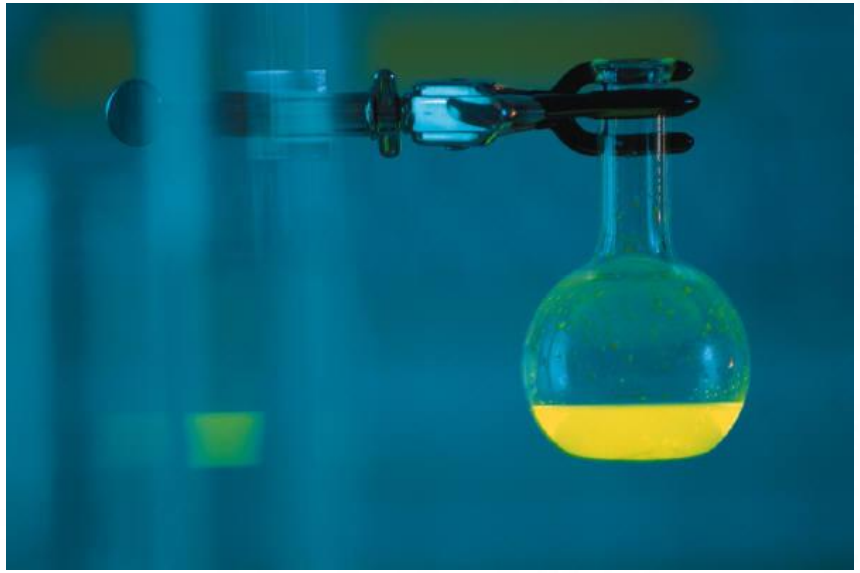
Beaumont Health

Hazard Communication



Including the Global Harmonization System

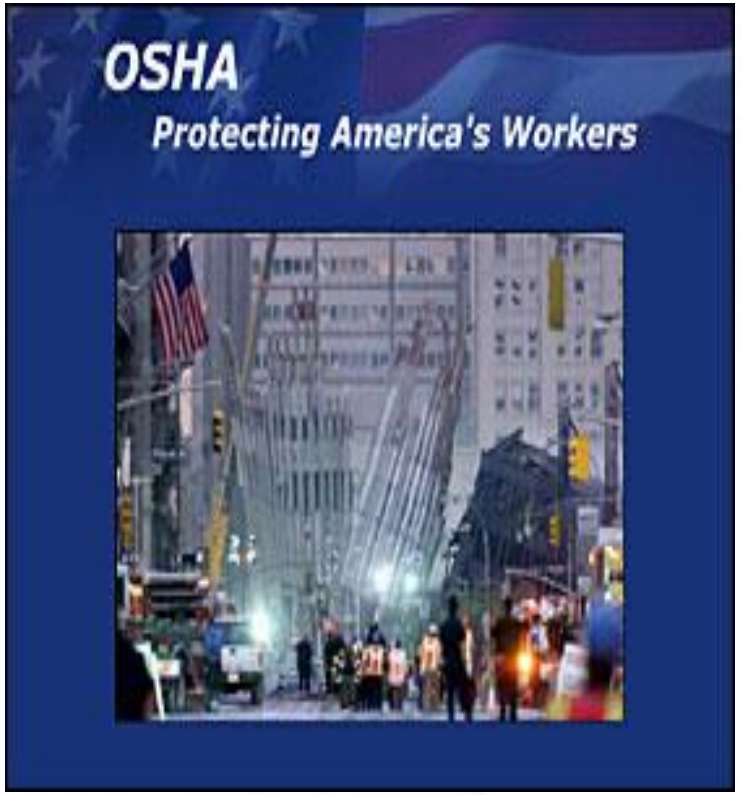
Making Safe Choices

- This module provides critical information/steps needed to ensure that our patients consistently receive safe care. It is **your responsibility** to notify your supervisor/educator if you have questions about the information in this module, or if you are unable to complete the steps as described.

- Not following these steps may cause harm to our patients, ourselves or others and is called at-risk behavior. You should expect to be coached if you misstep, or drift, from the described procedures.

- Should you choose to not follow this procedure (after being coached on the correct procedure) that may be considered reckless behavior and may result in punitive action.

Hazard Communication: The Federal Law



Federal OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard is a general labor law (29 CFR 1910.1200) which mandates that employers will inform our employees of any hazards associated with handling products containing hazardous chemicals.

