

Safety Data Sheets

Safety data sheets contain valuable information about specific chemical substances and how to safely handle them. In the vacation rental business, many of the chemicals that you use on a daily basis will be related to cleaning and/or maintenance.

**Safety data sheets:
the essential tool for risk management**



From [OSHA](#):

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. The information contained in the SDS is largely the same as the MSDS, except now the SDSs are required to be presented in a consistent user-friendly, 16-section format.

Employer Responsibilities

Employers must ensure that the SDSs are readily accessible to employees for all hazardous chemicals in their workplace. This may be done in many ways. For example, employers may keep the SDSs in a binder or on computers as long as the employees have immediate access to the information without leaving their work area when needed and a back-up is available for rapid access to the SDS in the case of a power outage or other emergency. Furthermore, employers may want to designate a person(s) responsible for obtaining and maintaining the SDSs. If the employer does not have an SDS, the employer or designated person(s) should contact the manufacturer to obtain one.



Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDSs) to communicate the hazards of hazardous chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require new SDSs to be in a uniform format, and include the section numbers, the headings, and associated information under the headings below:

Section 1, Identification includes product identifier; manufacturer or distributor name, address, phone number; emergency phone number; recommended use; restrictions on use.

Section 2, Hazard(s) identification includes all hazards regarding the chemical; required label elements.

Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients includes information on chemical ingredients; trade secret claims.

Section 4, First-aid measures includes important symptoms/effects, acute, delayed; required treatment.

Section 5, Fire-fighting measures lists suitable extinguishing techniques, equipment; chemical hazards from fire.

Section 6, Accidental release measures lists emergency procedures; protective equipment; proper methods of containment and cleanup.

Section 7, Handling and storage lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.

For more information:



OSHA 3493-02 2012



Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection lists OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs); Threshold Limit Values (TLVs); appropriate engineering controls; personal protective equipment (PPE).

Section 9, Physical and chemical properties lists the chemical's characteristics.

Section 10, Stability and reactivity lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.

Section 11, Toxicological information includes routes of exposure; related symptoms, acute and chronic effects; numerical measures of toxicity.

Section 12, Ecological information*

Section 13, Disposal considerations*

Section 14, Transport information*

Section 15, Regulatory information*

Section 16, Other information, includes the date of preparation or last revision.

*Note: Since other Agencies regulate this information, OSHA will not be enforcing Sections 12 through 15 (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(2)).

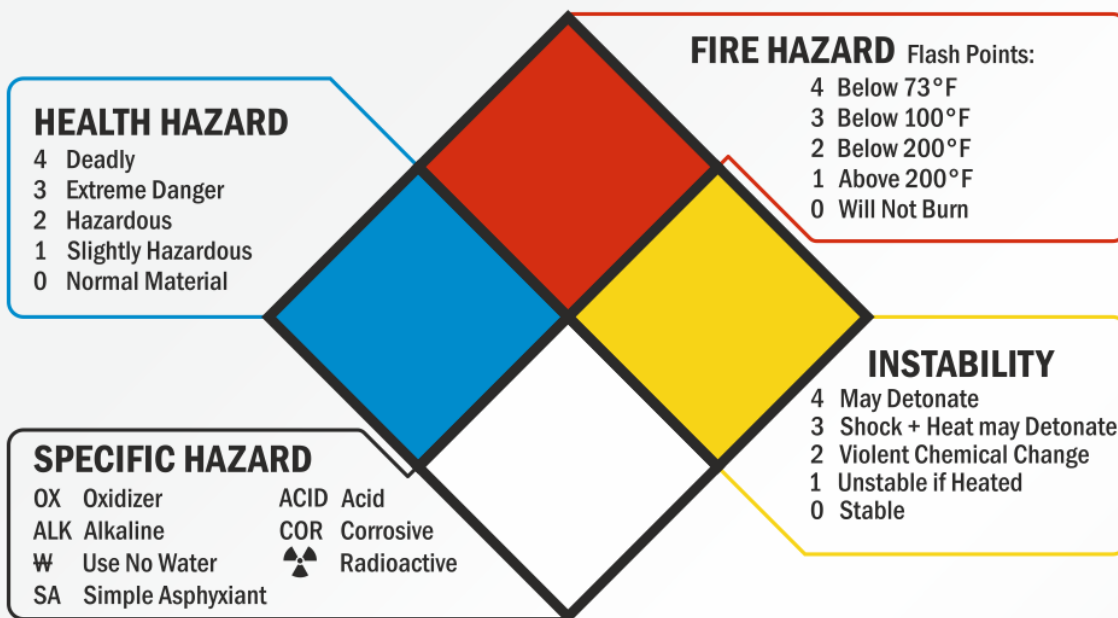
Employers must ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees.

See Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200 for a detailed description of SDS contents.




For more information:



OSHA 3493-02 2012



CONSULT SDS FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

RATING EXPLANATION GUIDE					
 HEALTH		 FLAMMABLE		 INSTABILITY	
Recommended Protection		Susceptibility to Burning		Susceptibility to Energy Release	
4	Special full protective suit and breathing apparatus must be worn.	4	Very flammable.	4	May detonate under normal conditions.
3	Full protective suit and breathing apparatus should be worn.	3	Ignites under normal temperature conditions.	3	May detonate with shock or heat.
2	Breathing apparatus with full face mask should be worn.	2	Ignites with moderate heating.	2	Violent chemical change but does not detonate.
1	Breathing apparatus may be worn.	1	Ignites when preheated.	1	Not stable if heated use precautions.
0	No precautions necessary.	0	Will not ignite.	0	Normally stable.

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Health Hazard  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity 	Flame  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Emits Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides 	Exclamation Mark  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritant (skin and eye) • Skin Sensitizer • Acute Toxicity (harmful) • Narcotic Effects • Respiratory Tract Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
Gas Cylinder  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gases under pressure 	Corrosion  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corrosion/Burns • Eye Damage • Corrosive to Metals 	Exploding Bomb  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
Flame Over Circle  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidizers 	Environment  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Toxicity 	Skull and Crossbones  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Figure 3: Pictograms are used to convey hazard information in an easy to understand format.



Chemical Handling Guide.

For cleaning chemicals.



1 RESPECT



Treat all chemicals and cleaning solutions with respect, even if they are non-hazardous, natural or claim to be chemical free. Read the label, training information guide and SDS prior to use. Know where these documents are and refer to them often.

2 DO NOT MIX



Do not mix chemicals together. Serious injury or death may occur. Do not 'Top Up' bottles, you risk cross contamination and could possibly mix chemicals. Always use clean empty containers for refilling.

3 KNOW PRODUCT



Make yourself aware of the colour, characteristics and safety directions of the products you use.

4 PROPER LABEL



Always report any damaged or illegible labels to your supervisor. Ensure the bottle has the correct product in it and is correctly labeled. Replace any labels, which are damaged or illegible.

5 UNSURE? STOP!



See your supervisor immediately and refer to the relevant documents.

6 WEAR PPE



Avoid splashes. Always wear gloves and all required personal protective equipment as indicated on the SDS. Gloves are to be worn at all times when using chemicals, emptying waste, cleaning toilets, cleaning up body secretions and whenever your supervisor instructs you to.

Before using any product, make sure you understand the safety and first aid instructions on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

Poisons Info Centre
24 Hours - 131 126

1300 123 499
xo2.com.au

*This document is a general guide only. It is not a substitute for your WHS procedures. Always follow your company's work health and safety policies and procedures.