Hazard Communication

All employers and employees regardless of the type of service they provide must have some knowledge in dealing with hazardous chemical materials before beginning day to day operations. The Occupational Safety & Health Administration has set forth strict guidelines to ensure the safety of everyone who works within the confines of the United States whether it be in the civilian or government sectors.

References

- 29 CFR 1910.1200, Occupational Safety and Health, Hazard Communication Standard
  - http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10099

- 29 CFR 1910.1450, Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories
  - http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10106

- AR 385-10 Army Safety Program
  - http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/pdf/r385_10.pdf

- Fort Knox Regulation 385-10 Safety Program
  - http://www.knox.army.mil/garrison/dhr/asd/regs/r385-10.pdf

- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Search
  - http://www.msdssearch.com/msdssearch.htm

SAMPLE HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Headquarters 427th Support Battalion
New York Army National Guard
6900 Thompson Road
Syracuse, New York 13211-1300

Standard Operating Procedure DATE

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

1. Purpose: Provide guidance to Soldiers of the UNIT ensuring hazardous chemicals used in greater than household quantities are evaluated to determine exposure hazards, ensure Soldiers are provided specialized job safety and health training, and proper protective measures are taken while working with hazards in the workplace. These guidelines meet the standards established by 29 CFR 1910.1200, 29CFR 1960.59, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

2. Scope:

a. This SOP applies to all units, assigned or attached to the UNIT. The SOP also applies to all chemical or physical hazards known to be present in the workplace.

b. This SOP will be the written Hazard Communication Program for the UNIT. Adding specific information outlined in Annexes A through G will ensure this SOP is unique for each organization.

c. This guidance does not apply to the following:

(1) Hazardous waste when regulated by EPA or State DEC.

(2) Tobacco and Tobacco Products.

(3) Wood and wood products.

(4) Articles such as chairs, containers, and items used within the workplace.

(5) Food, etc. brought into the workplace for the soldier's consumption.

3. References:

a. 29 Congressional Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200 Code of Federal Regulations (Labor) Hazard Communications.

b. AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program

c. AR 700-14, Hazardous Material Information Systems.

d. DOD 6050.5-H, Hazardous Chemical Warning Label System.

4. Definitions: See Annex A, Definitions.

5. Responsibilities:

a. All leaders are responsible to ensure the following:

(1) The program is implemented in the work areas.

(2) Required training is provided.

(3) All hazardous materials used in the work areas are listed in Annex B, UNIT Hazardous Chemical Inventory Listing.

(4) All employees have access to a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical used in the work area.

(5) UNIT ATTN: S4 is advised when new chemicals are introduced into a unit and is provided a copy of the MSDS for those chemicals.

(6) UNIT ATTN: S4 is informed of any major changes in a work area operation or procedure.

(7) Contractors/civilians working in unit are informed of hazardous chemicals and/or working conditions which are present.

(8) All employees have access to the written Hazardous Communication Program (SOP 4-4).

b. S4 will:

(1) Maintain a unit wide MSDS file and ensure they are distributed to each level of command.

(2) Assist Commanders in meeting training requirements

(3) Maintain written Hazardous Communication Program.

(4) Maintain a computer data base of all hazardous material within the unit.

c. All employees will comply with the following:

(1) Safe use and handling of chemicals listed in Annex B, Hazardous Chemical Inventory List.

(2) Proper use of engineering controls, protective equipment, protective clothing, and safe procedures to prevent injuries caused by the chemical and physical hazards described in Annex B, Hazardous Chemical Inventory List, and Annex C, Potentially Hazardous Operations.

(3) Obtain first-line supervisor's permission to introduce new chemicals in the unit.

(4) Obtain first-line supervisor's permission to change an operation or procedure from those described in Annex C, Potentially Hazardous Operations.

(5) Participate in all training programs designed to fulfill the requirements of this document.

6. Hazardous Chemical List:

a. Each unit will maintain an inventory of chemicals used in that facility. Each soldier will sign and date the roster in Annex E, Verification Rosters, indicating they are aware of the chemicals used in the workplace, the hazards associated with those chemicals and the location of the MSDSs for that chemical.

b. Hazardous chemicals found in the facilities, but not included on the list will be added to the list and reported to the S4. Reported items should include the Trade Name, nomenclature, National Stock Number (NSN), manufacturer, manufacturers address and the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) when available. The new item will be added to the next up-date of the Hazardous Chemical Inventory List.

c. The Hazardous Chemical Inventory List will be published annually. Instructions for completion of the inventory are found on page B- 1, this SOP.

