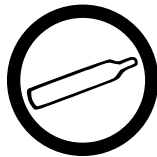
Chemical safety is important - on and off the job.

What is a Controlled Product?

A chemical is classified as a Controlled Product if it is a health hazard or a physical hazard.

Health Hazard

Health hazards can range from mild skin irritation or rash to severe chemical burns or cancer. A chemical is a Controlled Product if it falls under one of these classes:



Class A



Class B



Class C



Class D



Class D



Class D



Class E



Class F

Class A - Compressed gas

Class B - Flammable and combustible material

Class C - Oxidizing material

Class D - Poisonous and infectious material

1. Materials causing immediate and serious toxic effects

2. Materials causing other toxic effects

3. Biohazardous infectious material

Class E - Corrosive material

Class F - Dangerously reactive material

Examples of familiar products that are a potential health hazard are CIP (Clean in Place) cleaners, which may be corrosive, and floor cleaners, which may be irritants.

Physical Hazard

Some products can also present physical hazards such as causing fires, explosions or chemical reactions. For example, gasoline can catch fire easily and aerosol cans will explode when heated.

What Information does an MSDS have?

Every MSDS is divided into sections of information. The order of information will differ with each supplier, but knowing what each section contains will help you find important information when you need it.

Production information: Product identifier (name of the product) and product use. Manufacturer's name and address, telephone number, emergency telephone number.

Hazardous components: A chemical component is considered hazardous if it meets the WHMIS criteria for a controlled product.

Physical data: Certain physical properties that will help the user to choose proper handling and emergency procedures. (Information such as appearance, odour, pH, boiling point, etc.).

Fire and explosion data: Fire and explosion hazard. Special fire fighting guidance and explosion warning.

Reactivity data: Describes the stability of the material's condition that could cause a dangerous reaction, also identifies other chemicals that are incompatible.

Health hazard data: Describes the acute and chronic health hazards and symptoms that can result from eye or skin contact, swallowing or inhaling the product.

First aid: Gives emergency instructions for each likely route of exposure.

Special protection information and spill or leak procedure: Identifies protective equipment needed to handle the product to minimize any potential hazards. Contains instructions on how to handle spills or leaks or how to dispose of unusable or unwanted products.

Preparation information: Name and phone number of the group, department, or party responsible for preparation of the MSDS.

Note: You will see many different formats and layouts of the MSDS sheets but above categories of information will always appear on them.

What Are Some Basic Characteristics Of Chemicals?

Acids and Bases



Many chemicals can be classified as either an acid or a base. Bases are also called caustics or alkalis.

The pH scale indicates the strength of acids and bases.

pH measurement uses a scale of 0 to 14. A strong acid would have a pH of 2 or less, and a strong base would have a pH of 12 or above.

The range between each pH number is very wide. For example, a chemical that has a pH of 13 is 1,000 times more caustic than one with a pH of 10.

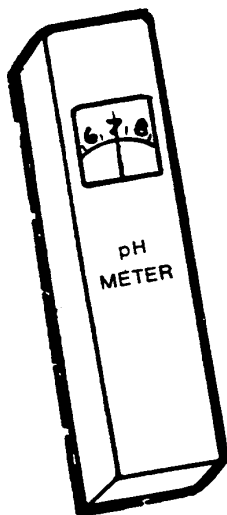
Clean, fresh water falls in the middle of the scale and usually has a pH between 6 and 8, which is neutral.

Many drain cleaners and heavy-duty degreasers have a pH near 14, which means they are strong caustics.

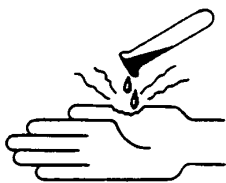
Many lime removers are strong acids with a pH near 1.

Strong acids and bases can be very hazardous. They can irritate or severely burn skin, eyes, lungs, airways, and internal organs.

Never mix acid and alkaline products together because doing so can cause violent and dangerous chemical reactions.



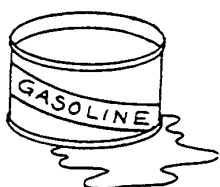
Corrosives



A product that contains corrosive chemicals can give you severe chemical burns and cause permanent damage if it touches you. Examples are heavy-duty oven cleaners, warewash machine detergents, and laundry-bleach.

Always use the protective equipment and clothing recommended on the label when working with corrosive products.

Flammables and Combustibles



Flammable or combustible products can catch fire easily and burn quickly. Many aerosol products are flammable.