Hazard Communication: The State Law

The Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act (MIOSHA) adopted the federal Hazard Communication Standard by reference to communicate information regarding the safe handling of hazardous chemicals present in Michigan workplaces.

Also known as :
Michigan's 'Right-to-Know" Law

Hazard Communication: Roles and Responsibilities

Chemical Manufacturers must:

- Determine a chemical's hazards
- Provide labels and produce Safety Data Sheets (SDS), formerly Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

Beaumont Health as an employer must:

- Provide a written hazard communication program
- Train an employee who is assigned to work with any hazardous chemicals and when new hazards are introduced into the workplace and
- Maintain SDS.

Hazard Communication: Roles and Responsibilities

You as an employee must:

- Find the chemicals used in the work area - look for a chemical inventory.
- Obey all established safety rules on the hazardous chemical's labels.
- Know the location of personal protective equipment (PPE).

Your Right to Know

Your Right to Know

Michigan Right-to-Know Law posting is in each department with SDS info.

New and Revised SDS sheets (formerly called MSDS) are posted for changes to hazardous chemicals in an area.

Labels

There are several new label elements:

Symbols called “Pictograms”

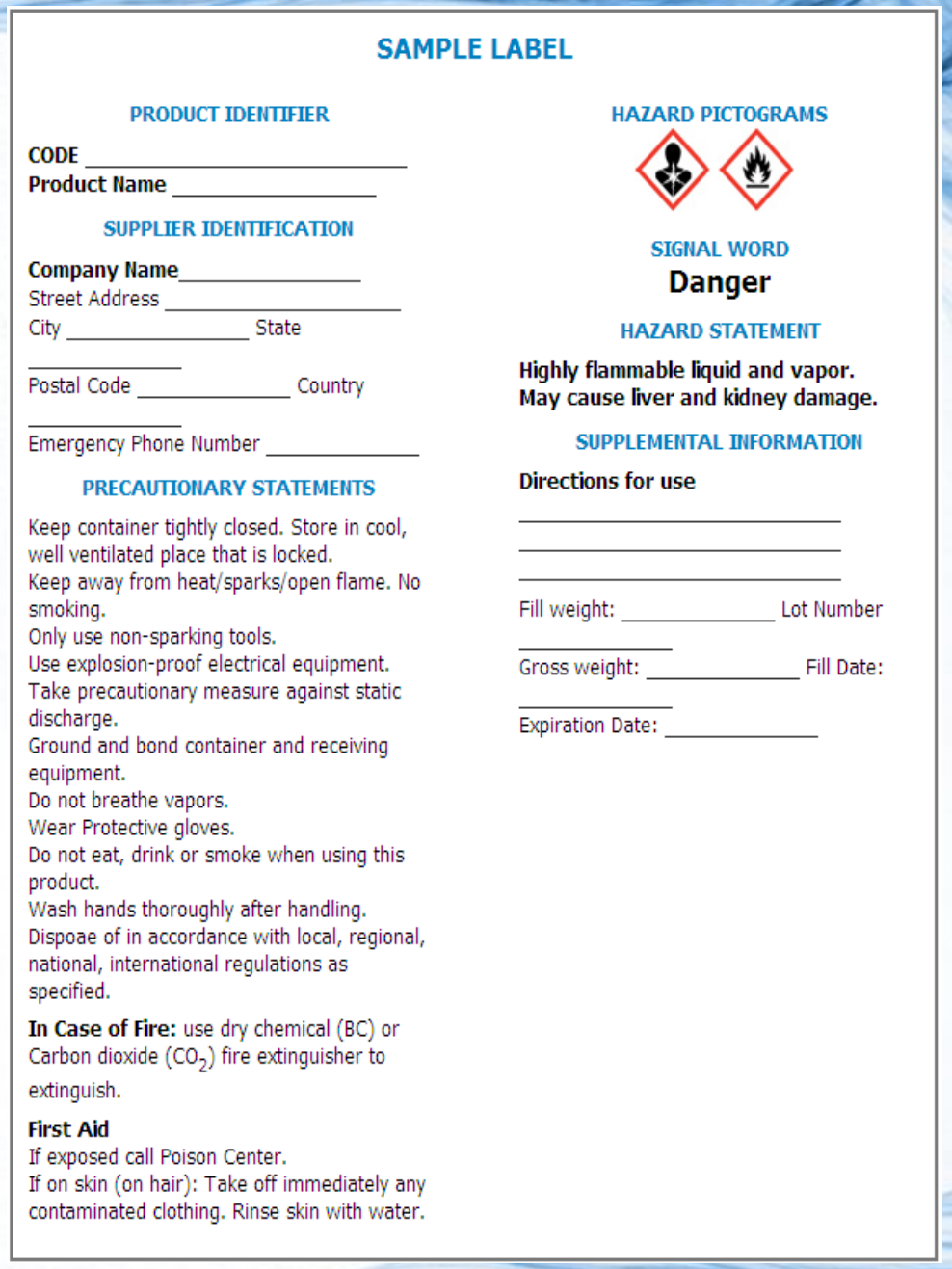
Signal Words

Hazard Statements

Precautionary Statements

Product Identification

Supplier/Manufacturer Identification



SAMPLE LABEL

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

CODE _____

Product Name _____

SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

Company Name_____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____

Postal Code _____ Country _____

Emergency Phone Number _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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.
Dispoae of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO_2) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

First Aid
If exposed call Poison Center.
If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

HAZARD PICTOGRAMS

SIGNAL WORD

Danger

HAZARD STATEMENT

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
May cause liver and kidney damage.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Directions for use

_____
_____
_____

Fill weight: _____ Lot Number _____

Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____

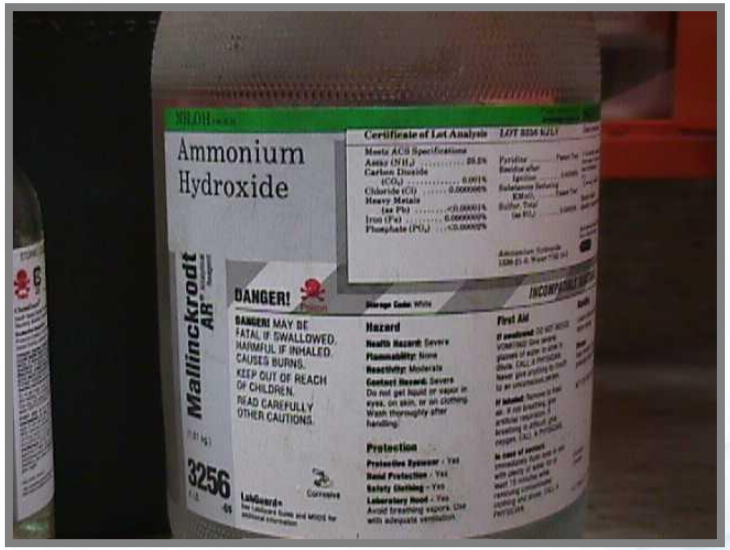
Expiration Date: _____

www.osha.gov/Publications/HazComm_QuickCard_Labels.html

Hazard Communication: Labeling

- A label is an immediate source of information about a hazardous chemical, providing the identity of the chemical and its most serious hazards.
- You must not remove or deface existing labels.
- If you transfer a chemical to a secondary container, label its contents with the chemical's identity and a key "warning" word.
  - For example, a new label should state:

    “Ammonium Hydroxide - CORROSIVE – Causes Burns”



Hazard Communication: Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

The purpose of an SDS is to tell you:

- Comprehensive, technical and emergency information
- The material's physical properties or fast acting health effects
- Level of personal protective equipment (PPE) you need
- First aid treatment for exposures
- Preplanning necessary for safe handling

Sections	Relevant information to the downstream users in order to comply with REACH regulation
1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking	Identified uses, registration number of the substance.
2. Hazard identification	Classification and labelling information: For substances according to both the Dangerous Substances Directive (DSD) and CLP regulation until June 2015. For mixtures according the DPD until June 2015 and after that according CLP regulation. Authorisation number if relevant.
3. Composition/information on ingredients	Hazards of the components of the preparation. Registration numbers of the components.
4. First aid measures	-
5. Fire-fighting measures	-
6. Accidental release measures	-
7. Handling and storage	-
8. Exposure controls/personal protection	Exposure limit values (DNELs and PNECs[1]) and risk management measures. Information must be consistent with the exposure scenarios.
9. Physical and chemical properties	-
10. Stability and Reactivity	-
11. Toxicological information	-
12. Ecological information	-
13. Disposal considerations	Information to be passed on to waste disposal organisation.
14. Transport information	-
15. Regulatory information	Information if the substance as such or in a mixture is subject to authorisation or restriction. Information if the chemical safety assessment has been carried out.
16. Other information	Recommended restriction of use
Annex (if a chemical safety report is required)	Relevant exposure scenarios

