



Sanitation Chemical Safety





Oxofoam

HAZARD: Corrosive. Severe eye, skin, lung and digestive tract irritant. Contains potassium hydroxide and sodium hypochlorite.

PRECAUTION: Avoid eye and skin contact. Wear impermeable gloves and safety goggles. Do not breathe mist or spray. Do not mix with acidic materials.

FIRST AID: If in contact with eyes, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Contact a physician immediately. If in contact with skin, wash well with water. If irritation develops, contact a physician. If ingested, drink large volumes of water. Do not induce vomiting. Contact a physician immediately. If breathing difficulty occurs, move to fresh air. Contact a physician.

SEE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Oxofoam

RISQUE: Corrosif. Irritant violent pour les yeux, la peau, les poumons et le tube digestif. Contient de l'hydroxyde de potassium et l'hypochlorite de sodium.

PRÉCAUTIONS: Évitez tout contact avec les yeux et la peau. Portez des gants de caoutchouc et des lunettes de protection. Ne respirez pas les émanations ou les vaporisations. Ne mélangez pas avec des produits acides.

PREMIERS SOINS: En cas de contact avec les yeux, rincez-les pendant au moins 15 minutes. Communiquez immédiatement avec un médecin. En cas de contact avec la peau, lavez généreusement avec de l'eau. Si une irritation apparaît, communiquez avec un médecin. En cas d'ingestion, buvez une grande quantité d'eau. Ne provoquez pas le vomissement. Communiquez immédiatement avec un médecin. Si des difficultés respiratoires se font sentir, rendez-vous dans un endroit bien aéré. Communiquez avec un médecin.

VOIR LA FICHE SIGNALÉTIQUE

Oxofoam

PELIGRO: Corrosivo. Irrita severamente los ojos, la piel, los pulmones y el aparato digestivo. Contiene hidróxido de potasio. Contiene hipoclorito de sodio.

PRECAUCION: Evite el contacto con los ojos y la piel. Use guantes impermeables y gafas de seguridad. No respire la neblina o rociada. No mezcle con materiales ácidos.

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS: En caso de contacto con los ojos, enjuague los ojos con agua por lo menos por 15 minutos. Llame inmediatamente a un médico. En caso de contacto con la piel, lave bien con agua. Si ocurre irritación, llame a un médico. En caso de ingestión, dé a beber grandes cantidades de agua. No provoque el vómito. Llame inmediatamente a un médico. Si ocurren dificultades de respiración, salga al aire fresco. Llame a un médico.

VEASE LA HOJA DE DATOS SOBRE MEDIDAS DE SEGURIDAD PARA EL MANEJO DE MATERIALES

JohnsonDiversey Emergency No / No d'urgence / No de Emergencia: 800 851 7145

Right-To-Know / Droit à l'information / Derecho a saber: Water / Eau / Agua CAS# 7732-18-5; Potassium hydroxide / Hydroxyde de potassium / Hidróxido de potasio CAS# 1310-58-3; Sodium hypochlorite / Hypochlorite de sodium / Hipoclorito de sodio CAS# 7681-52-9; Sodium tripolyphosphate / Tripolyphosphate de sodium / Tripolifosfato de sodio CAS# 7758-29-4; Sodium xylene sulfonate / Sulfonate xylene de sodium / Sulfonato xileno sódico CAS# 1300-72-7

HEALTH - 3, FLAMMABILITY - 0, REACTIVITY - 0, PERSONAL PROTECTION - D
SANTÉ - 3, INFLAMMABILITÉ - 0, RÉACTIVITÉ - 0, PROTECTION PERSONNELLE - D
SALUD - 3, FLAMABILIDAD - 0, REACTIVIDAD - 0, PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL - D

JohnsonDiversey



Oxofoam

VF5

Chlorinated foam cleaner

U

Mousse nettoyante chlorée

Limpiador espumante clorinado

For Industrial and Food Plant Use

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Use directions: Use Oxofoam at concentrations between 2 and 5% v/v (20 and 50 mL/L; 2.5 to 6.4 oz/US gal) depending on the type and degree of soiling. Consult the product technical data sheet or your JohnsonDiversey representative for additional information.

Avoid contamination of food during use or storage. Equipment or surfaces subject to direct contact with food must be thoroughly rinsed with potable water after treatment with this product.

Pour usage industriel et dans les usines de produits alimentaires.

GARDER HORS DE LA PORTÉE DES ENFANTS

Mode d'emploi : Utiliser Oxofoam à une concentration variant de 2 à 5 % vol/vol ou 20 à 50 mL/L (2,5 à 6,4 oz/gal. US) en fonction du type et du degré de souillure. Pour de plus amples renseignements sur l'utilisation de ce produit, consultez la fiche technique ou votre représentant JohnsonDiversey. Éviter toute contamination des aliments lors de l'utilisation et de l'entreposage. Les appareils et les surfaces aptes au contact alimentaire direct doivent être rincés à fond à l'eau potable après avoir été traités avec ce produit.