7. Potentially Hazardous Operations: All potentially hazardous operations will be listed in Annex C, Potentially Hazardous Operations, this SOP. The information listed under each operation will include the following:

a. Description of the operation.

b. List of potential hazards, both physical and chemical.

c. Engineering controls designed to protect employees.

d. Protective clothing and equipment needed to perform the operation safely (Include the CTA line item number, nomenclature, and National Stock Number).

e. The Technical Manual that describes the proper procedures for performing the operation.

8. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS):

a. The MSDSs provided by either the manufacturer/distributor or the S4 will be maintained at each facility.

b. First line supervisors will ensure all employees are informed of the hazards noted on new MSDSs. Personnel will be notified within five (5) working days.

c. MSDSs must be readily accessible to all employees during all working hours.

d. MSDSs will be maintained in the unit Hazardous Communication Binder as outlined in Annex H, this SOP.

8. Labels:

a. Inter unit transfer of hazardous chemicals will be shipped with labels that include, as a minimum, the following information:

(1) Identity of contents.

(2) Appropriate hazard warnings.

(3) Name and address of the manufacturer.

b. Hazardous chemicals transferred from a properly labeled container to another container must bear the same label information as indicated 'in 8a, above.

c. Portable containers need not be labeled if the hazardous material is used up during the work shift by the individual who performed the transfer.

d. All containers of hazardous chemicals will be labeled, except fuel tanks on vehicles, etc. Dip tanks must be labeled.

e. Department of Defense labeling system will be implemented. Attaching a protected copy of the appropriate MSDSs to the container may serve as interim labeling, if acceptable by state law. Labels are available in two sizes:

(1) 4"x6" NSN: 7690-01-342-4849 ea.

(2) 8"x11" NSN: 7690-01-342-4850 ea.

9. Informing Personnel:

a. All employees at each facility will review the Hazardous Chemical Inventory List annually then sign and date the roster.

b. All new employees will review the Hazardous Chemical Inventory List and sign/date the roster prior to performing any tasks.

C. All current employees will review the information pertaining to any operations he/she will be performing, sign and date the back of the page in Annex C, describing the operation. New employees will follow the same procedure prior to starting work at any operations.

d. All on site contractors will be furnished a copy of this Hazardous Communication Program and a copy of the Hazardous Chemical Inventory List and a list of hazardous operations to which contractor personnel may be exposed.

e. All employees will be informed that any new chemical received in the workplace without an MSDS will be placed in storage and marked "Do Not Use until MSDS Is Received".

f. The first-line supervisors listed in Annex C must approve the procurement and use of new hazardous chemicals prior to their use and any change of operation or procedure prior to implementation to insure that new hazards are not introduced into the work place.

10. Training will include the following:

a. Initial training will be provided to each employee by a leader trained in hazardous communication procedures.

b. Training will be conducted annually.

c. Non-standard task training will be conducted by a trained leader when hazardous chemicals are use to accomplish non-standard tasks or are first introduced in the workplace.

d. Contractors are responsible to ensure their employees are trained in the proper use of MSDSs for hazardous chemicals they will come in contact with while working in the facility.

e. Supplemental training shall be conducted at special sessions or at the monthly facility safety meeting. A roster of attendees and a synopsis of the training will be filed under TAB E or F.

COMMANDER
LTC, QM,
Commanding

Annexes:
Annex A: Definitions
Annex B: Hazardous Chemical Inventory List
Annex C: Potentially Hazardous Operations
Annex D: Training Checklist
Annex E: Employee Training Verification Rosters
Annex F: Supervisor Training Verification Roster
Annex G: Sample Letter Requesting an MSDS
Annex H: Hazardous Communication Program Binder Index

DISTRIBUTION "C"

