

IMPORTANT WARNING

Read this instruction card before
using the contents of this kit.

GEMPLER'S®**Personal Protection Kit Instruction Card**

This card serves as a WARNING concerning the proper use and application of the safety equipment in this kit. Please read it carefully and keep it in a handy place for future reference.

Chemical-Resistant Gloves

This kit contains green nitrile gloves that offer good dexterity and chemical resistance to a variety of pesticides. Nitrile gloves are not suitable for every chemical, however. Always read the product label to find the appropriate glove material for the hazard. Chemical manufacturers will either refer to the appropriate material by name or by a chemical resistance category letter. These categories are based on a rating chart by the EPA and correspond to a variety of different materials. See our Master Catalog for a selection of other glove styles appropriate for pesticide handling.

Evaluation of Safety Hazards

Our recommendation is to protect yourself and your workers as if every chemical you work with has a "Hazard" rating on the label. This promotes handling all chemicals in a careful, consistent manner. Always read the label of the pesticide carefully to see which personal protective equipment is required.

Decontamination Water

Potable water is vital in the field for decontamination of chemical splashes or other emergencies, as well as for basic washing. Per WPS requirements, at least 1 gal. of water must be provided for each worker and 3 gals. for each handler and each early-entry worker.

Eyewash must also be provided if using pesticides that require eye protection. An eyewash system that provides a flow of 0.4 gals./min. for at least 15 mins. or 6 gals. of water able to flow gently for 15 mins. is required at the mixing/loading site for the handlers. Handlers must also have at least 1 pt. of water available in a portable container while applying pesticides.

Limitation of White Tyvek® Suits

The white basic Tyvek coveralls in our kits are chemical-splash resistant, but not liquidproof. White Tyvek is not recommended for orchard spraying or any situation where there are heavy chemical mists or sprays. In this type of situation, liquidproof and chemical-resistant suits should be worn.

WARNING: Do not use white Tyvek suits for protection against high-toxicity level pesticides that specify on their label the use of a chemical-resistant suit. See the recommendations in our catalog for these situations. Tyvek is not flame resistant and should not be used around heat, flame, sparks, or in potentially flammable or explosive environments.

Respirators

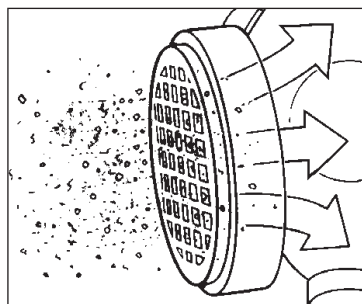
The 2015 Worker Protection Standard (WPS) revision requires employers to provide any respirator required by the pesticide labeling, training, fit testing, and medical evaluation in accordance with OSHA standards for any handler. Records of training, fit test and medical evaluation must be kept.

Respirator Selection

READ THE CHEMICAL LABEL CAREFULLY. Since April of 1994, pesticide container labels specify the type of respirator required for mixing, handling or applying that particular chemical. The label will list a NIOSH approval number and may include a description of the respirator and cartridges and/or filters needed.

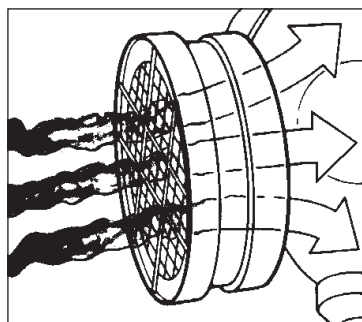
There are two basic types of cartridges/filters elements. Often they are used in combination with one another.

WARNING: Failure to properly select the appropriate respirator for all the materials and concentrations to which the respirator wearer may be exposed may result in serious illness, disability, or death.



Particulate Filter Elements

A particulate filter provides protection against particles such as dust, mists and some welding fumes. This type of element “filters” particulate matter by physically trapping it in the fibrous filter material. Although particulate filters become more efficient as they are used, they become more difficult to breathe through. Thus, they should be changed when breathing resistance becomes excessive. Service life will vary depending on such factors as chemical concentration and breathing rate of the wearer.



Cartridge Elements

Chemical cartridges are filled with specially treated activated carbon, which has a very high absorption capacity. Gases and vapors passing through chemical cartridges are attracted and held to the surface of the carbon. Unlike particulate filters, chemical cartridges do not become more efficient with use. Their absorption capacity is limited; thus when wearers detect any tastes, odors, or irritation, or their senses indicate any abnormal condition, they should leave the contaminated area and change cartridges. Service life varies, depending on such factors as chemical concentration and breathing rate of the wearer.

Respirator Use

Before using a respirator, familiarize yourself with the manufacturer’s instructions, which are included with each respirator. These instructions cover care, handling, proper fit and approvals.

The respirators in our catalog are not approved for use in conditions that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). Do not use the respirator in this kit to enter a confined space such as a manure pit or sealed silo, or to apply fumigants.

Immediately leave your work area and replace the respirator if:

1. Breathing becomes difficult
2. Dizziness or other distress occurs
3. You sense irritation, smell, or taste the contaminants you are working around
4. The respirator becomes damaged

Do not use respirators with beards or other facial hair that passes between the sealing flange of the respirator and the face. Do not attempt to interchange cartridges among different brands of respirators.

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