Para uso industrial y plantas de productos alimenticios

MANTENGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS

Direcciones para el uso: Use Oxofoam a concentraciones entre 2 y 5% v/v, 20 y 50 mL/L (2.5 a 6.4 oz/gal de US), según el tipo y grado de suciedad. Consulte los datos técnicos del producto o a su representante local de JohnsonDiversey para mayor información.

Evitar la contaminación de alimentos durante el uso o almacenamiento

Todo equipo o superficie que entre en contacto con alimentos debe ser enjuagado con agua potable después de ser tratado con este producto.

Net contents/Contenu net/Contenido neto

208 L (55 US gal)

Product no/No de produit/No del producto

57475010

JohnsonDiversey US Cincinnati OH 45241-2046 USA 800 233 1000

JohnsonDiversey Canada, Inc. Oakville Ontario L6H 6P1 Canada 800 668 7171



Diverclean System



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Terminology



POTASSIUM
HYDROXIDE,
SOLUTION, UN1814

8

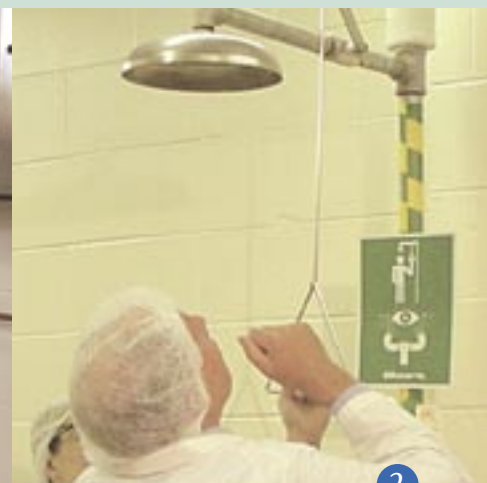


SKU #: 57475010



LOT #:

10001948(L*031302vr*na/p/na/p) NALP



Sanitation Chemical Safety Assessment

1. In addition to a list of all hazardous chemicals, what other document(s), must be made available to all employees?

2. When a container of a sanitation chemical is emptied, it can be disposed of or discarded.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Health hazards can be “acute” or ...?

4. What’s wrong with this picture?



a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

5. Inside a facility, any item used for the transport or storage of chemicals must also be labeled.

☐ True ☐ False

6. Your employer is responsible for proper labeling of containers inside their facility.

☐ True ☐ False

7. A ten year-old MSDS can still be valid if no change in product composition or no hazard information update has occurred.

☐ True ☐ False

8. Give three examples of how a chemical can be hazardous.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

9. An MSDS is a legal requirement for all sanitation chemicals.

☐ True ☐ False

10. Unsafe behavior is the cause of most accidents.

☐ True ☐ False

11. The product name and manufacturer’s information must be the same on both the MSDS and...?

12. With sanitation chemicals, where do most accidents occur?

13. The placard or hazard warning, found on a product like Resource, a heavy-duty caustic, would be:



A



B



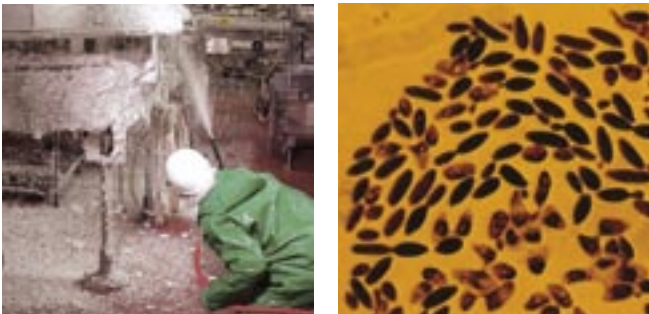
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Presentation and Discussion

1

Sanitation Chemicals are Essential for Food Safety

- Clean: Removal of soils from surfaces
- Sanitize: Treatment of a clean surface to kill remaining microorganisms



2

Chemical Accidents with Sanitation Chemicals Happen, Why?

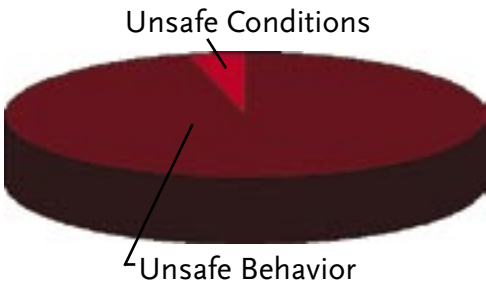
a.

b.

c.