Store flammable and combustible products away from heat, sparks, flames, oxidizers or any source of ignition (see below). Follow the label or MSDS directions for proper handling and storage.

Reactives



Reactive chemicals cause chemical changes when mixed with certain substances. For example, mixing an acid cleaner with bleach produces extremely poisonous gas.

Never mix any of the products you use with anything but water.

Oxidizers

Oxidizers can react violently with combustible materials causing splattering of chemicals, explosions, or fires.

Oxidizers must be handled and stored away from flammable and combustible materials. Follow label and MSDS directions for proper handling and storage.



How To Mix Hazardous Chemicals

NEVER mix chemicals unless you're trained to do so and you know how they will react.

FOLLOW the old and golden rule; always add the chemical to water slowly to avoid splattering and always follow instructions on the label.

USE the least dangerous chemicals when possible.

VENTILATE the area thoroughly. Never rely solely on your sense of smell to warn you of a danger from chemical exposure. Harmful vapours can be odourless.



How To Protect Yourself When Handling Chemicals

Wear protective clothing that is adequate for the job and always wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Read MSDS first for the proper set of protective equipment. You may need one or all of the following:

1. Safety glasses with side shields, chemical goggles, face shield or mask.
2. Gloves and/or barrier creams.
3. An approved respirator that fits and is designed for the intended purpose. Follow manufacturer's instructions for care and maintenance.



How Does Your Body Become Exposed to Chemical Hazards?



Let's look at the three basic ways your body can be exposed to chemicals and how you can reduce the possibility of exposure.

Skin or Eye Contact

When hazardous chemicals or their solutions are splashed or spilled onto skin or into eyes they can cause irritation, rash, dry, cracked skin, burning eyes and, in some cases, severe or permanent damage.

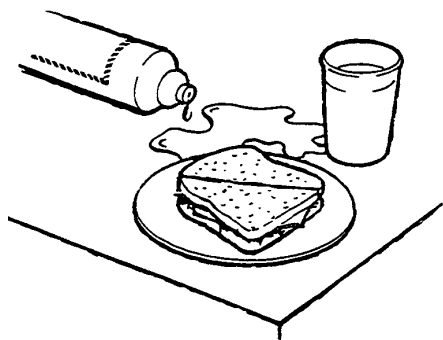
Here are some suggestions for reducing the possibility of chemical exposure to your skin and eyes:

Safety Suggestions

- Know and follow directions, cautions, and first aid procedures on the product's label and MSDS.
- Handle liquids and powders carefully to prevent splashes and spills.
- Wear splashproof goggles, glasses or a faceshield and a protective apron whenever splashing is possible.
- Hold spray bottles far enough from surfaces to prevent "sprayback" from contacting skin and eyes.
- Wear protective gloves when hands and arms could be exposed. (Paper and lightweight plastic gloves will not protect your skin from chemical hazards.)
- Flush contaminated eyes immediately with plenty of cool running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing for at least 15 minutes, holding eyelids apart to ensure thorough rinsing.
- Flushing contaminated skin immediately with plenty of cool running water for at least 15 minutes.
- Obtain appropriate medical attention.

Swallowing

Chemicals can enter your body if you eat contaminated food, smoke while handling chemical products, or accidentally drink a solution.

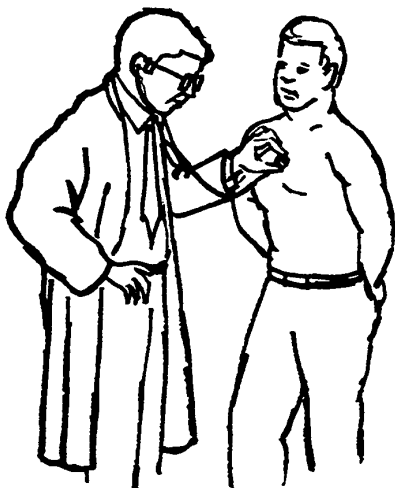


Hazardous chemicals that have been swallowed can severely irritate or injure you internally, cause medical problems, and in some cases, even cause death.

Follow the suggestions below to help reduce the possibility of accidental swallowing:

Safety Suggestions

- Know and follow directions, cautions, and first aid procedures on the product's label and MSDS.
- Put products into approved, labelled containers only. Never put a product into a paper cup or other food container. Someone could mistake it for a beverage or food.
- Wash your hands after working with chemical products and before eating or smoking.
- Do not eat or smoke where chemical products are being used.
- Follow label or MSDS first aid and emergency procedures for the product that has been swallowed, and call your poison control centre or emergency medical facility immediately.
- A first aid procedure that is right for one product may cause more damage if used for a different kind of product.



