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# Hazard Communication

# Hazard Communication- Your Right to Know

Chemicals in the workplace



# MIOSHA Revisions to the Communication Standard

Two significant changes contained in the revised standard require the use of new labeling elements and a standardized format for Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), formerly known as, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). The new label elements and SDS requirements will improve worker understanding of the hazards associated with the chemicals in their workplace.

(This aligns with the United Nations' **Globally Harmonized System** of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (**GHS**) which was published in the Federal Register in March 2012.)

# Why the changes to Hazardous Communication?

- To align with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS)
- To provide a common and coherent approach to classifying chemicals
- To reduce confusion and increase understanding of the hazards
- To help address literacy problems

# Critical Information

It is **critical** that employees understand the new label and SDS format. Each SDS/MSDS has 16 sections. In 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard changed by requiring Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to be in a uniform format.

# SDS/MSDS

Chemical manufacturers are required to have **Safety Data Sheets** (Material Safety Data Sheets) for each and every chemical they produce or import. They do not have to attach them to chemical shipments. The distributor then is responsible for ensuring that all customers are provided a copy of the SDS/MSDS. Employers ensure that SDS/MSDS information is available to employees. All **SDSs** will be uniform in content.

# Purpose of SDS/MSDS

The Safety Data Sheets provide detailed information on each chemical being used in the workplace including:

- ☐ Name of product and what it looks like
- ☐ Physical hazards and how it could enter the body
- ☐ How much is a safe exposure
- ☐ Does it have cancer-causing potential
- ☐ Precautions for safe handling and storage
- ☐ Control measures such as work practices & PPE (personal protective equipment) recommendations
- ☐ Emergency & first aid treatment

# Required Posters

These are located in HR, by the nursing staff ground floor entrance, in the HFA ES supply room & in the 1<sup>st</sup> floor hallway outside of the nursing offices.

## This Workplace Covered by the Michigan Right To Know Law

Employers must make available for employees in a readily accessible manner, Safety Data Sheets (SDS)\* for those hazardous chemicals in their workplace.

Employees cannot be discharged or discriminated against for exercising their rights including the request for information on hazardous chemicals.

Employees must be notified and given direction (by employer posting) for locating Safety Data Sheets and the receipt of new or revised SDS(s).

\* When the employer has not provided a SDS, employees may request assistance in obtaining SDS from the:

Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs  
Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration  
General Industry Safety & Health Division  
(517) 322-1831  
Construction Safety & Health Division  
(517) 322-1856  
[www.michigan.gov/miosha](http://www.michigan.gov/miosha)  
MIOSHACET #2105 (Rev. 10/12)

## LARA

LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
CUSTOMER DRIVEN. BUSINESS MINDED.

### SDS(s) For This Workplace Are Located At

Location(s)

Location(s)

Person(s) responsible for SDS(s)

Phone

## As Required by the Michigan Right To Know Law

TO BE POSTED THROUGHOUT THE  
WORKPLACE NEXT TO SDS LOCATION POSTERS

# New or Revised SDS

New or Revised Title	Receipt Date	Posting Date	Location of New or Revised SDS

## LARA

LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
CUSTOMER DRIVEN. BUSINESS MINDED.

Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs  
Michigan Occupational Safety & Health Administration  
Construction, Education & Training Division  
(517) 325-0869

Paid in part with  
Federal OSHA funds.  
MIOSHACET #2106 (Revised 10/12)

For further information, visit our website at:  
[www.michigan.gov/miosha](http://www.michigan.gov/miosha)



# SDS/MSDS Label Elements

- ❑ **Product identifier:** This is how the hazardous chemical is identified.
- ❑ **Signal word:** This is used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. There are only two signal words, “Danger” and “Warning.”
- ❑ **Pictogram:** MIOSHA’s required pictograms must be in the shape of a square set at a point and include a black hazard symbol on a white background with a red frame. A square red frame set at a point without a hazard symbol is not a pictogram and is not permitted on the label. MIOSHA has designated eight pictograms under this standard for application to a hazard category.

