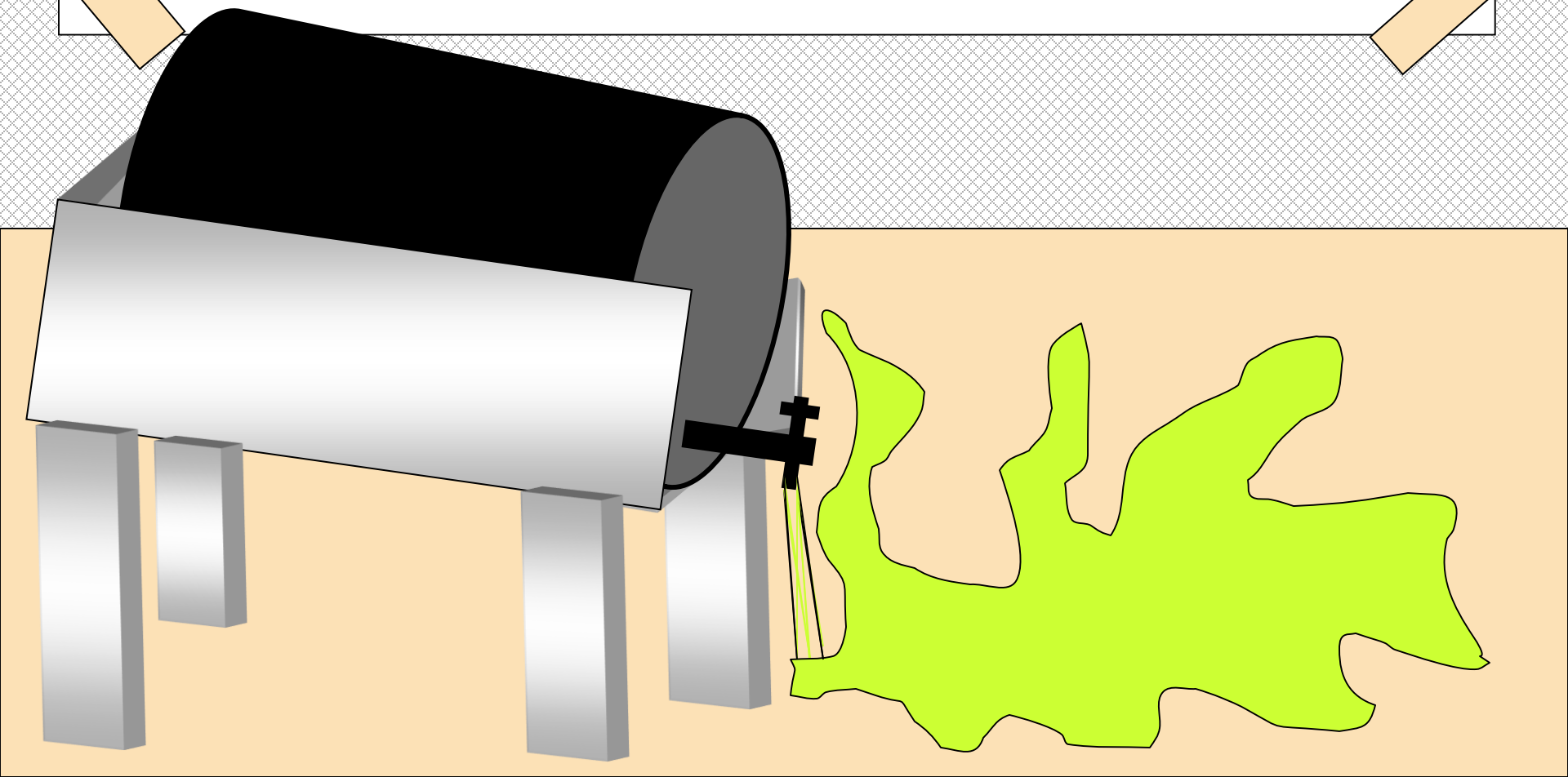
HAZARD COMMUNICATION & SDS

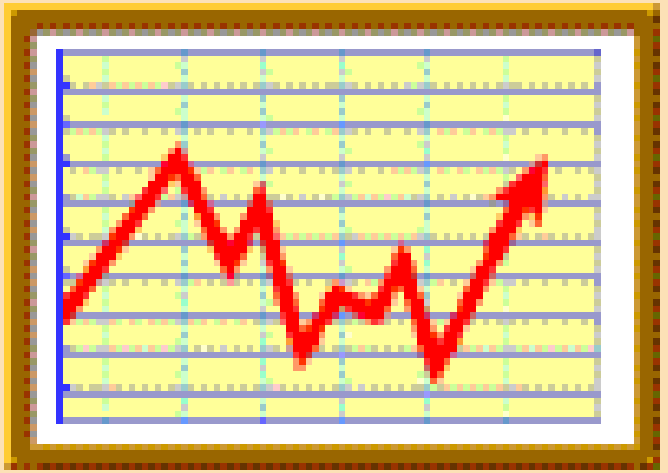


SELF-TEST

- 1. What are the two major groups of Hazardous Materials?
- 2. What are the steps that comprise the process of Hazardous Materials handling?
- 3. What is a SDS sheet (formerly MSDS)?
- 4. How should Hazardous Chemicals be stored?
- 5. What is PPE?