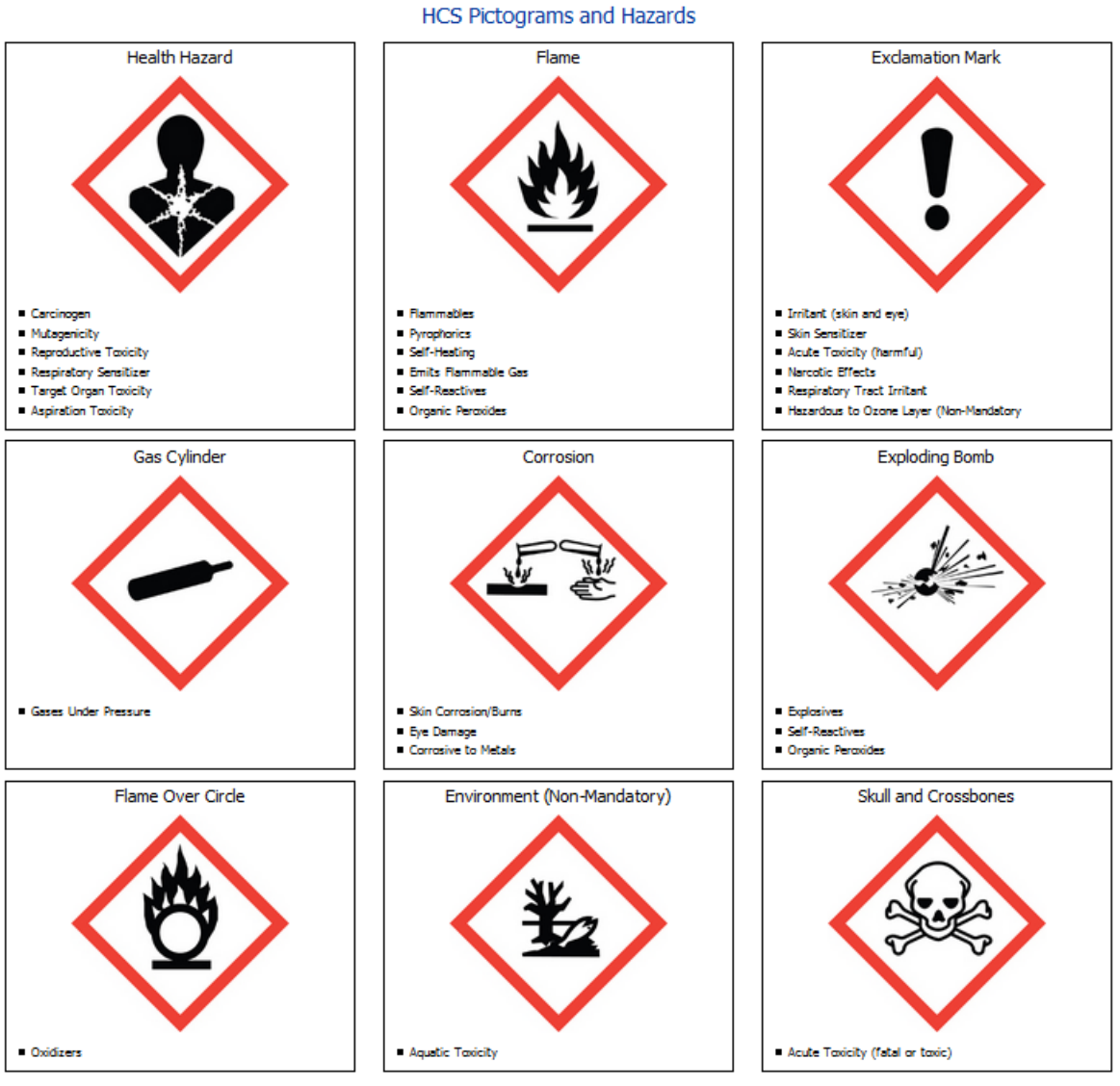
Hazard Communication: Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

The SDS must be:

- legible,
- Accurate
- in English
- have a consistent 16-section format.

