Hazard Communication Safety Training

S.C. SWIDERSKI LLC

Session Objectivies

You will be able to:

- Access SCS Safety Data Sheet “e-binder”
- Understand OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standards

Hazardous Materials

- Many substances have been known to be detrimental to workers that use them or work around them.
  - Mercury – permanent kidney damage or central nervous system
  - Lead – neurological affects, gastrointestinal affects, anemia, and kidney disease
  - Asbestos – pleural disease, mesothelioma, lung cancer, asbestosis

Hazardous Materials -Top Hazardous substance on construction sites

- Dust
  - When inhaled repeatedly, can cause lung problems and diseases
  - Silica dust (found in sandstone and concrete) is the most dangerous
- Mold
  - Found in damp working conditions
  - Can result in asthma, allergies, other respiratory problems
  - When exposed over a long period of time, these conditions can become permanent and potentially life-threatening
- Solvents
  - Commonly found in paint, adhesives, cleaning fluids
  - Dangerous to your lungs and skin
- Man-made mineral fibers
  - Highly irritating when in contact with lungs, eyes, and skin

Introduction to Hazard Communication

- To help employers and workers OSHA created Subpart Z, otherwise known as the Hazard Communication Standard. It's stated purpose being:
- "To ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are classified, and that information concerning the classified hazards is transmitted to employers and employees." 29 CFR 1910.1200(a)(1)
- Regardless of where in the world the chemical is created/manufactured, shipped, or stored it will be labeled the same.

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

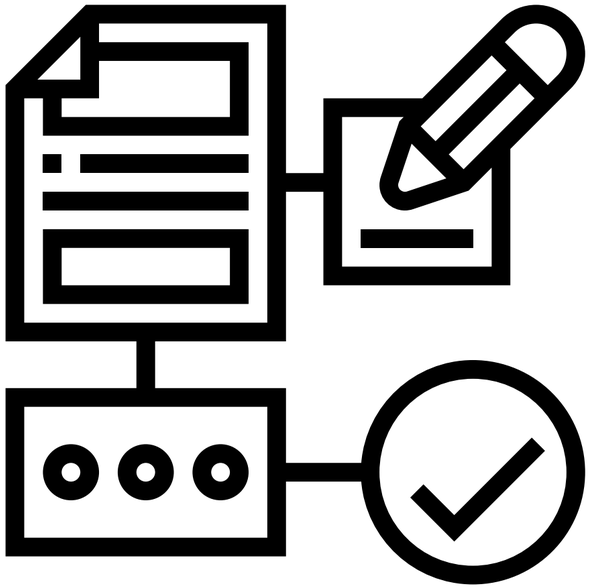
- The Hazard Communication Standard has requirements of employers to train their workers concerning hazardous chemicals and materials in the workplace
- These requirements are the same in General Industry, Construction, and Maritime Industries

