

# CHEMICAL, SAFETY & FIRST AID CHART

## SAFETY COMES FIRST WHEN HANDLING CHEMICALS

- **Always** read the product label & Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
- **Do not use** unlabeled bottles.
- **Always** wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) i.e. gloves, goggles, apron as listed in the product SDS.
- Keep Chemicals out of reach of children.
- Transport, store & handle products in closed containers only.
- Store away from incompatible materials – refer to safe storage information in the product SDS.
- **Never** mix chemicals. Adding the chemical to water when diluting.
- **Do not** eat, drink or smoke when handling chemicals or when near storage areas.
- **Always** wash your hands before & after use. Only using chemicals in ventilated areas.

## GENERAL FIRST AID FOR ANY PRODUCT

When seeking medical advice, show the doctor the product label and/or relevant SDS. Remember to protect yourself if treating an injured worker. Contact the Poisons Information Centre if you need any medical information.



**Lung & Throat:** Take injured person into fresh air. Treat symptomatically. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention immediately.



**Skin:** Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.



**Eyes:** Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present & easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.



**Mouth:** Rinse mouth out with water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Contact a doctor or the Australian poisons information centre.

**AUSTRALIAN POISONS  
INFORMATION CENTRE:  
131 126**

## WHAT DO GHS PICTOGRAMS MEAN IN THE WORK PLACE?



This pictogram could represent one or more of the following hazards:

- Skin and/or eye irritancy.
- Respiratory irritation.
- Acute toxicity following oral, dermal or inhalation exposure.
- Skin sensitization (allergic reaction)



This pictogram could represent one or more of the following hazards:

- Flammable aerosols.
- Flammable liquids & solids.
- Flammable gases.



This pictogram could represent one or more of the following hazards:

- Respiratory sensitization (allergic reaction).
- Reproductive toxicity.
- Target organ toxicity.
- Aspiration toxicity.



This pictogram could represent one or more of the following hazards:

- Skin and/or eye corrosion (including serious eye damage).
- Corrosion to metals

## WHAT DO DANGEROUS GOODS LABELS MEAN FOR TRANSPORT & STORAGE?



Products (acids or alkalis) that will cause severe tissue damage if in contact with skin, eyes, throat and lungs. May also cause damage to metal surfaced and react dangerously with other chemicals.



Products that will burn and/or generate a vapour that will ignite. Vapours may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition.



Products that represent a fire hazard when in contact with organic or combustible materials such as oils, paper & wood.

## MANAGING SPILLS & LEAKS

Wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (refer to product SDS) such as gloves, goggles & protective clothing isolate area from other personnel. Stop leak if it is safe to do so. Prevent entry to waterways, drains or confined spaces. Eliminate all ignition sources: smoking sparks and flames. Keep combustibles (e.g. paper, cloth, oil & wood) away from spill. Flush away small spills with large quantities of water.

**Liquid:** Contain spillage & then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth & vermiculite) & place in suitable container for disposal.

**Powder:** Carefully Sweep up & shovel spilt material into suitable containers for disposal. Avoid creating dusty conditions & prevent wind dispersal. Final disposal of the contained and/or collected product must be conducted in accordance with local authority regulations.

## IN CASE OF FIRE

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding fire such as water spray, dry chemicals, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or foam. Refer to the product SDS for further information on fire-fighting measures & appropriate Personal Protective Equipment. Oxidizing products may readily react with other materials, especially upon heating: Use flooding quantities of water. Do NOT use dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) or foam.