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DEFINITIONS

TERM	MEANING
Boiling Point (BP)	Temperature at which a liquid or solid becomes a vapor. Store material below their boiling points.
Melting Point (MP)	Temperature above which a solid becomes a liquid. You need to consider the melting point when you store or work with some solid materials.
Flash Point	Lowest temperature at which a flammable or combustible liquid or solid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture with air near its surface or within a closed container. The material will flash at this point but not continue to burn. Store and use material below their flash point. If a spark is present the material can explode if it is above its flash point.
Fire Point	Lowest temperature at which a liquid of solid produces sufficient vapor to flash near its surface and to continue to burn.
Upper and Lower Flammable Limits (UFL/LFL)	Also called upper and lower explosive limits (UEL/LEL). Ignition can occur between the minimum and maximum concentrations of a flammable gas or vapor. Concentrations below the lower flammable limit are too lean to burn, while concentrations above the upper flammable limit are too rich to bum. You need to take special precautions to prevent an explosion when a material is present between its upper and lower flammable limits.
Evaporation Rates	Rate at which a material vaporizes from a liquid or solid state. An evaporation rate greater than three is considered fast and a rate less than 0.8 is considered slow. Examples are methyl ketone (MEK) 3.8, acetone 5.6, water 0.3, naptha 1.4 and xylene 0.6. The faster a material evaporates, the quicker its in the air for you to breathe.
Vapor Pressure (VP)	The pressure a saturated vapor exerts above its own liquid in a closed container. The lower a material's boiling point, the higher its VP; and the higher the VP, the greater the material's tendency to evaporate into the atmosphere. A material with a VP less than 25 millimeters of mercury (mmHg) evaporates slowly and one with a VP greater than 60mmHg evaporates quickly. Vps are useful (with evaporation rates) because they can tell you how quickly a material becomes airborne within the work place and thus how quickly you can be exposed to it.
Percent Volatile	The percent volatile by volume is the percent of a liquid or solid (by volume) that will evaporate at 70 degrees Fahrenheit. This information is used to calculate Volatile Organic Content (VOC).

Solubility	The percentage of a material (by weight) that will dissolve in water at room temperature. If not given as a percentage, an MSDS might rate the solubility of a material as "insoluble," "slightly soluble," "moderately soluble" or "highly soluble." This information determines how well a material will mix in water. Water-soluble materials can be absorbed through the skin
Specific Gravity (SG)	The ratio of the weight of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of water, or the density of a substance compared to the density of water The SG of water is one. Materials with a SG of less than one are lighter than water and will float and those with an SG of more than one are heavier than water and win sink. Materials must be insoluble in water for SG to be applicable. The weight of a liquid is an important consideration when determining if water should be used when the material is on fire. If a burning material is lighter than water and floats to the top, water is not an effective fire-fighting agent
Vapor Density	The weight of a vapor or gas compared to the weight of an equal volume of air. Air has a vapor density of one. Materials with a vapor density less than one are lighter than air, and materials with a vapor density greater than one are heavier than air. Vapor density affects whether a vapor will seek low areas or rise. In ventilated areas or in turbulent air, however, the effects of vapor density are soared and the vapor will mix with air.
Oxidizer	A compound that releases oxygen during a chemical reaction or fire. The oxygen released feeds the fire. Oxidizers have special storage consideration.
Polymerization	A chemical reaction in which two materials combine to form a third material and generate heat. Hazardous polymerization occurs when the heat generated is enough to start a fire or explosion. Use special precautions for self-polymerizing materials.
pH	Determines a material's degree of acidity or alkalinity The pH scale ranges from 0 to 14. The lower the pH number (or pH level), the stronger the acid, the higher the pH number, the more caustic the material. A pH of 7 is neutral.

Hazardous Chemical Inventory List

1. The Hazardous Chemical Inventory List will be published annually from this Headquarters. Upon receipt of the listing, units will accomplish the following:

a. Review inventory list and add new products to the listing under the appropriate heading.

b. Review all MSDSs marked YES on listing and if unit does not have a copy, request it from S4 using an annotated copy of the inventory list. If the unit has an MSDS that is marked NO on the listing, request one (1) copy to be forwarded to the S4.

c. Inventory your hazardous chemicals and place the quantity and container size in the space indicated under O/H AMT, i.e. I gallon, 2pts, etc.

d. If the unit has none of a particular product on hand, enter 0 under O/H AMT.

e. Copy the completed list and maintain the original in the Unit Hazard Communication Program Binder, forward one (1) copy to this HQs ATTN: S4 and provide one (1) copy to the fire department which services your area. Recommend you obtain a receipt from the Fire department and maintain this receipt with your list. If multiple units occupy a building, only the senior command needs to provide a list to the fire department.

f. MSDSs will be maintained in the Unit Hazard Communication Program Binder IAW the index established in Annex H, this SOP.

2. As new products enter the organization, request all boxes be checked for MSDSs and one (1) copy be forwarded to this HQs ATTN S4.