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

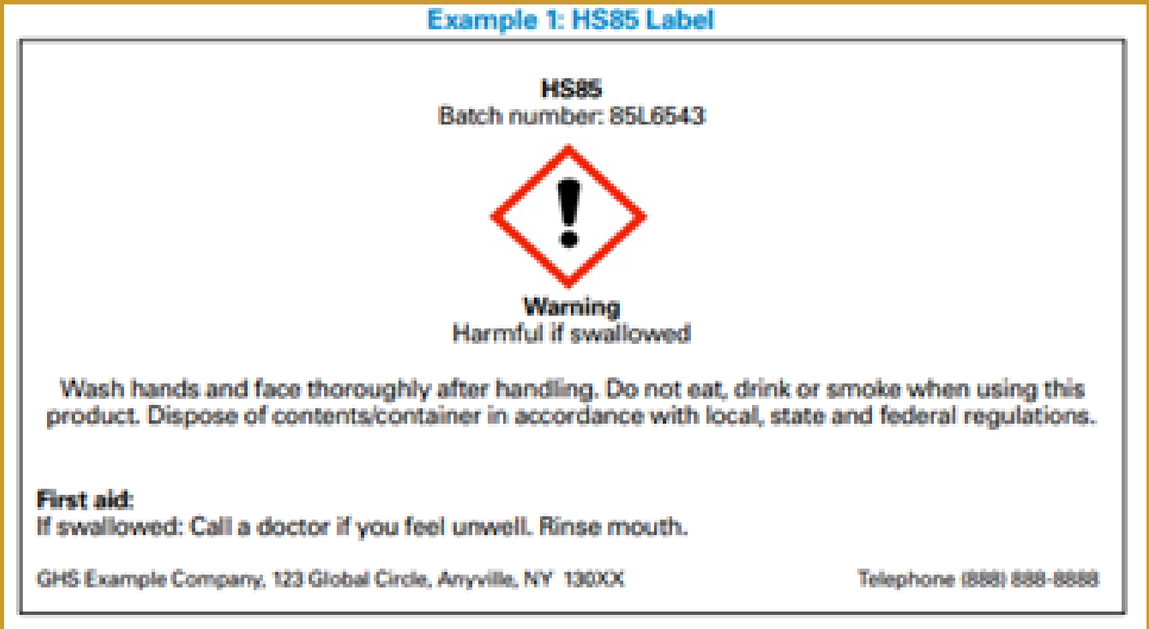
These standards are intended to address comprehensively the issue of classifying the potential hazards of chemicals, and communicating information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures to employees 29 CFR 1910.1200(a)(2)

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Under its Hazard Communication Standard OSHA requires that employers provide effective information and training to employees
  - At the time of initial assignment
  - When new chemical hazards arise, the worker has not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area
  - 29 CFR 1910.1200(h)(1)



OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard



Example 1: HS85 Label

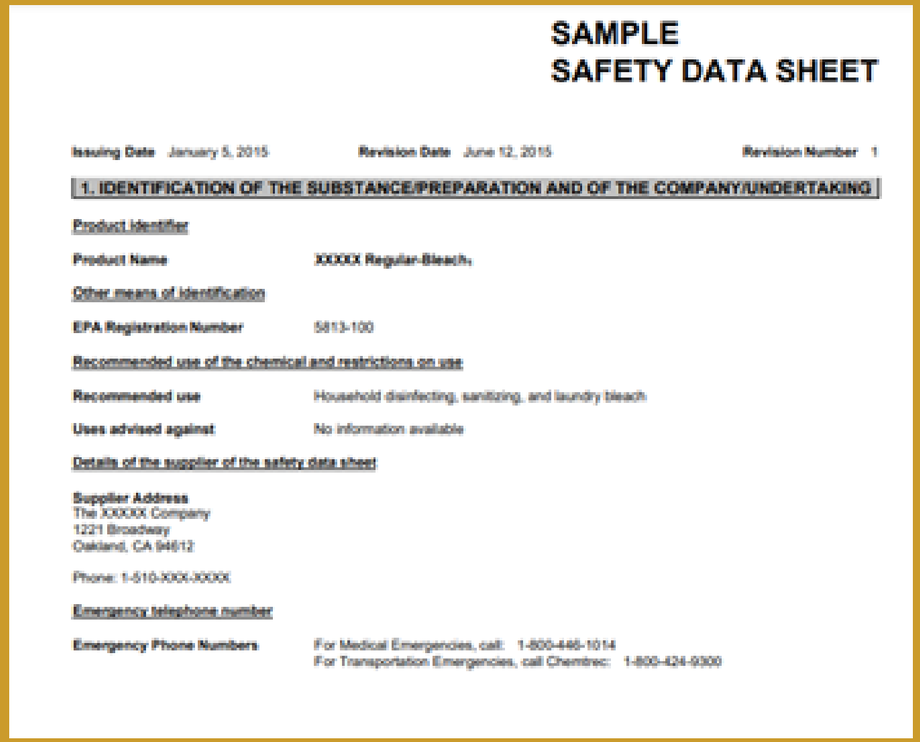
HS85
Batch number: 85L6543

Warning
Harmful if swallowed

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

First aid:
If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

GHS Example Company, 123 Global Circle, Anyville, NY 130XX Telephone (888) 888-8888



