

# WATER SOFTENER PILLOW

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet  
Dec-23-2008  
NB293ECP

CHEMWATCH 18-6058  
Version No:2.0  
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## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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### PRODUCT NAME

WATER SOFTENER PILLOW

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

**CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.**

### SUPPLIER

Company: Mars Fishcare North America Inc  
Address:  
50 East Hamilton Street  
Chalfont  
PA, 18914  
USA  
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181  
Fax: +1 215 822 1906

Company: Mars Fishcare North America Inc Inc  
Address:  
PO Box 218  
Chalfont  
PA, 18914- 0218  
USA  
Telephone: +1 215 822 8181  
Emergency Tel: +1800 222 1222 (US Only)

### PRODUCT USE

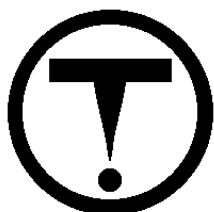
» Used according to manufacturer's directions.  
For product 49.

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## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

#### RISK

Irritating to eyes.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

#### SWALLOWED

» The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

## EYE

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

## SKIN

» The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.  
» Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

## INHALED

» The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.  
» 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.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

» 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.

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## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer	9003-70-7	50-57
sulfonic acid, sodium salt	Not Avail.	N/S
water	7732-18-5	N/S

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## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

### EYE

- » If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh 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.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- » If skin or hair contact occurs:
- 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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- » Treat symptomatically.

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable  
Autoignition Temp (°F): 446

### 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 Emergency Responders 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 course.
- 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

- Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.
  - 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 may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
  - Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
  - Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
  - Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.
- Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>), pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

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

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:  
Chemical goggles.  
Gloves:  
Respirator:  
Particulate

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up, shovel up or vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labeled container.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### MAJOR SPILLS

- » Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders 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.

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## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 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

- Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
- Plastic pail
- Polyliner drum
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labeled and free from leaks.

### 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.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs)

Z	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Max excursion ppm	Max excursion mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Max excursion duration (mins)	TWA F/CC
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction	15	5								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust	50	15								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction	15	5								
Z3	Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust	50	15								

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	15	5
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	50	15
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)		5
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	sulfonic acid, sodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sulfonic acid, sodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)	15	5
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	sulfonic acid, sodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)	50	15
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sulfonic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		10
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	sulfonic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)		5

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)	regulated - Respirable fraction) sulfonic acid, sodium salt (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- water: CAS:7732- 18- 5

### MATERIAL DATA

» Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

### INGREDIENT DATA

STYRENE/ DIVINYLBENZENE COPOLYMER:

SULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT:

» These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the

rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble\* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available)
- and

- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by

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inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

STYRENE/ DIVINYLBENZENE COPOLYMER:

» No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

WATER:

» No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

#### HANDS/FEET

» Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

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

are important in the selection of gloves.

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
- fluorocarbon
- 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.

• Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

• The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

• Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

• Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

• Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

• Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

#### RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1 Air- line*	-	PAPR- P1
50 x PEL	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x PEL	-	P3	-

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## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

100+ x PEL	-	Air- line* Air- line**	- PAPR- P3
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\* - Negative pressure demand \*\* - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65°C).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.

Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives

Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.

Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.

Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

- (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
- (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
- (c): fresh-air hoods or masks

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: Not Applicable

Melting Range (°F): Not Available

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not Applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not Applicable

Relative Vapor Density (air=1): Not Applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Autoignition Temp (°F): 446

State: Divided Solid

Boiling Range (°F): Not Applicable

Specific Gravity (water= 1): 1.24- 1.26

pH (as supplied): Not Applicable

Vapour Pressure (mmHG): Not Applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable

Flash Point (°F): Not Applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not Applicable

Decomposition Temp (°F): Not Available

Viscosity: Not Applicable

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### APPEARANCE

Golden yellow coloured spherical beads with no odour; insoluble in water.

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## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

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### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

» Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

» Ion-exchange resins may react explosively with concentrated nitric acid solutions and with other strong oxidizing agents.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

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

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## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Water Softener Pillow

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

» Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

#### STYRENE/ DIVINYLBENZENE COPOLYMER:

» No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

#### STYRENE/ DIVINYLBENZENE COPOLYMER:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

#### SULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

#### WATER:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### Disposal Instructions

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

» DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

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- Dispose of by: Burial in a licensed land-fill or Incineration in a licensed 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

Water Softener Pillow (CAS: None):  
No regulations applicable

styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (CAS: 9003-70-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants  
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)  
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory

styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer (CAS: 69011-14-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)  
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants  
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z3)  
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)  
Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS  
GESAMP/EHS Composite List of Hazard Profiles - Hazard evaluation of substances transported by ships  
IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply  
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals  
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory

No data available for sulfonic acid, sodium salt as CAS: Not Avail.

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
styrene/ divinylbenzene copolymer	9003- 70- 7, 69011- 14- 9

» Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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](http://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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