



**ABOUT**

# PRATT SAFETY

**FOR OVER 40 YEARS, PRATT SAFETY SYSTEMS HAS BEEN SUPPLYING INDUSTRIES IN AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND ACROSS THE GLOBE.**

**WITH QUALITY SITE SAFETY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PRODUCTS THAT COMPLY WITH AS/NZS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, OUR RANGE OF PRODUCTS ARE ROBUST ENOUGH FOR ANY WORKING ENVIRONMENT IN THE WORLD**

Pratt is proud to provide a comprehensive range of products consisting of emergency showers & eye washes, dangerous goods storage cabinets, gas cages, spill containment & spill kits.

With an ever increasing focus on workplace & environmental safety, Pratt Safety Systems is committed to on going product development to ensure our customers have access to the latest technology available.

## **INITIATIVES:**

- Introduced Safety Showers to Australian Market in 1968
- Introduced Safety Cabinets and Cans into Australian Market in 1981

With over 70-years combined experience in the safety industry, rarely have our team come across an issue or occurrence that we have not tackled previously. From being integral members of national safety councils, to advising on standards and regulations within the industry, our staff have done it all. With this knowledge, all customers can have the confidence that the advice and recommendations they receive from a member of our expert team is truly of a high-class standard.

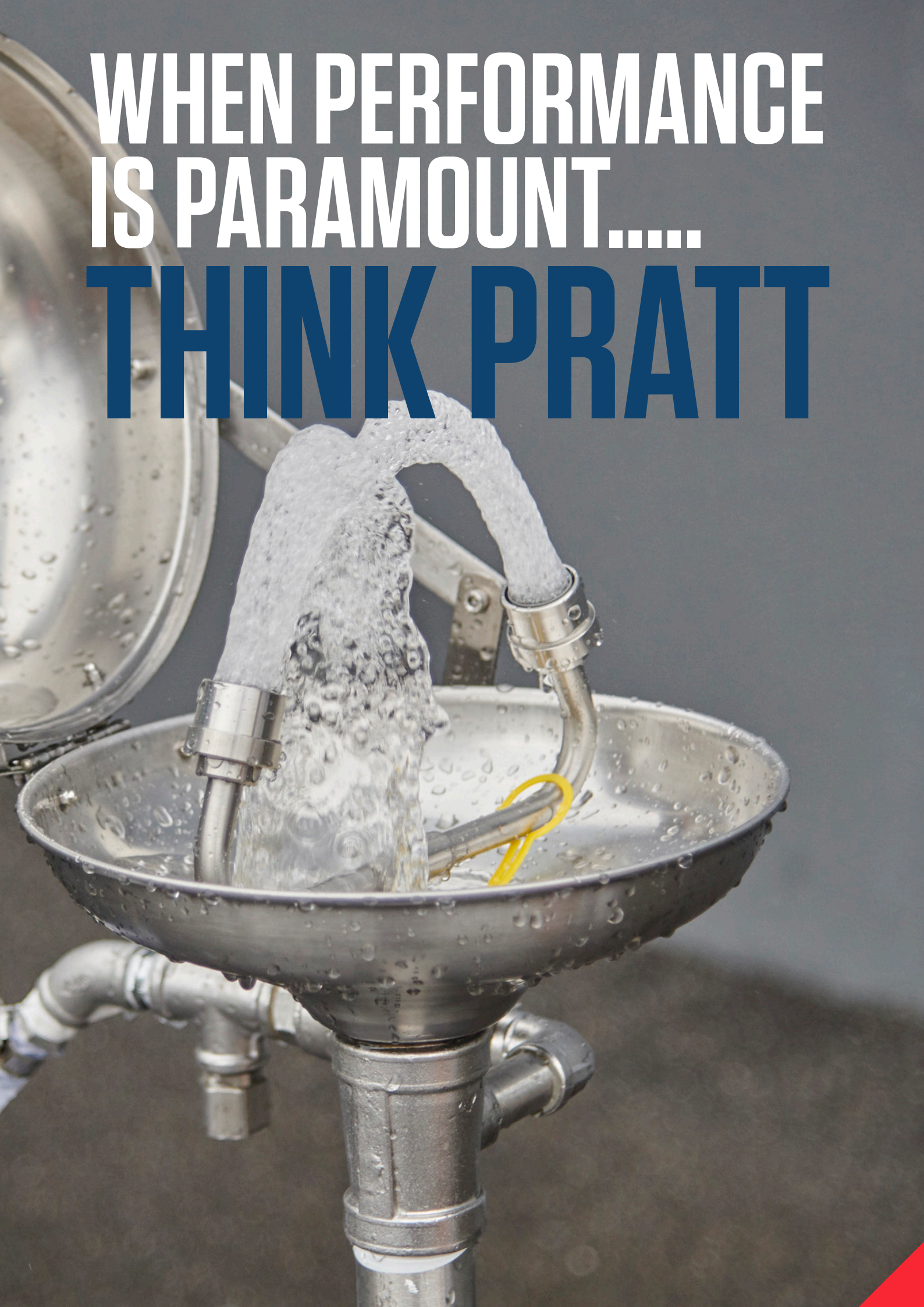
**SCAN THE QR CODES THROUGHOUT THE CATALOGUE TO VIEW AND DOWNLOAD PRODUCT DATA SHEETS.**