3. All units will ensure any DA Form 3953, Purchase Request or Commitment, for hazardous chemicals, i.e. fuel, has a request for an MSDS typed on the request.

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Potentially Hazardous Operations

1. General: Potentially hazardous operations will be issued from these HQs and listed in this Annex as Appendices. Units are encouraged to contact their OMSs, CSMs, Employees and unit members to determine hazardous operations within their unit activities.

2. Units should forward potentially hazardous operations information to this HQs ATTN: S4 with the following information:

a. Description of Operation.

b. List of potential hazards, both physical and chemical.

C. Engineering controls designed to protect employees.

d. Protective clothing and equipment needed to perform the operation safely. Include the CTA line item number, nomenclature, and national stock number.

e. Manual(s) where proper procedures for accomplishing the task can be found.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Battery Charging
Appendix 2: Tire Inflation
Appendix 3: Refueling Operations (TBP)
Appendix 4: Hydraulic Lift Operations (Field) (TBP)
Appendix 5: Oil Changing/AOAP Testing Operations (TBP)

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Potentially Hazardous Operations

Battery Operations

1. Operation/Procedures: Adding electrolytes to lead batteries and electronically charging lead acid batteries. Rebuilding of battery terminals using molten lead.

2. Potential chemical and physical hazards: Sulfuric acid can cause severe bums to eyes, respiratory tract and other parts of the body. Lead fumes and airborne particles may cause damage to the central nervous system and Kidney damage. Hydrogen gas released during electrical charging may cause an explosion in charging area when ignited by open flames.

3. Available Engineering/Administrative Controls:

a. Battery Charging Area is off limits to smoking drinking and eating. Hands must be washed after leaving Battery Charging Area.

b. General ventilation has been provided at 2 CFM per Ft2 of Charging Area to exhaust acid mists and reduce hydrogen levels.

C. Batteries are charged with the caps in place to reduce generation of acid mist.

d. A Unit SOP for charging lead acid batteries will be posted conspicuously in Battery Charging Area.

e. Local exhaust ventilation at he rate of 100 linear feet per minute at the point where the molten lead is handled will be provided.

4. Protective Clothing and Equipment Required:

Item Nomenclature	CTA LIN	NSN/Purchase Source
Gloves, Rubber Acid/Alkali Res	J69160	8415-00-266-Various
Type I, Size 12		8415-00-266-8673
Type I, Size 11		8415-00-266-8675
Type I, Size 10		8415-00-266-8677
Type 1, Size 9		8415-00-266-8679
Gloves, Heat Protective, Large	J65598	8415-01-092-3910
Coveralls, Safety, Industrial	81475N	Local Purchase
Goggles, Industrial Splash	CTA 50-970	4240-00-998-4418
Face Shield Industrial Plastic	CTA 50-970	4240-00-202-9473

5. Proper operational procedures are described in the following references: TM 9-6140-200-14, 24Sep8 1, Operator's Organizational, Direct Support and General Maintenance Manual for Lead-Acid Storage Batteries.

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Potentially Hazardous Operations

Tire Inflation

I Operation/Procedures: Repair or inflation of pneumatic tires or inner tubes.

2. Potential chemical and physical hazards: Serious injury or death may occur should a split rim come apart during inflation and serious hearing loss could occur should a tire blow out when over inflated.

3. Available Engineering/Administrative Controls:

a. Tire Changing Area is off limits to others while tires are being worked on.

b. A Unit SOP for fire changing will be posted conspicuously in Tire Changing Area.

4. Protective Clothing and Equipment Required:

Item Nomenclature	CTA LIN	NSN/Purchase Source
Tire Inflation Cage		Local Fabrication
Tire Inflation Gauge		4910-00-319-7506
Tire Iron		5120-00-313-3036
Tire Iron		5120-00-442-8558
Tire Iron		5120-00-449-7073
Tire Iron		5120-00-277-4071
Tire Iron		5120-00-580-8924
Tire Iron		5120-00-765-8536
Tire Iron		5120-00-545-4370

5. Proper operational procedures are described in the following references: TM 9-2610-200-24, Feb 85. Care, Maintenance and Repair of Pneumatic Tires and Inner Tubes.

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TRAINING CHECKLIST

The following will be accomplished as required. On completion, the employee will sign and date the Verification Roster (See Annex E, this SOP).