Inhalation

Breathing in dust particles, fumes, mists, or vapours from a hazardous product can irritate or burn your nose, throat, and air passages.

The following suggestions can help reduce the amount of chemicals you breathe in:

Safety Suggestions

- Know and follow directions, cautions, and first aid procedures on the product's label and MSDS.
- Ventilate your work area by using exhaust fans and other "air moving" equipment.
- Replace the cap or cover immediately after using a product.
- Read the MSDS for special instructions, and check with your supervisor about respirators when working in poorly ventilated or confined areas.
- Pour powders slowly and carefully to prevent powder dust from forming.
- Leave the area and notify your supervisor if you smell any unusual or strong odours.
- Occasionally someone might be overcome by chemical fumes, vapours, or dust particles. If so, move them to fresh air immediately, using appropriate breathing protection for yourself. Call for emergency medical assistance.

How Does Your Body React to Chemical Exposure?



Your body can usually heal itself from small infrequent exposures to hazardous chemicals. Some chemicals, however, can have harmful effects even with very little exposure. Continual or severe exposure to some chemicals can cause permanent damage if not properly treated.

Exposure to harmful chemicals can cause either acute or chronic effects.

Acute effects develop rapidly, usually from brief exposure. Severe burns from a corrosive chemical would be an example.

Chronic effects are symptoms that develop slowly, usually over a long period of time. For example, emphysema can develop from long term cigarette smoking.

How your body handles exposure to a chemical depends on:

- What kind of chemical it is and how your body normally reacts to that kind of chemical (allergies, etc.)
- How much you have been exposed to.
- How long you were exposed.



An MSDS will state safe exposure limits of a product or its hazardous ingredients.

If you can't find the information you need for a product, ask your supervisor for help.

Always check the label or MSDS to find out how you can reduce exposure - before you use a product.

How Can You Make Your Workplace Safe?

1. Know the chemical hazards in your work area before an accident occurs. You can find hazard information on ECOLAB container labels and on ECOLAB MSDS. Remember, your employer has a MSDS for each hazardous product.
2. Use the protective equipment and clothing recommended for each product. Your supervisor can show you where to find appropriate gloves, splashproof glasses or goggles, aprons, respirators, and other equipment.
3. Never mix products with anything but water. When you do mix a product with water, remember to add the product to the water and not the water to the product.
4. Always label new containers when transferring products. Use the labelling system established by your employer.
5. Know the proper clean-up procedures for chemical product spills. A spill should be cleaned up immediately so it won't be mistaken for plain water or cause a slip hazard. Refer to the MSDS for special clean-up information.
6. Properly dispose of unwanted chemical products. Rinse empty containers and then tightly recap them before disposing of them. See MSDS for more information.
7. Store products according to label or MSDS instructions. Some products should not be stored in hot or wet conditions, near fire or sparks, or near other types of products.
8. Use products for their intended purpose only. Using a product for a job that it wasn't made for could cause harm to you or to the equipment. Using institutional products at home may cause serious personal injury and damage home equipment.
9. Know where to find first aid and emergency information for the product you are using. A label or MSDS will have this information. First aid and emergency procedures may also be posted in your work area. Remember, first aid procedures can vary for different products.
10. Write one of your suggestions for making your workplace safer.



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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: GUARDIAN PLUS (918334-02)

Product Use: Dishwasher detergent

WHMIS Class: Class E - Corrosive Material

TDG Classification: Sodium hydroxide, solid; Class 8; UN1823; PG II

Manufacturer/Supplier: Ecolab Co.