## **HOW TO SCAN A QR CODE**

- 1. OPEN YOUR PHONE CAMERA**
- 2. POINT YOUR CAMERA AT THE QR CODE**
- 3. TAP THE POP UP NOTIFICATION**



**WHEN PERFORMANCE  
IS PARAMOUNT.....  
THINK PRATT**





**PRATT SAFETY**

# **EMERGENCY SHOWERS & EYE WASH UNITS**

**EMERGENCY SHOWERS & COMBINATION UNITS - EYEWASH UNITS -  
LABORATORY UNITS - PORTABLE EYEWASH UNITS**

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**PRATT HAVE BEEN THE PIONEERS OF SAFETY SHOWERS FOR OVER 40 YEARS. PRATT SAFETY SYSTEMS CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH STRONG AND RELIABLE EQUIPMENT FOR ANY WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS. YOU HAVE A PEACE OF MIND KNOWING THAT YOU'RE PROVIDING YOUR EMPLOYEES WITH THE BEST IN INITIAL FIRST AID TREATMENT FOR CHEMICAL BURNS AND INJURIES.**

**ALL PRATT EMERGENCY SHOWERS AND EYE WASH STATIONS ARE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED IN ISO9001 ACCREDITED FACILITY WITH FULL CONFORMANCE TO AS4775 AND AMERICAN ANSI Z358.1 STANDARDS.**

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With the ever increasing focus on workplace and environmental safety, Pratt Safety Systems has the knowledge and expertise to find solutions to any of our customers' needs, and we are committed to ongoing product development to ensure our customers have access to the latest technology available.







**THE PRATT**

# **AEROSTREAM & SWIRLTECH TECHNOLOGY DELIVERS WHEN IT'S NEEDED MOST**

## **AEROSTREAM**

AEROSTREAM technology delivers a gentle cascade of soft flow water to flush away any hazardous materials from the eyes and face. The technology allows the user greater comfort at a time when it's needed most. All the eye wash units come standard with (FCR) flow control regulator to ensure effective flow.





## SWIRLTECH

SWIRLTECH technology delivers a precise pattern and controlled flow rate of a large volume of flushing fluid, ensuring optimum decontamination when its needed most. All showers come standard with (FCR) flow control regulator, this assists for simultaneous flow between the shower and eyewash to ensure minimum flow outputs aren't compromised.





# DANGEROUS GOODS INDOOR STORAGE CABINETS

PRATT SAFETY SYSTEMS HAS BEEN MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING CABINETS FOR OVER 30 YEARS. ALL PRATT CABINETS ARE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED IN ISO9001 ACCREDITED FACILITY WITH FULL CONFORMANCE TO AUS/NZ STANDARDS.

**CLASS 3 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS ARE LIQUIDS**, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (but not including substances otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60°C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6°C, open-cup test, normally referred to as the flash point.

**CLASS 4 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS ARE MADE UP OF THE FOLLOWING SUB-DIVISIONS:**

## DIVISION 4.1 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS

- **FLAMMABLE SOLIDS**, readily combustible and may cause or contribute to fire through friction. They can also be a powder or paste.
- **SELF-REACTIVE SUBSTANCE**, thermally unstable substances that are liable to undergo a strong exothermic reaction (heat release), or decomposition even without participation of air.
- **SOLID DESENSITIZED EXPLOSIVES**, substances that are wetted with water, alcohol or are diluted with other substances to form a solid mixture to suppress their explosive properties. Desensitized explosives may explode if not diluted sufficiently.
- **POLYMERIZING SUBSTANCES** are substances which, without stabilisation, are liable to undergo a strongly exothermic reaction resulting in the formation of larger molecules or resulting in the formation of polymers.