3

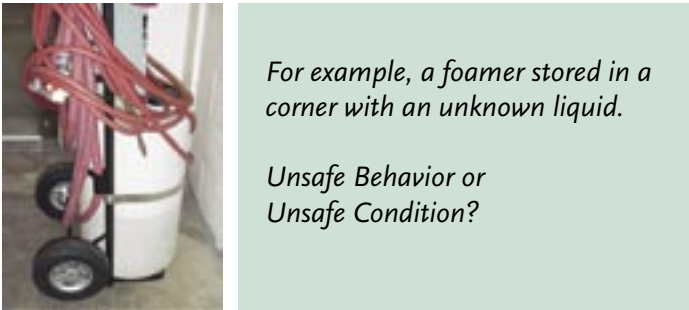
Unsafe Behavior Causes Accidents!



4

Separate Unsafe Behavior from Unsafe Conditions

- A KEY POINT!
- Unsafe Behavior
 - Knowingly disregarding knowledge/instincts
 - May be observed or unobserved
- Unsafe Condition
 - Caused when a situation is out of direct or indirect control



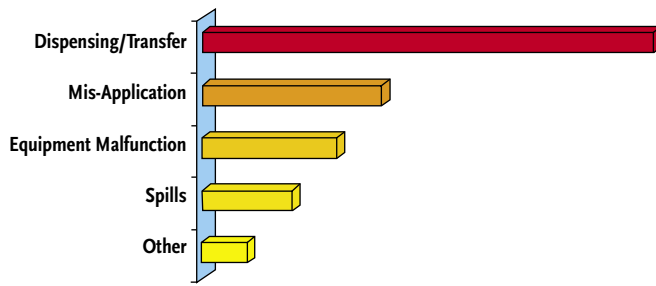
For example, a foamer stored in a corner with an unknown liquid.

Unsafe Behavior or Unsafe Condition?

Presentation and Discussion

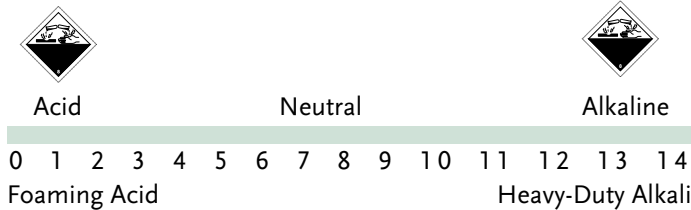
5

In Sanitation, Chemicals Accidents Occur...



6

What Sanitation Chemicals are Used Here?
What is Their pH?



8

For the Eyes, Goggles Offer the Best Protection



*Sleeves and
pant legs should be worn
on the outside of boots
and gloves.*

7

Typical Sanitation PPE (Personal Protection Equipment)

- Protecting your eyes
 - Safety glasses
 - Goggles
 - Face shield
- Protecting your body
 - Apron
 - Gloves
 - Boots
 - Smock
 - Rain Suit
- When should these items be worn?



9

When is a Sanitation Chemical Hazardous?

A sanitation chemical is considered hazardous if it is:

- Corrosive
- Flammable
- Toxic
- Explosive
- Reactive
- Sensitizer or Allergen



Presentation and Discussion

10 A Chemical Hazard can Cause Either an Acute (Immediate) or Chronic (Long Term)Condition

- Acute
 - Minor to severe skin, eye, or lung irritation
 - Nausea
 - Shortness of breath
- Chronic
 - Health effects may not show up for months or years
 - Synergistic effects can occur



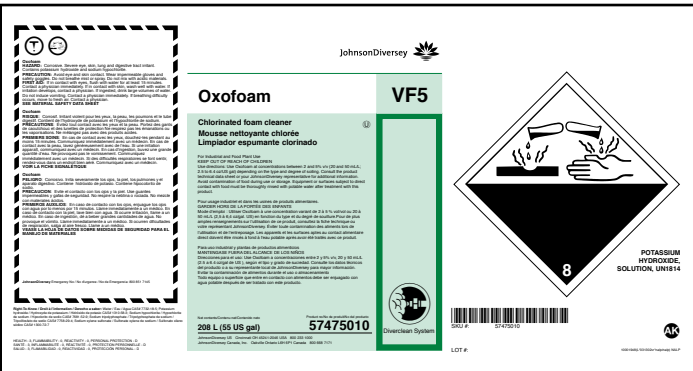
If mishandled, sanitation chemicals represent acute hazards.

