3-Methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone hydrochloride monohydrate

sc-252026

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
3-Methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone hydrochloride monohydrate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

EMERGENCY
ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYM
C8H12ClN3OS, C8-H9-N3-S.HCl.H2O, "2-benzothiazolone, 3-methyl-, hydrazone, hydrochloride", "3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone hydrochloride hydrate", "2-hydrazono-3-methylbenzothiazoline hydrochloride", MBTH.HCl, "aldehyde reagent", "horse-radish peroxidase reagent"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Contact</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

MIN/NI=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Toxic if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE
■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN
■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
■ Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED
■ The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
■ Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.
Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>CAS RN</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-Methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone hydrochloride monohydrate</td>
<td>38894-11-0</td>
<td>&gt;95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
■ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
■ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
■ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

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

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.
for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent)
--------------------------------------------------------------
BASIC TREATMENT
--------------------------------------------------------------
- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mmHG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (water=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

FIRE FIGHTING
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds.; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapors, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the “Minimum Explosible Concentration”, MEC)
- A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

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

MAJOR SPILLS
● Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
● Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
● Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
● Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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.
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 authorization or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS
● Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
● Plastic pail.
● Polyliner drum.
● Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

For low viscosity materials
● Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
● Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
● Store in original containers.
● Keep containers securely sealed.
● Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
● Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
● Store at room temperature.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>TWA mg/m³</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>STEL mg/m³</th>
<th>Peak ppm</th>
<th>Peak mg/m³</th>
<th>TWA F/CC</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)</td>
<td>10 (I)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))</td>
<td>10 (N)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Substance</td>
<td>Limit Value</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - Ontario</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl</td>
<td>3 (R)</td>
<td>Specified (PNOS) / Particles (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction</td>
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<tr>
<td>US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)</td>
<td>- 10</td>
<td>Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means &quot;particles not otherwise regulated.&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)</td>
<td>- 5</td>
<td>Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means &quot;particles not otherwise regulated.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances</td>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table Z1 Limits for Air (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR
- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

HANDS/FEET
- Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity

OTHER
- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
- Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
- The basic types of engineering controls are
  - Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
  - Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Solid.
Mixes with water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Divided solid</th>
<th>Molecular Weight</th>
<th>Viscosity</th>
<th>Solubility in water (g/L)</th>
<th>pH (1% solution)</th>
<th>pH (as supplied)</th>
<th>Vapor Pressure (mmHG)</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting Range (°F)</td>
<td>518- 532 (decomp)</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Solubility in water (g/L)</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mmHG)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling Range (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point (°F)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>pH (1% solution)</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temp (°F)</td>
<td>Not available</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
<td>Miscible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Upper Explosive Limit (%) | Not available. | Specific Gravity (water=1) | Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not available. | Relative Vapor Density (air=1) | Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol) | Not applicable. | Evaporation Rate | Not applicable

**APPEARANCE**
Crystalline powder; mixes with water.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

**CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY**
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

**STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY**
- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents

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

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl

**TOXICITY AND IRRITATION**
- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.

---

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

**Ecotoxicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Persistence: Water/Soil</th>
<th>Persistence: Air</th>
<th>Bioaccumulation</th>
<th>Mobility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td>No Data Available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 authorized 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. In most instances the supplier of the material should be consulted.

- 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

DOT:
Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 6.1
Identification Numbers: UN2811 PG: III
Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Quantity limitations:
Passenger aircraft/rail: 100 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only: 200 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A
Vessel stowage: Other: None
Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Toxic solids, organic, n.o.s.
Air Transport IATA:
ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 2811 Packing Group: III
Special provisions: A3
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 677 Maximum Qty/Pack: 200 kg
Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 670 Maximum Qty/Pack: 100 kg
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: Y645 Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 kg
Passenger and Cargo
Limited Quantity

Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains 3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl)
Maritime Transport IMDG:
IMDG Class: 6.1 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 2811 Packing Group: III
EMS Number: F-A,S-A Special provisions: 223 274
Limited Quantities: 5 kg
Shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains 3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl)

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl (CAS: 38894-11-0,14448-67-0,1128-67-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:
"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL),"US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"
LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Inhalation may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for self-classification of dangerous substances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Suggested codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone</td>
<td>38894-11-0</td>
<td>Xn; R22 R43</td>
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<tr>
<td>hydrazone HCl</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone</td>
<td>14448-67-0</td>
<td>Xn; R22 R43</td>
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<tr>
<td>hydrazone HCl</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone</td>
<td>1128-67-2</td>
<td>Xn; R22 R43</td>
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<tr>
<td>hydrazone HCl</td>
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Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient Name</th>
<th>CAS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-methyl-2-benzothiazolinone hydrazone HCl</td>
<td>38894-11-0, 14448-67-0, 1128-67-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- 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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www.Chemwatch.net

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