## DIVISION 4.2 SUBSTANCES LIABLE TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION

- **PYROPHORIC SUBSTANCES** are substances, including mixtures and solutions (liquid or solids) which can ignite upon contact with oxygen, even in small quantities. These Division 4.2 substances are the most liable to spontaneous combustion.
- **SELF-HEATING SUBSTANCES** are substances, other than pyrophoric substances, which in contact with air, and without energy supply, are liable to self-heating. These substances will ignite only when in large amounts and after long periods of time.

## DIVISION 4.3 SUBSTANCES WHICH IN CONTACT WITH WATER EMIT FLAMMABLE GASES

- **DANGEROUS WHEN WET** substances which when in contact with water may emit flammable gases that can form explosive mixtures with air. Such mixtures are easily ignited by all ordinary ignition sources, e.g. naked lights, sparking hand tools, or unprotected light bulbs. The resulting blast wave and flames may endanger people and the environment. Emitting gases may also be toxic.

**CLASS 5.1 OXIDIZING AGENTS** are substances which, although not necessarily combustible, may, readily liberate oxygen, or be the cause of oxidizing processes and, as a result, may start a fire in, or stimulate the combustion of other materials. Oxidizing agents can be either solids or liquids.

**CLASS 5.2 ORGANIC PEROXIDES** are thermally unstable substances, which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition. They are sensitive to heat and therefore prone to decomposition by burning. Under certain circumstances, such as high temperatures, and inadequate segregation from incompatible substances, organic peroxides can ignite and cause uncontrollable fires. Some organic peroxides are corrosive, which means that they can attack and destroy metals. In addition, they may have one or more of the following properties:

- be liable to explosive decomposition
- burn rapidly
- be sensitive to impact or friction
- react dangerously with other substances
- cause damage to the eyes

**CLASS 6.1 TOXIC SUBSTANCES** are those which can cause death, serious injury or harm to human health through skin absorption, inhalation, or ingestion.

**CLASS 8 CORROSIVE** substances are substances which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods, or the means of transport and may also cause other hazards.

Corrosive substances are also divided into two main types; Acids and Alkalis, which are defined by their pH balance. Acids are less than 7.0 pH, whereas Alkalis are more than 7.0 pH. However, Acids and Alkalis should also be stored separately, as they can react violently if mixed.

# GAS CYLINDER & AEROSOL CAN STORAGE CAGES

MODEL	CAPACITY	STORAGE LEVELS	HEIGHT (mm)	WIDTH (mm)	DEPTH (mm)
<b>PSGC1A-FP</b>	UP TO 42 AEROSOL CANS	1	360	560	490
<b>PSGC2A-FP</b>	UP TO 84 AEROSOL CANS	2	660	560	490
<b>PSGC4A-FP</b>	UP TO 200 AEROSOL CANS	2	990	780	760
<b>PSGC8A-FP</b>	UP TO 400 AEROSOL CANS	4	1920	780	760
<b>PSGC16A-FP</b>	UP TO 800 AEROSOL CANS	4	1920	1520	760
<b>PSGC4F-FP</b>	4 FORKLIFT CYLINDERS	1	990	780	760
<b>PSGC8F-FP</b>	8 FORKLIFT CYLINDERS	2	1920	780	760
<b>PSGC16F-FP</b>	16 FORKLIFT CYLINDERS	2	1920	1520	760
<b>PSGC9V-FP</b>	9 G-SIZED CYLINDERS	1	1920	780	760
<b>PSGC18V-FP</b>	18 G-SIZED CYLINDERS	1	1920	1520	760
<b>PSGC8F9V-FP</b>	8 FORKLIFT / 9 G-SIZED CYLINDERS	3	1920	1520	760

Note: 1. The above quantities are based on the diameter of 68mm for the most common types of aerosol containers. 2. The quantities are also based on loose containers and not packaged in cartons. 3. The quantities represent the maximum capacity possible based on width and depth of the storage level. 4. The shelves are made of heavy gauge with reinforcing under the shelf for additional strength and support.

