Address: 5105 Tomken Road
Mississauga, ON, L4W 2X5

Telephone: (905) 238-0171

Emergency Phone: 1-800-328-0026

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>CAS#</u>	<u>Wt%</u>	<u>ACGIH-TLV</u>	<u>LC₅₀</u>	<u>LD₅₀</u>
Sodium tripolyphosphate	7758-29-4	10 - 30	Not available	Not available	3900 mg/kg oral, rat
Sodium carbonate	497-19-8	15 - 40	10 mg/m ³ TWA	400 mg/m ³ 4 h	4200 mg/kg oral, rat
Sodium dichloroisocyanurate dihydrate	51580-86-0	1 - 5	10 mg/m ³ TWA	>200 mg/L 4 h, rat	620 mg/kg oral, rat
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	15 - 40	2 mg/m ³ Ceiling	Not available	140 mg/kg oral, rat
2-Propenoic acid, telomer with sodium hydrogen sulfite, sodium salt	68479-09-4	1 - 5	Not available	Not available	Not available

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point (°C): Not applicable

Freezing Point (°C): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (mm Hg): Not applicable

Vapour Density (Air = 1): Not applicable

Solubility in Water: Appreciable

Physical State: Powder

Appearance; Odour: Blue speckled powder; slight chlorine

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): Not available

Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution: Not available

% Volatile (Wt %): Not available

Evaporation Rate (Ether = 1): Not applicable

pH (0.2%): 12.0 - 13.0

Viscosity: Not applicable

Odour Threshold (ppm): Not available

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flammability: Not flammable by WHMIS criteria.

Flash Point (°C, TCC): None **LEL:** Not applicable **UEL:** Not applicable

Hazardous Combustion Products: May include and are not limited to oxides of carbon, oxides of phosphorous, oxides of nitrogen, chlorine.

Autoignition Temperature (°C): Not applicable

Explosion Data - Sensitivity To Mechanical Impact: Not available

Explosion Data - Sensitivity To Static Discharge: Not available

Means of Extinction: Carbon dioxide for small fires, water spray.

Special Fire Hazards: Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Conditions for Chemical Instability: Stable.

Incompatible Materials: Acids, oxidizers, soft metals.

Reactivity, and Under What Conditions: Reacts vigorously with acids. Reacts with soft metals such as aluminum and zinc producing flammable hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: May include and are not limited to oxides of carbon, oxides of phosphorous, oxides of nitrogen, chlorine when heated to decomposition.

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SECTION VI - TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

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Route of Entry: Eye, Skin contact, Inhalation, Ingestion.

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

Eyes: Causes severe chemical burns. May cause blindness.

Skin: Causes severe chemical burns. Harmful contact may not cause immediate pain.

Inhalation: Damages airways and lungs, depending upon amount and duration of exposure. Effects vary from irritation to bronchitis or pneumonia. People with asthma or other lung problems may be more susceptible.

Ingestion: Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Causes chemical burns to mouth, throat and stomach.

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE:

Skin: Prolonged or repeated exposure to dilutions can cause drying, defatting and dermatitis.

Irritancy: Hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Respiratory Tract Sensitization: No data available.

Carcinogenicity: Non-hazardous by WHMIS criteria.

Teratogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproductive Effects: No data available.

Synergistic Materials: Not available.

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SECTION VII- PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

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Gloves: Impervious gloves. Confirm with reputable supplier first.

Eye Protection: Chemical splash goggles.

Respiratory Protection: Not normally required if good ventilation is maintained. Avoid breathing dusts.

Other Protective Equipment: As required by employer code.

Engineering Controls: General ventilation normally adequate.

Leak and Spill Procedure: Before attempting clean up, refer to hazard data given above. Use broom or dry vacuum to collect material for proper disposal without raising dust. Rinse area with water. Prevent large spills from entering sewers or waterways. Contact emergency services and supplier for advice.

Waste Disposal: Review federal, provincial, and local government requirements prior to disposal.

Storage and Handling Requirements: Keep out of reach of children. Store in a closed container away from incompatible materials. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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SECTION VIII - FIRST AID

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Eyes: Immediately flush with cool water. Remove contact lenses, if applicable, and continue flushing for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin: Brush away excess of dry material. Immediately flush with cool water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water then drink one or two glasses of water. Seek medical attention, poison control centre, or the Ecolab medical emergency number immediately. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious, is rapidly losing consciousness or is convulsing. FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION IN USA OR CANADA, CALL 1-800-328-0026. FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION WORLDWIDE, CALL 1-651-222-5352(USA).

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SECTION IX - PREPARATION INFORMATION

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Date: 2003/11/30

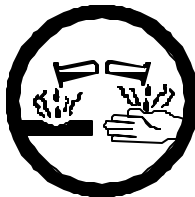
MSDS Prepared by: Technical Service

Telephone: (905) 238-0171

Disclaimer

Information for this material safety data sheet was obtained from sources considered technically accurate and reliable. While every effort has been made to ensure full disclosure of product hazards, in some cases data is not available and is so stated. Since conditions of actual product use are beyond control of the supplier, it is assumed that users of this material have been fully trained according to the mandatory requirements of WHMIS. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and supplier will not be liable for any losses, injuries or consequential damages which may result from the use of or reliance on any information contained in this form. If user requires independent information on ingredients in this or any other material, we recommend contact with the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) in Hamilton, Ontario (1-905-572-4400) or CSST in Montreal, Quebec (514-873-3990).