# SDS/MSDS Label Elements

- ❑ **Hazard statement(s):** This describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including when appropriate the degree of hazard.
- ❑ **Precautionary statement(s):** A phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling.
- ❑ **Name, address and phone #:** This pertains to the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer.



## Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDSs) to communicate the hazards of hazardous chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require new SDSs to be in a uniform format, and include the section numbers, the headings, and associated information under the headings below:

**Section 1, Identification** includes product identifier; manufacturer or distributor name, address, phone number; emergency phone number; recommended use; restrictions on use.

**Section 2, Hazard(s) identification** includes all hazards regarding the chemical; required label elements.

**Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients** includes information on chemical ingredients; trade secret claims.

**Section 4, First-aid measures** includes important symptoms/effects, acute, delayed; required treatment.

**Section 5, Fire-fighting measures** lists suitable extinguishing techniques, equipment; chemical hazards from fire.

**Section 6, Accidental release measures** lists emergency procedures; protective equipment; proper methods of containment and cleanup.

**Section 7, Handling and storage** lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.

*(Continued on other side)*



## Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

**Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection** lists OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs); Threshold Limit Values (TLVs); appropriate engineering controls; personal protective equipment (PPE).

**Section 9, Physical and chemical properties** lists the chemical's characteristics.

**Section 10, Stability and reactivity** lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.

**Section 11, Toxicological information** includes routes of exposure; related symptoms, acute and chronic effects; numerical measures of toxicity.

Section 12, Ecological information\*

Section 13, Disposal considerations\*

Section 14, Transport information\*

Section 15, Regulatory information\*

**Section 16, Other information**, includes the date of preparation or last revision.


\*Note: Since other Agencies regulate this information, OSHA will not be enforcing Sections 12 through 15 (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(2)).

**Employers must ensure that SDSs are readily accessible to employees.**

See Appendix D of 29 CFR 1910.1200 for a detailed description of SDS contents.











# Labels

**SAMPLE LABEL**

<b>PRODUCT IDENTIFIER</b> CODE _____ Product Name _____	<b>HAZARD PICTOGRAMS</b> 
<b>SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION</b> Company Name _____ Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____ Emergency Phone Number _____	<b>SIGNAL WORD</b> <b>Danger</b>
<b>PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS</b> Keep container tightly closed. Store in cool, well ventilated place that is locked. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measure against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Do not breathe vapors. Wear Protective gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified. <b>In Case of Fire:</b> use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) fire extinguisher to extinguish. <b>First Aid</b> If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.	<b>HAZARD STATEMENT</b> <b>Highly flammable liquid and vapor.</b> <b>May cause liver and kidney damage.</b> <b>SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION</b> <b>Directions for use</b> _____ _____ _____ Fill weight: _____ Lot Number _____ Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____ Expiration Date: _____

Warning labels are very important. By law every chemical has to have a label. Check the label for valuable information. Anyone who transfers a chemical from one bottle to another **MUST** also label the new container. Labels may have one of two signal words- "**Danger**" or "**Warning**," when necessary. Specific hazard statements must appear on labels based on the hazard classification. **Never** use a chemical in an unlabeled container.

# Pictograms & Hazards

GHS – Hazard Pictograms and correlated exemplary Hazard Classes				
Physical Hazards				
				
Explosives	Flammable Liquids	Oxidizing Liquids	Compressed Gases	Corrosive to Metals
Health Hazards				Env. Hazards
				
Acute Toxicity	Skin Corrosion	Skin Irritation	CMR <sup>1)</sup> , STOT <sup>2)</sup> , Aspiration Hazard	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment
1) carcinogenic, germ cell mutagenic, toxic to reproduction / 2) specific target organ toxicity				



# Hazards

When thinking of hazards you might only think of potent chemicals. Soap, oil, laundry supplies, and toner are examples of potential hazards as well. What do these two common household cleaners make when mixed together? Bleach + ammonia = ?