GOAL

- Minimize/prevent claims of personal injury, liability, and property damage associated with the improper handling, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous materials



GENERAL PROCESS

- 1. **Recognize** hazardous materials
- 2. **Research and develop** policies and procedures
- 3. **Evaluate** for effectiveness
- 4. **Revise & re-implement**, when needed

DEFINITIONS

- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)—**
  - Devices and equipment that provides a barrier between an employee and a hazardous environment
- **Routes of exposure**
  - Ingestion
  - Inhalation
  - Perenteral
  - Cutaneous

RECOGNIZE

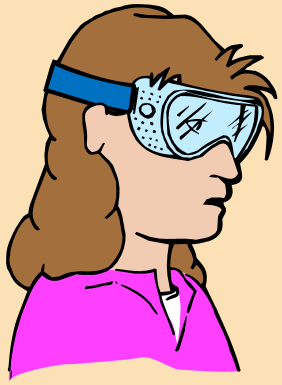
- **Identify** ALL processes that utilize hazardous chemicals in the workplace
  - ALL locations
  - ALL buildings

PPE

- **Fit**
  - Individual basis
- **Inspection**
  - Prior to use
- **Maintenance & decontamination**
  - Consult manufacturer for approved methods

PPE TYPES

- Head protection
- Eye and face protection
  - Must meet ANSI 287.1-1968
- Ear Protection
- Respiratory Protection
- Torso Protection
- Foot and Leg Protection



POLICIES & PROCEDURES

- Develop and implement work procedures
- Establish safe work practices
- SDS should be readily available
- Develop & implement **PPE Policy**
  - Should apply to **ALL** affected employees, vendors, and visitors!!

WHERE ARE THEY?

- SDS books will be maintained within close proximity to hazardous materials.
- Check with your department head to find the one nearest you.

INVENTORY

- Each location
- Indicate frequency
- Record-keeping requirements

SAFE WORK PRACTICES

- No smoking while handling
- Always wear proper PPE
- Always handle with care
- Avoid skin contact
- Wash hands prior to leaving work area

SAFE WORK PRACTICES

- Treat all unknown chemicals as hazardous materials
- Containers are NOT to be used for food preparation or consumption
- Use proper containment when transporting through work area

EVALUATE

- Routine inspections
  - Identify concerns

- Examples
  - Quarterly or Monthly safety inspections
  - State Fire Marshal inspections
  - ORM audit inspection

REVISE

- Implement corrective action to correct identified concerns

- Examples
  - Revising policies/procedures
  - Retraining employees
  - Re-organizing the workplace
  - Procuring supplies

STORAGE & PROCEDURES

Based On:

- Flashpoint -The lowest temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor to furnish an ignitable mix with air and burn when source of ignition is present (found on MSDS)
- Flammable -How rapidly and readily compound will burn below 100 degrees F.
- Combustible-DOT & NFPA combustible liquids have a flash point at, or above 100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C), or liquids that will burn
- Oxidizer-A substance that gives up oxygen easily to stimulate combustion of organic material (gives it own)
- Incompatability-Term applied to 2 substances to indicate that one material can not be mixed with another without the possibility of a dangerous reaction

COMMUNICATE

Certain chemicals and quantities must be communicated to the following:

- Reportable quantities
  - Louisiana State Police
- Local fire departments
- LEPC
  - Local Emergency Planning Committee
  - One in each parish

RESEARCH

- Review:
  - SDS,
  - Safety codes,
  - Laws/standards, and/or
  - Regulations
- Specifications on storage units:
  - Fire rating
  - Proper signage
  - Ventilation requirements
  - Proximity/location

LAYOUT

- Assign storage spaces in accordance with compatibility requirements

ESTABLISH PROCEDURES

- Safety work practices
  - Upon receipt, move immediately to storage area
  - Keep in original container
  - Do NOT store near stairwell, elevator, or hallways
  - Do NOT store near combustibles (ie. Paper/cardboard)
  - Inspect routinely
    - During your monthly/quarterly inspection (be sure it is documented)

IMPLEMENT

- Follow your written procedures

EVALUATE

- Inspections (from the result of an inspection, you may need to revise a procedure, as necessary)

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AN SDS AND AN MSDS?

- Organization – SDS is better laid out
- Information – basically similar but a with few differences
- Detail – no harder to work with but more information
- Sections - 16 sections but slightly modified

THE BENEFITS OF SDS

- Improved workplace safety
- Fewer exposures
- Consistent communications
- Greater hazard awareness
- Easier compliance
- Enhanced human and environmental protection

QUIZ:

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

FALSE Under the GHS, OSHA will no longer regulate workplace hazardous chemicals

FALSE The SDS contains less information than the old MSDS

TRUE The SDS can create a safer work environment for you and your co-workers

FALSE The SDS will be harder to understand than the MSDS

SECTIONS

- Section 1 Identification of Substance
- Section 2 Hazards Identification
- Section 3 Composition & Ingredient Information
- Section 4 First-Aid Measures
- Section 5 Fire-Fighting measures
- Section 6 Accidental Release
- Section 7 Handling & Storage

SECTIONS (CONT)

- Section 8 Exposure Controls & PPE
- Section 9 Physical & Chemical Properties
- Section 10 Stability & Reactivity
- Section 11 Toxicological Information
- Section 12 Ecological Information
- Section 13 Disposal Considerations
- Section 14 Transportation Information
- Section 15&16 Regulatory and Other

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- It is essential to have complete and accurate information about the substances you use
- The SDS helps prevent accidents and exposures
- Always consult the SDS for the substances you use on the job.

TRAINING

- Should your job expose you to more hazards you will receive much more detailed training.

- Please review our Hazard Communication Policy here:
- http://www.ulm.edu/safety/manual_hazardcomm.html