GUARDIAN PLUS (918334-02)



DANGER: Corrosive. Causes chemical burns. May cause blindness. Harmful or fatal if swallowed.

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid breathing dusts. Wear impervious gloves and chemical splash goggles. Keep out of reach of children.

Eyes: Immediately flush with cool water. Remove contact lenses, if applicable, and continue flushing for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

Skin: Brush away excess of dry material. Immediately flush with cool water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: Move victim to fresh air. Seek medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water then drink one or two glasses of water. Seek medical attention, poison control centre, or the Ecolab medical emergency number immediately. Never give anything by mouth if victim is unconscious, is rapidly losing consciousness or is convulsing. FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION IN USA OR CANADA, CALL 1-800-328-0026. FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION WORLDWIDE, CALL 1-651-222-5352(USA).

READ MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET BEFORE USING PRODUCT

DANGER: Corrosive. Cause des brûlures chimiques. Peut causer la cécité. Nocif ou mortel si avalé.

Éviter le contact avec les yeux et la peau. Éviter l'inhalation des poussières. Porter des gants imperméables et des lunettes de protection à l'épreuve des éclaboussures de produits chimiques. Garder hors de la portée des enfants.

Yeux: Rincer immédiatement à grande eau froide. Enlever les verres de contact, le cas échéant, et continuer à rincer pendant 15 minutes. Chercher immédiatement de l'attention médicale.

Peau: Éliminer le plus possible de poudre. Rincer immédiatement à grande eau froide pendant 15 minutes. Chercher immédiatement de l'attention médicale.

Inhalation: Placer la victime à l'air frais. Chercher immédiatement de l'attention médicale.

Ingestion: Ne pas tenter de faire vomir. Rincer la bouche à grande eau, puis boire un ou deux verres d'eau. Chercher immédiatement de l'attention médicale, un centre anti-poison, ou le numéro d'urgence de Ecolab. Ne jamais rien faire boire ou avaler à une victime inconsciente, en train de perdre rapidement connaissance ou si la victime a des convulsions. POUR URGENCES MÉDICALES AUX É.-U. OU CANADA APPELER: 1-800-328-0026. POUR URGENCES MÉDICALES À L'ÉCHELLE MONDIALE, APPELER: 1-651-222-5352(É.U.).

LIRE LA FICHE SIGNALÉTIQUE AVANT D'UTILISER CE PRODUIT

PELIGRO: Corrosivo. Causa quemaduras químicas. Puede causar ceguera. Nocivo o fatal en caso de ingestión.

Evitar contacto con ojos y piel. Evitar la inhalación del polvo. Usar guantes impermeables y anteojos de seguridad a prueba de salpicaduras químicas. Mantener fuera del alcance de los niños.

Ojos: Enjuagar inmediatamente con abundante agua fría. Sacarse los lentes de contacto, si es el caso, y continuar enjuagando durante 15 minutos. Obtener inmediatamente asistencia médica.

Piel: Eliminar el exceso de polvo. Enjuagar inmediatamente con abundante agua fría durante 15 minutos. Obtener inmediatamente asistencia médica.

Inhalación: Mover a la víctima a un lugar con aire fresco. Obtener inmediatamente asistencia médica.

Ingestión: No inducir vómito. Enjuagar la boca con agua y después tomar uno o dos vasos de agua. Obtener inmediatamente asistencia médica, a un centro de intoxicaciones o al número de emergencias de Ecolab. No dar nada por la boca si la víctima está inconsciente, si está perdiendo conciencia rápidamente o si tiene convulsiones. PARA INFORMACIÓN MÉDICA DE URGENCIA EN LOS EE.UU. O CANADA LLAME AL: 1-800-328-0026. PARA INFORMACIÓN MÉDICA DE URGENCIA EN EL RESTO DEL MUNDO LLAME AL: 1-651-222-5352 (en los EE.UU.).

LEER LA HOJA DE DATOS DE SEGURIDAD ANTES DE UTILIZAR ESTE PRODUCTO

Ecolab Co.