SAMPLE
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issuing Date January 5, 2015 **Revision Date** June 12, 2015 **Revision Number** 1

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier

Product Name **XXXXX Regular-Bleach**

Other means of identification

EPA Registration Number 5813-100

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Household disinfecting, sanitizing, and laundry bleach

Uses advised against No information available

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier Address
The XXXXX Company
1221 Broadway
Oakland, CA 94612

Phone: 1-510-XXX-XXXX

Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone Numbers For Medical Emergencies, call: 1-800-446-1014
For Transportation Emergencies, call Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300

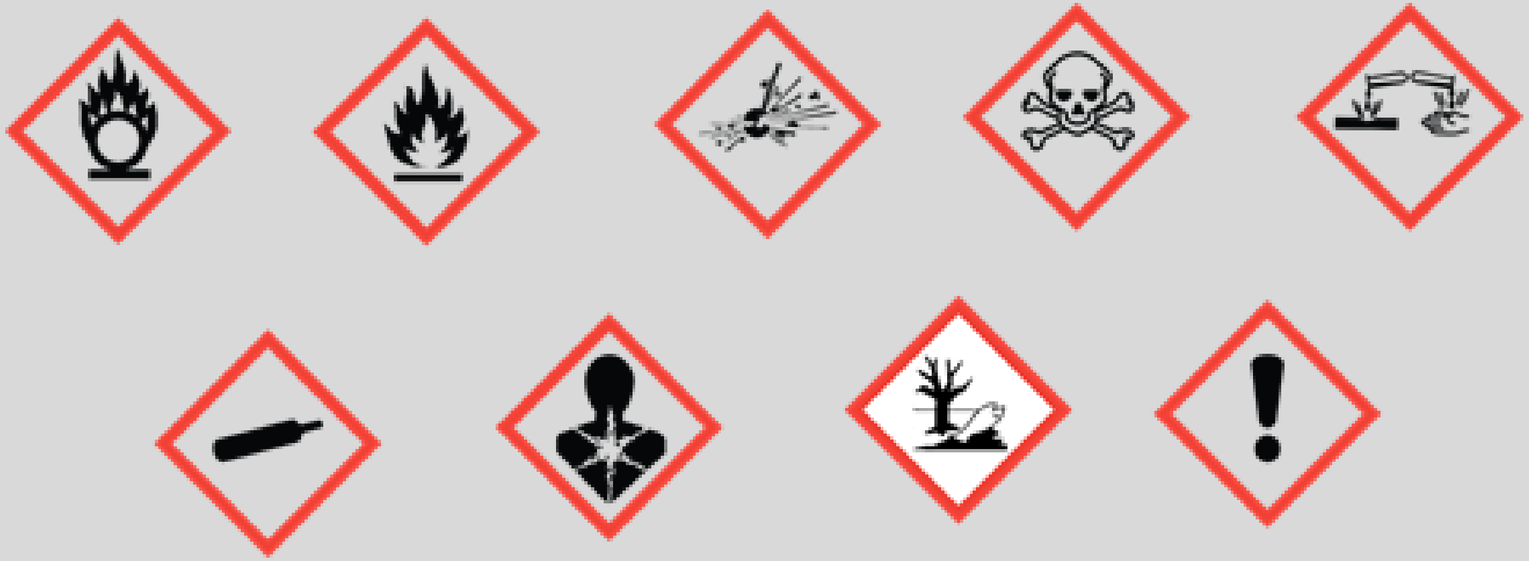
While information and training may cover categories of hazards or specific chemicals used by the worker the employer must ensure that chemical specific information is made available through labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Labels and other forms of warning
- The chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked. The following information shall be provided:
- Product identifier
- Signal word
- Hazard statement(s)
- Pictogram(s)
- Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Pictograms
  - quickly convey important information to workers about the hazards associated with the chemicals or materials without having to reference SDS
  - defined as to how they are shaped and colored as well as the specific hazard symbols and classes 29 CFR 1910.1200 App C.2.3



OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard

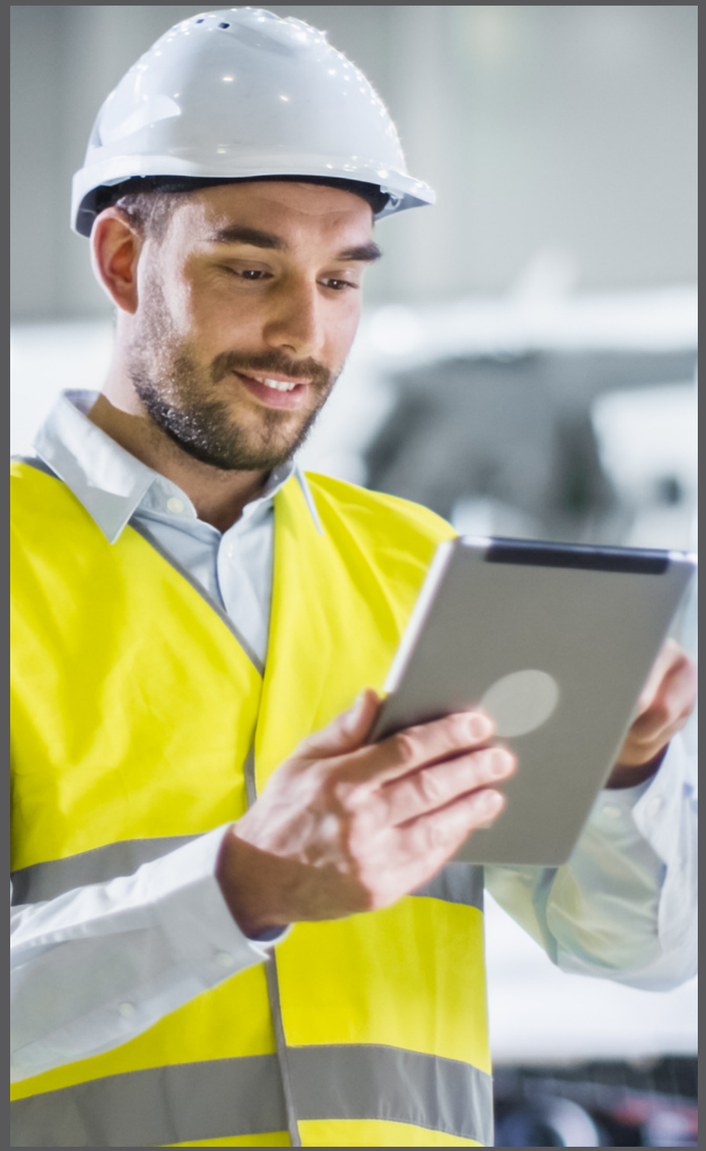
HCS Pictograms and Hazards

Health Hazard	Flame	Exclamation Mark
		
▪ Carcinogen ▪ Mutagenicity ▪ Reproductive Toxicity ▪ Respiratory Sensitizer ▪ Target Organ Toxicity ▪ Aspiration Toxicity	▪ Flammables ▪ Pyrophorics ▪ Self-Heating ▪ Emits Flammable Gas ▪ Self-Reactives ▪ Organic Peroxides	▪ Irritant (skin and eye) ▪ Skin Sensitizer ▪ Acute Toxicity ▪ Narcotic Effects ▪ Respiratory Tract Irritant ▪ Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
Gas Cylinder	**Corrosion**	**Exploding Bomb**
		