## STORAGE OF STANDARD SIZED GAS CYLINDERS:

MODEL	PSGC9V	PSGC18V SIDE 1	PSGC18V SIDE 2	PSGC8F9V SIDE 1	PSGC8F9V SIDE 2
<b>*ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS</b>	1920 x 785 x 770	1920 x 1524 x 770		1920 x 1525 x 770	
<b>INTERNAL STORAGE AREA OF CAGES :</b> SINGLE LEVEL UPPER LEVEL LOWER LEVEL	1815 x 705 x 720	1815 x 705 x 720		1815 x 705 x 720	925 x 705 x 720 880 x 705 x 720
<b>DOORWAY CLEARANCE</b>	1780 x 700	1780 x 700	1780 x 700	1780 x 700	1780 x 700
<b>FLOOR TO ROOF</b>	1815	1815	1815	1815	

MODEL	PSGC4F	PSGC4F	PSGC16F SIDE 1	PSGC16F SIDE 2	PSGC8F9V SIDE 1	PSGC8F9V SIDE 2
<b>*ALL MEASUREMENTS IN MILLIMETERS</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	<b>H x W x D</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXTERNAL DIMENSIONS</b>	990 x 780 x 760	1920 x 785 x 770	1920 x 1525 x 770		1920 x 1525 x 770	
<b>INTERNAL STORAGE AREA OF CAGES :</b> SINGLE LEVEL UPPER LEVEL LOWER LEVEL	920 x 705 x 720	925 x 705 x 720 890 x 705 x 720	925 x 705 x 720 890 x 705 x 720	925 x 675 x 720 890 x 675 x 720	1815 x 705 x 720	925 x 705 x 720 880 x 705 x 720



# CHEMICAL SEGREGATION CHART

	CLASS	2	3	4	5	6	8
							
COMPRESSED GASES							
2.1 Flammable		Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from
2.2 Non-flammable/non-toxic		KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	Segregation may be necessary	Segregation may be necessary
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (and Combustible liquids)							
3		Segregate from	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregate from	Segregate from
FLAMMABLE SOLIDS							
4.1 Flammable Solids		Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary
4.2 Spontaneously combustible		Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary
4.3 Dangerous when wet		Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary
OXIDIZING SUBSTANCES							
5.1 Oxidizing agents		Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	KEEP APART
5.2 Organic peroxides		ISOLATE	Segregation may be necessary	ISOLATE	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	KEEP APART
TOXIC SUBSTANCES							
6		KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART
CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES							
8		KEEP APART	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	KEEP APART

Compatible

Dangerous goods of the same Class should be compatible; consult SDS or suppliers about requirements for individual substances.

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Dangerous goods of the same Class could be incompatible or react dangerously. Consult the SDS or suppliers about requirements for individual substances.

Segregation may be necessary

Segregation of these Classes may be necessary. Consult the SDS or supplier.

KEEP APART

Dangerous goods of these classes should be kept apart by at least 3m. Consult the SDS or supplier.

Segregate from

These combinations of dangerous goods should be segregated by at least 5m and kept in separate compounds or building compartments.

ISOLATE

This requirement applies to organic peroxides, for which dedicated stores or storage cabinets are recommended, Adequate separation from other buildings and boundaries is required.

NOTES: 1. In all cases, the SDS or supplier of the goods should be consulted. 2. The segregation of dangerous goods of Division 1.4S may be necessary. Consult the SDS or the supplier of the goods. 3. Combustible liquids shall be segregated in the same manner as flammable liquids of Class 3. 4. Dangerous goods of Class 9 should be segregated in accordance with SDS. 5. If the dangerous goods have a Sub-risk of another Class, then the segregation requirements of the Sub-risk need to be determined and more stringent segregation requirements applied. 6. Where smoke detectors are to be stored, their supplier should be consulted and any specific storage and handling recommendations followed.

"ChemSafe" This information has been created using information and elements from ChemSafe.



# THE NINE STEPS TO

# EMERGENCY SPILL RESPONSE

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## STEP ONE

# ASSESS

Assess risk.

## STEP TWO

# IDENTIFY

Identify type of material spilled and the source. Use spill identification chart to ensure correct absorbent material is used.

## STEP THREE

# PROTECT

Protect yourself by wearing the appropriate protective gear for the situation – if the source or the materials are identifiable, assume the worst.

## STEP FOUR

# CONTAIN

Contain the liquid and seal the drains using booms (snakes).

## STEP FIVE

# CONTROL

Control the spill by closing valves, rotating punctured drums and plugging leaks where it is possible and safe to do so.

## STEP SIX

# CLEAN UP

Clean up using absorbent materials.

## STEP SEVEN

# DISPOSE

Dispose of used absorbents and spilt liquids in accordance with local laws.

## STEP EIGHT

# DECONTAMINATE

Decontaminate all tools and reusable materials properly before reuse.

## STEP NINE

# RESTOCK

Restock materials and safety equipment used in any clean-up operation.