Hazard Communication / GHS Program

The Revised Standard & Changes for the Workplace

Why did OSHA align the Haz Comm Program with GHS?

- A common, understandable approach to classifying and communicating chemical & substance hazards.
 - » Harmonized definitions of hazards
 - » Specified criteria for labels
 - » Harmonized format for safety data sheets

Benefits of Adopting the GHS

- Increase the quality and consistency of information provided to exposed workers.
 - » Reduce confusion
 - » Increase comprehension of hazards
 - » Facilitate training
 - » Help address literacy problems

How Hazard Communication Works

 Chemical Manufacturers and Importers classify the hazards of chemicals they produce or import, and prepare labels and safety data sheets based on the classifications

> Chemicals are Shipped to Employers by Chemical Manufacturers, Importers or Distributors

Implement the Program

- All Employers receive labeled containers and safety data sheets with shipped chemicals
- All Employers must prepare a written hazard communication program, including a list of the hazardous chemicals in the workplace

- All containers of hazardous chemicals labeled
- Safety data sheets for all hazardous chemicals
- Workers trained on program elements, hazards, and protective measures

Keep Information Up-to-Date

Notable changes

- Labels are more defined & will require:
 - » Product identifier
 - » Pictogram
 - » Signal word
 - » Hazard statement(s)
 - » Precautionary statement(s)
 - » Name, address, and telephone number

Notable changes, cont.

 "Safety Data Sheet" (rather than MSDS "material safety data sheet")

 uses a 16-section format, only 12 sections are mandatory.

Training

- Label elements
 - » Train employees on the type of information that the employee would expect to see on the new labels.
 - » How they might use that information.
 - Product identifier, Signal word, Hazard statement(s), Pictogram(s), Precautionary statement(s), and Name, address and phone number of the responsible party.
 - General understanding how the elements interact.
 - » For example, explain there are two signal words: Danger means a more severe hazard within a hazard class. Warning is for the less severe hazard

Label Requirements – Containers

- Product identifier
- Signal word
- Hazard statement(s)
- Pictogram(s)
- Precautionary statement(s)
- Name, address, and phone number of the responsible party

HCS Pictograms and Hazards

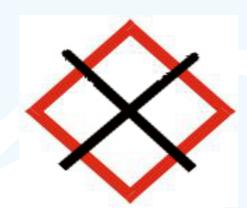
Health Hazard	Flame	Exclamation Mark	
• Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity	• Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Emits Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides	 Irritant (skin and eye) Skin Sensitizer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

Pictograms- Red Borders

- OSHA is requiring red borders regardless of the shipment's destination.
- The red borders increase comprehensibility.



 Blank red diamonds are not permitted on a label.



Label Example



Workplace Labeling

- Employers may use workplace-specific labeling systems as long as they provide the required information.
- However, such workplace label systems may need to be updated to make sure the information is consistent with the new classifications.

Training

- Employers <u>must</u> -
 - » Provide Initial employee training on the label elements
 - » Provide Minimal training on new SDS format (12 required sections)
 - » Continue to maintain the updated SDSs
 - » Review current hazard communication program and update as necessary

Training

Safety Data Sheet Format

Train all employees on the standardized 16 section format and the type of information they would find in the various sections.

Train employees in each department regarding all hazardous substances & chemicals that they could or may come in contact with.

16-Section Safety Data Sheet

- 1. Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier
- 2. Hazards identification
- 3. Composition/information on ingredients Substance/Mixture
- 4. First aid measures
- 5. Firefighting measures
- 6. Accidental release measures
- 7. Handling and storage
- 8. Exposure controls/personal protection
- 9. Physical and chemical properties

- **10. Stability and reactivity**
- **11. Toxicological**
- 12. Ecological information (non mandatory)
- 13. Disposal considerations (non mandatory)
- 14. Transport information (non mandatory)
- 15. Regulatory information (non mandatory)
- 16. Other information including information on preparation and revision of the SDS

Updated HazCom Webpage



Dr. David Michaels discusses the publication of the Final Rule for Hasard Communication Ideo | Statement]

store, and use hexardous chemicals while providing cost savings for American businesses that periodically update sofety data. aheets and labels for chemicals covered under the hazard

communication standard.

Hazard Communication Standard

In order to ensure chemical safety in the workplace, information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers. OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires the development and dissemination of such information:

- Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import, and preserve labels and safety data sheets to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers;
- All employers with hexardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their expand workers, and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.

Guidance & Outreach

- **Press Release: US Department of Labor's OSHA publishes** • final rule to update the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
- Guidance
 - » OSHA Briefs
 - » Fact Sheet
 - **Quick Cards >>**



Hazard Communication Standard Labels OSHA has updated the requirements for labeling of hazardous chemicals under its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). As of June 1, 2015, all labels will be required to have pictograms, a signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, the product identifier, and supplier identification. A sample revised HCS label, identifying the required label elements, is shown on the right. Supplemental information can also be provided

on the label as needed.



Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets

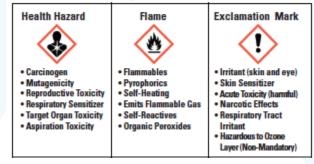
The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires chemical manufacturers, distributors, or importers to provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheets or MSDSs) to communicate the hazards of hazardous chemical products. As of June 1, 2015, the HCS will require new SDSs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

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Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

HCS Pictograms and Hazards



Updated Webpages

- HazCom 2012 Webpage
 - » http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html
- Safety & Health Topics Webpage
 - » http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index2.html

Effective Dates – Haz Com 2012

Effective Completion Date	Requirement(s)	Who
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the new label elements and SDS format.	Employers
June 1, 2015* December 1, 2015	Comply with all modified provisions of this final rule, except: Distributors may ship products labeled by manufacturers under the old system until December 1, 2015.	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
June 1, 2016	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition Period	Comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 (this final standard), or the current standard, or both	All chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers

*This date coincides with the European Union implementation date for classification of mixtures.