▪ Gases Under Pressure	▪ Skin Corrosion/Burns ▪ Eye Damage ▪ Corrosive to Metals	▪ Explosives ▪ Self-Reactives ▪ Organic Peroxides
Flame Over Circle	**Environment** (Non-Mandatory)	**Skull and Crossbones**
		
▪ Oxidizers	▪ Aquatic Toxicity	▪ Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- The employer may use signs, placards, process sheets, or other such written in lieu of affixing labels to containers, if the alternative method identifies the containers to which it is applicable and conveys the information required to be on a label
- Employer shall ensure the written materials are readily accessible to the employees in their work area throughout each work shift
    - Signs directly above a safe usual and customary storing place for the chemical compounds if not directly attached to the container

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard



- The employer is not required to label portable containers into which hazardous chemicals are transferred from labeled containers, and which are intended only for the immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer (1910.1200(f)(8))
  - Drugs which are dispensed by a pharmacy to a health care provider for direct administration to a patient are exempted from labeling

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- The employer shall not remove or deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information (1910.1200(f)(9))
- The employer shall ensure that workplace labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift (1910.1200(f)(10))
- Employers having employees who speak other languages may add the information in their language to the material presented, as long as the information is presented in English as well (1910.1200(f)(10))

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, or employers who become newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a chemical shall revise the labels for the chemical within six months
  - and shall ensure that labels on containers of hazardous chemicals shipped after that time contain the new information (1910.1200(f)(11))

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Safety Data Sheets must include the following:
  - Identification of the chemical and contact information of supplier
  - Hazard identification and appropriate warnings
  - Information on ingredients
  - First Aid Measures
  - Firefighting measures
  - Accidental release measures
  - Handling and storage
  - Exposure controls/Personal Protection
  - Physical and Chemical Properties

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Safety Data Sheets
- Chemical manufacturers and importers shall obtain or develop a safety data sheet for each hazardous chemical they produce or import
- Employers shall have a safety data sheet in the workplace for each hazardous chemical which they use (1910.1200(g)(1))

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Safety Data Sheets
  - The employer shall maintain in the workplace copies of the required safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s)
  - Electronic access to the safety data sheets are permitted as long as no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options 29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(8)

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

- Safety Data Sheets
  - SCS currently works with a program called VelocityEHS, which serves as an “e-binder” to store all material safety data sheets
  - This program allows us to access our safety data sheets from any jobsite at any time
  - Any chemicals, cleaning products, hazardous materials, etc. used on site will need to be uploaded to our e-binder
    - Product information should be sent to your Construction HR Administrator to be added to e-binder
  - Inside each SCS job trailer will be a QR code posted for easy access

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

VelocityEHS®

SCAN TO ACCESS S.C. SWIDERSKI LLC

SAFTEY DATA SHEETS

https://chemmanagement.ehs.com/9/f8be3039-acf0-47aa-8eb3-f5b1bfb961fa

OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard

OSHA mandates that employees be informed of:

Measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as:

- Appropriate work practices
- Emergency procedures
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)

The details of the hazard communication program developed by the employer, including

- Explanation of the labels
- Safety data sheet – including how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Know how to access your company's Safety Data Sheet "e-binder"
- The purpose of an SDS is to provide the following information on:
  - Identification of the product
  - Potential hazards
  - Prevention – steps you can take to work safely, reduce, or prevent exposure
  - Appropriate responses in various situations (first aid, fire, etc.)
- If you have any questions regarding SCS hazard communication procedures, contact your Construction HR Administrator

TAKE THE QUIZ

- https://forms.office.com/Pages/ResponsePage.aspx?id=RZJ-M6ZlREqmNwvW9nbIKxyzzaSUgJJFgf5zZdrqY-lUREoxV1JGQkhVRFQyNEg0WDNQM1RIMU1MNS4u