12 Label Safety Checklist

- Make sure every chemical container has a label (The only exception is a portable container for immediate use.)
- Report missing or illegible labels to your supervisor
- If you don't understand what a label means, ask your supervisor before proceeding
- Follow label precautions and directions for safe handling
- Don't use any chemical in a container which is not labeled



11 Understanding a Chemical Label



Precautions Use Directions Transportation Placard

13 MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet)

- Know where to find the MSDS
- If the sanitation chemical is new to you
 - Find the MSDS
 - Make sure the name on the label matches the MSDS
 - Review
 - Take required precautions
 - If you have questions, ask management



14 With Material Safety Data Sheets, We ALL Have Responsibilities

- | JohnsonDiversey | Your Employer | You |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| • Determine characteristics and hazards of sanitation chemicals | • Develop and train employees | • Follow the safety warnings |
| • Provide the MSDS and label | • Maintain a written communication program | • Know what to do in an emergency |
| | | • Participate in training |

Presentation and Discussion

15 Other Areas of Sanitation Chemical Safety - LockOut/TagOut

LockOut/TagOut:

- Control of hazardous energy sources

Purpose:

- To prevent the unexpected energization, start-up, or release of stored energy during equipment servicing inspection or maintenance
-
-



17 Other Safe Practices



- Be aware of others in the area
 - Be prepared. Think, "What would I do if there was a chemical accident?"
 - Wash your hands after using sanitation chemicals (even if you wore gloves)
 - Rinse sanitation equipment (buckets, brushes, foamers, etc.) with water after using. Store properly.
 - If you see something that isn't right, notify management at once
-
-

16 Other Areas of Sanitation Chemical Safety - Confined Space Entry



Confined Space Entry:

- Permit-Required, Confined Space Entry

Purpose:

- To protect employees in general industry from the hazards associated with entry into permit-required confined spaces
-
-

18 One Last Thought...

- Remember: Safety requires a LARGE dose of common sense. If it doesn't appear safe, it probably isn't.

Sanitation Chemical Safety Knowledge

1. What are three safety violations evident in this picture?



- a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. On the Oxofoam label it states "Personal Protection - D". Which of the following safety equipment should be worn? (Check all that apply.)
- ☐ Gloves ☐ Goggles ☐ Apron ☐ Hard Hat
3. In the event of accidental chemical contact, what is the minimum time eyes should be rinsed with water?
- ☐ 5 minutes ☐ 15 minutes ☐ 30 minutes

4. In this facility, where are the MSDS located?

5. Which represents the BEST eye protection?
- ☐ Safety glasses ☐ Goggles ☐ Prescription Glasses
6. Which compound(s) should not be mixed with an acid? (Check all that apply.)
- ☐ Bleach (NaOCl)
☐ Caustic
☐ Foam Cleaner
7. According to GMPs (Good Manufacturing Practices), storing sanitation chemicals with food ingredients is allowed as long as they are properly labeled.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. Only an alkali, or a caustic product, is classified as corrosive.
- ☐ True ☐ False
9. Which of the following represent an unsafe chemical condition? (Check all that apply.)
- ☐ A leaking container
☐ An unlabeled container
☐ Spilled chemical on the floor
☐ A triple rinsed empty chemical drum
10. Liquid chemicals can be safely transported in an open pail as long as it is properly labeled.
- ☐ True ☐ False

Terminology

Acid	A liquid with a pH less than 7
Acute Hazard	Immediate effect from chemical exposure
Alkali	A liquid with a pH greater than 7
Bleach	Sodium hypochlorite (NaOCl)
Caustic	Sodium hydroxide (NaOH)
Chlorinated Alkali	A sanitation chemical composed of sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide commonly used in foam and circulation cleaners
Chronic Hazard	Long-term effect from chemical exposure
CIP	Clean-In-Place
COP	Clean-Out-Of-Place
Corrosive	Harmful or destructive to the skin or other areas of the body
Flash Point	Temperature at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to ignite
Foam Cleaning	A method of sanitation where diluted chemical is mixed with air to produce foam, which is applied to equipment
Goggles	Protective eye covering making a complete seal around the eyes
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
pH	Refers to the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, pH 1 is very acidic, 14 is very alkaline and 7 is neutral
Rain Suit	Water and chemical resistant outer clothing worn in sanitation
Sanitizer	A chemical that very quickly kills microorganisms
Signal Words	Placed on labels to indicate severity of a hazard; ranked: DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION
Smock	A lightweight coat worn to protect clothing
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
Triple Rinse	The practice of rinsing an empty chemical container three times with water before discarding
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
WHMIS	Workplace Hazardous Material Information System

Notes

For further information please contact

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or visit our website at
www.johnsondiversey.com

The JohnsonDiversey Advantage

Beyond clean, we are dedicated to being the best at simplifying the lives of our customers.

We are committed to doing this by:

- investing the time to listen, understand and respond to our customers' unique cleaning and hygiene needs
- taking a personal interest to ensure the facilities they care for are consistently clean, safe and attractive
- constantly innovating to set new standards that bring them enhanced value
- customer partnering to exceed their customers' expectations, every day, everywhere