Mustard gas



# Medication Hazards

While Masonic Pathways does not initiate chemotherapy as treatment, a resident may come with a pump infusing chemotherapy from an outpatient setting. Be aware of drug hazards and how to clean up a potential spill. **Spill kits are located in each utility room on the shelf when necessary to be used.**





# Spill Response

- ☐ Remain calm
- ☐ Identify spilled substance & control the scene
- ☐ Evacuate area if needed &/or contact emergency responders
- ☐ Gather proper PPE & clean up material
- ☐ Stop &/or control the spill once type is known
- ☐ Clean up spill and properly dispose of waste packaging and labeling correctly

**Remember:** Waste has the same property of the chemical. If the chemical is flammable then so is the rag that was used in clean up etc.

# SDS must be easily available

At Masonic Pathways there are two complete sets of SDS books.



- 1) In Materials Management
- 2) Just outside of the nursing offices in the alcove

# Additionally...

**Know** where to locate SDS information. Take a moment out of your busy day, find a SDS book and page through it to help you respond in case of an emergency. **If someone is exposed to a chemical, it needs to be reported immediately to the supervisor.** Refer to the SDS for proper handling decisions and send a copy of the SDS with anyone sent out for emergency treatment.

# Personal Protective Equipment

Selection of PPE is based on the need to protect yourself from specifically-identified hazards. PPE may be categorized by the type of protection provided including:

- ☐ Eye & face
- ☐ Respiratory
- ☐ Head
- ☐ Foot
- ☐ Hand
- ☐ Clothing

# Personal Protective Equipment

PPE can include protective clothing, for example orange high-visibility safety vests, kneepads, waterproof aprons, disposable suits or aprons, and chemical-resistant clothing. Typical PPE might include safety shoes with protective toes, leather gloves, hardhats, safety glasses, and ear plugs.

PPE helps prevent contact with infectious agents or body fluid that may contain an infectious agent by creating a barrier.

# Personal Protective Equipment-Infection Control

- ❑ **Gloves:** These help protect when directly handling potentially infectious material or contaminated surfaces.
- ❑ **Gowns:** These help protect from the contamination of clothing with potentially infectious material.
- ❑ **Shoe & Head covers:** These provide a barrier against possible exposure within a contaminated environment.
- ❑ **Masks & Respirators:** Surgical masks help protect the nose and mouth from splattered body fluids and respirators filter the air before inhalation.
- ❑ **Face & Eye Protection:** Goggles help protect eyes from splatters. A face shield provides spatter protection to facial skin, eyes, nose, & mouth.

# Eye Wash Stations

Emergency eye wash stations are required for work environments that may expose employees to harmful chemicals or body fluids. Though all proper precautions may be taken to prevent exposure, accidents can still happen. Eye wash stations are designed to immediately flush contaminants out of the eyes after exposure.

# Eye Wash Station Locations

Boiler house - basement

Laundry - 2 in washer room

ABU unit - ES supply room

Nursing - ES storeroom ground floor

Nursing - ES supply room on 1 South

Nursing - ES supply room on 2 South

Kitchen - Chemical room

HFA - ES supply room on ground floor K wing

HFA - N wing ground floor ES supply room

HFA - N wing 1st floor ES supply room

HFA - N wing 2nd floor ES supply room

D wing 2<sup>nd</sup> floor ES supply room

D wing Ground floor - Materials management Solution room



# How to Use Emergency Eye Wash Stations

- 1) Remove contacts immediately. The contact can hold the substance to the eye causing major damage.
- 2) Forcibly hold eyes open and place them on the designated spot on the eyewash station. Very important!
- 3) Continue to hold eyes open and turn water on with help if necessary. Continuous flushing under gentle pressure is needed to ensure that the substance is flushed.
- 4) Have a co-worker call the emergency response unit. Continue to irrigate for **at least** 15 minutes.

# In Summary



- ☐ Chemicals are a fact of life. Misuse will cause problems. Accidents can happen so knowing how to respond appropriately is important.
- ☐ Always check labels.
- ☐ Always lock up chemicals when not in use.
- ☐ Always use proper PPE including the type of glove recommended by the manufacturer.
- ☐ Refer to our Hazard Communication & Right to Know policy for more information. Know where to find the SDSs in your area.
- ☐ Know where to get the proper PPE & where showers or eye wash stations are.
- ☐ Employees are responsible to use the safeguards provided for safety.