You must have an SDS for each hazardous chemical. It may be in any medium, such as paper or electronic, that does not restrict availability.

Hazard Communication Pictograms



For more information:

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

U.S. Department of Labor

www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

Hazard Communication: Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Okay, how do I obtain an SDS?

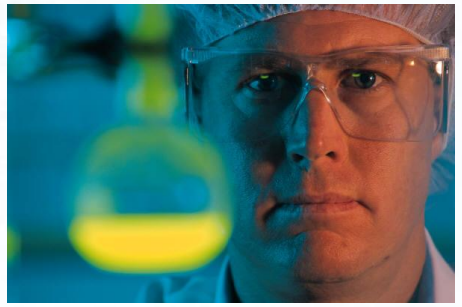
- SDS's are available on-line…follow your hospitals' intranet procedures.

Hazard Communication: Personal Protective Equipment

Personal Protective

Equipment (PPE)

- PPE protects employees from the risk of chemical injury by creating a barrier against workplace hazards. and/or illness.
- Includes: Hand, eye, protective clothing and respiratory protection.



Hazard Communication: Personal Protective Equipment

PPE is not a substitute for good engineering or administrative controls or good work practices, but should be used in conjunction with these controls to ensure the safety and health of all employees.

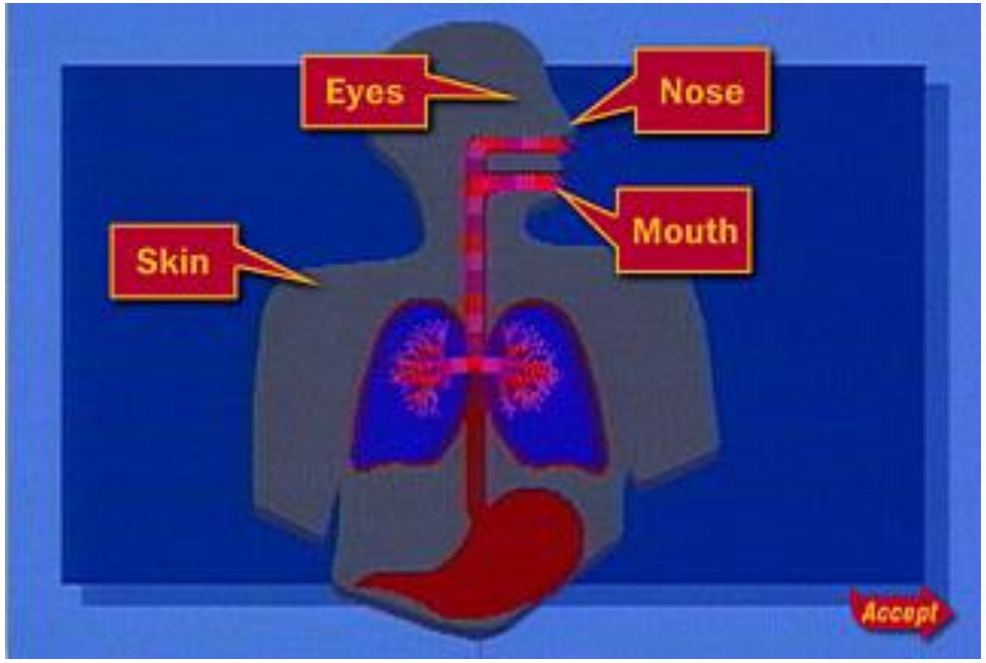
Hazard Communication: Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment will be provided, used, and maintained when it has been determined that its use is required and that such use will lessen the likelihood of occupational injury.

Hazard Communication: Routes of Entry Into the Body

How can chemicals enter the body?

