

Personal Protection Equipment Information

- Personal protection equipment includes respiratory protection, gloves, eye protection, ear protection and protective clothes.
- Personal protection equipment must carry a CE mark or have a type approval.
- If workers are exposed to concentrations above to exposure limit (always refer to Material Safety Data Sheet), they must use **only** appropriate, certified respirators.
- Use respiratory mask with charcoal and dust filter when spraying a product (as filter combination A2-P2).
- In confined spaces, use compressed-air or fresh air respiratory equipment is recommended. When use a brush or roller, consider use of charcoal filter (A2).
- For detailed information on the health & safety hazards and precautions for use of a product, always refer to Material Safety Data Sheet.

Health hazards when working with surface treatment.

Hazards:

- Skin contact
- Inhalation
- Ingestion

Gastro intestinal tract

Eyes



Brain and nervous system

Respiratory system

Heart and circulation system

Kidneys

Liver

Skin

Reproductive system



The hazards of dust

Dust entering the lungs may cause several diseases:

- Silicosis (Inhalation of silica from abrasives and quartz)
- Asbestosis (From dust of asbestos)
- Siderosis (From dust of iron oxide)
- Lung cancer (quartz)

Small particles (< 5 microns) can enter the narrow parts of the lungs

Why protect against dust ?

- Oxygen enters the body through the respiratory organs and diffuses into the blood system
- Dust may precipitate in the organs and create a barrier against the uptake of oxygen
- A suitable mask will filter the dust away and clean air enter the lungs

Health hazards when using paints.

Binders

- Skin contact.
- Particularly Epoxy, Amines and Isocyanates may cause skin irritation and Allergic reactions

Solvents: May enter the body in three ways:

- **By inhalation**
- **Skin contact**
- **Ingestion**

Other constituents:

- Tar, Heavy metals