- Inhalation (nose)
- Skin Contact
- Eye Contact
- Ingestion (mouth)



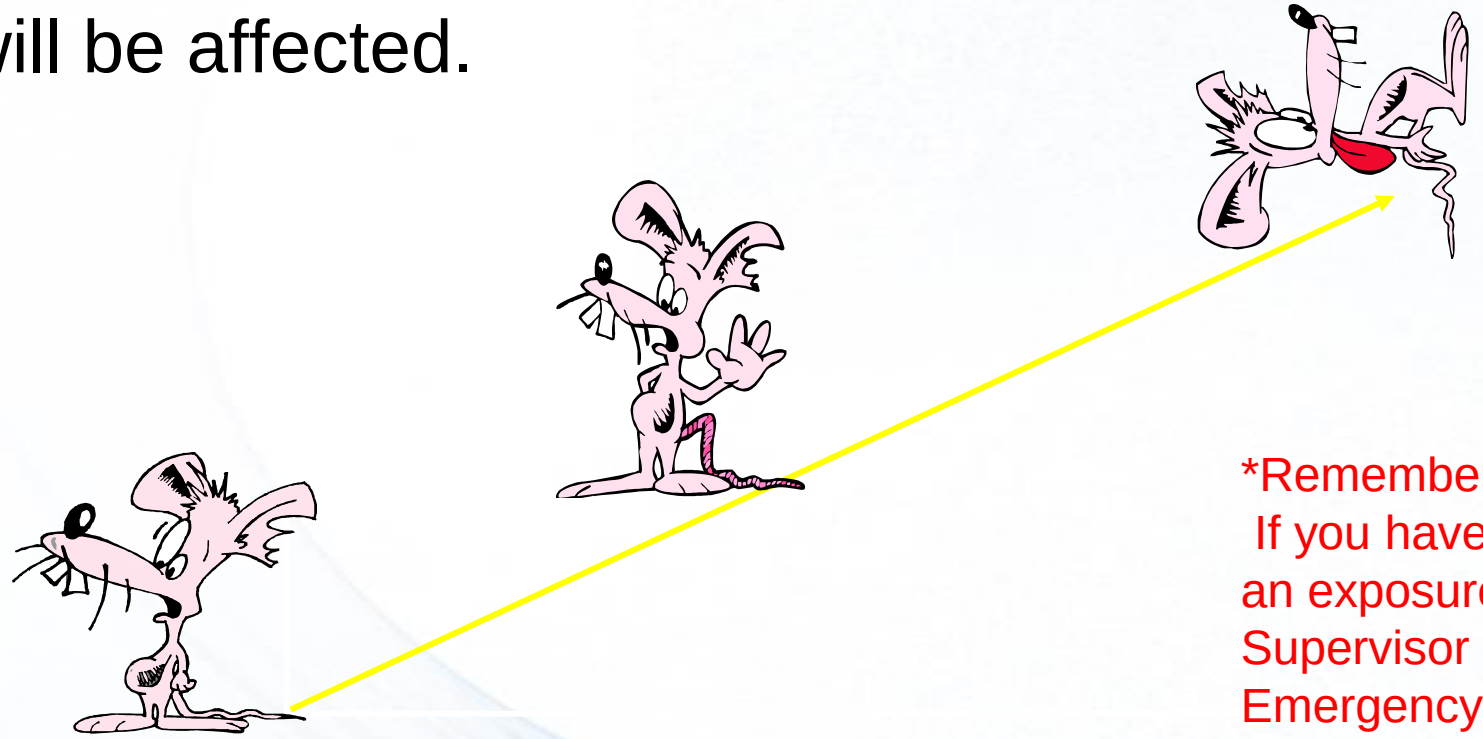
Hazard Communication: What's an Exposure?

What about the chemical exposures? How much is too much? Let's explore:

- The **Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)** is the maximum amount or concentration of a chemical that a worker may be exposed to under OSHA regulations.
- **8-hour Time Weighted Averages (TWA) -** are an average value of exposure over the course of an 8 hour work shift.

Hazard Communication: How long is too long?

The longer the exposure, the more likely you will be affected.



*Remember:
If you have signs & symptoms of an exposure ~ Report it to your Supervisor and go to the Emergency Center.

Hazard Communication: Handling a Spill/Leak of a Hazardous Chemical

Employees must do the following

- if you spill or encounter a large chemical spill.
  - NOTIFY SECURITY
  - Evacuate the area
  - Place a warning sign on the door or area stating: “CHEMICAL SPILL-KEEP OUT”
  - Follow your Hospitals Spill Response Plan

Next Steps

All employees are required to meet with their Supervisor or Right-to-Know Coordinator to review department specific chemicals or ask questions about hazardous chemicals.