1. Initial Employee Training

- ☐ Training film/TV Tape.
- ☐ Review all MSDS for chemicals listed in Annex B.
- ☐ Review procedures for performing potentially hazardous operations identified in Annex C.
- ☐ Review use and maintenance of personal protective equipment.

2. Annual Training

- ☐ Review MSDS for all chemicals listed in Annex B.
- ☐ Review personal protective equipment. (Condition, fit, use, etc.)
- ☐ Review procedure changes of potentially hazardous operations.

3. Non-Standard Task Training:

- ☐ Review MSDS, protective equipment, personal hazards, appropriate hazard warnings, labels, etc. for chemicals used in non-standard tasks.
- ☐ Review procedures for using a particular chemical.
- ☐ Review Safety equipment needed.
- ☐ Review procedures for performing an operational safely.

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EMPLOYEE TRAINING VERIFICATION ROSTER

The signature and date on this roster verifies this individual is aware of the chemicals noted in Annex B, their potential hazard and has been trained in the safe use of these chemicals.

SIGNATURE	DATE	SIGNATURE	DATE

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SUPERVISOR'S TRAINING VERIFICATION ROSTER

The signature and date on tins roster verifies this individual is aware of the chemicals noted in Amex B, their potential hazard and has been trained in the safe use of these chemicals.

SIGNATURE	DATE	SIGNATURE	DATE

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SAMPLE LETTER REQUESTING AN MSDS

(Unit Letterhead)

Dear

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) as well as other applicable Federal laws and regulations, including Federal Standard 313B and the Federal Acquisition Regulations require Federal managers to obtain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) for all hazardous substances used in our facility, and to make these MSDS's available to employees potentially exposed to these hazardous substances.

Therefore, we are requesting a copy of the MSDS for your product listed as Federal Stock Number. We are also requesting any additional information, supplemental MSDSs, or any other relevant data that your company or supplier has concerning the saftey and health aspects of this product.

Please consider *this* letter as a standing request to our company for any information concerning the safety and health aspects of using *this* product that may become known in the future.

The MSDS and any other relevant information should be sent to us within (10, 20, 30 days - select appropriate time). Delays in receiving the MSDS information could prevent use of your product in the future. Send the requested information to:

(Unit Address)

Thank you for your timely response to this request. If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact (Name) on (Telephone Number).

Sincerely,

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Hazard Communication Program Binder Index

TAB	SUBJECT
A	AR 385-10, The Army Safety Program
B	AR 700-141, Hazardous Material Information System
C	
D	
E	SOP 4-4, Hazardous Communication Program
G	
F	
H	
K	
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M	
Mc	
N	MSDSs for Cleaning Supplies
0	MSDSs for Tactical Supplies
P	MSDSs for Medical Supplies
Q	MSDSs for Paint Supplies
R	MSDSs for Packaged Oil/Lubricant Supplies
S	MSDSs for Administrative Supplies
T	MSDSs for Battery Supplies
U	Supervisor Training Verification Record
V	Employee Training Verification Roster
W	
XYZ	

TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES

Hazard Communication

Hazard Communication

- Reference guide 29 CFR Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910.

Introduction

- You have the “Right to Know”
- Written Program
- Labels and other forms of warning
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- Employee information and training
- Competency Test

Questions?

- What information should be on the label of a hazardous chemical?
- Who is responsible for providing the information needed to store the chemical?
- What is a material safety data sheet (MSDS)?
- What information is on the MSDS?

Questions? Cont.,

- Where should you be able to find the MSDS?
- Why should employers implement an information and training program for their employees?
- Where to find information regarding a chemical spill?
- When should you receive new training for hazardous chemicals?

You Have the Right to Know

- Program implemented by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
  - Protect yourself against hazardous chemicals

Written Program

Written Program

- Every company is responsible for providing a written program.
  - Labels and other forms of warning
  - Material safety data sheets
  - Employee information and training

Written Program Cont'd.

- Determination of hazardous chemicals are being used
- If chemicals are listed in the 29 CFR Code of Federal Regulations Part 1910 subsection Z, Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals

Written Program Cont'd.

- Disclosure of all hazardous chemicals used
- All chemicals must be listed on the Hazardous Chemical Inventory

Written Program Cont'd.

- Information on Hazardous Chemical List should be identical to those on the MSDS
- Hazard Chemical list is the primary source of chemicals on hand

Labels and Other Forms of Warning

Labels and other forms of warnings

- Each container must be labeled, marked, and tagged.
  - Identity of the hazardous chemicals
  - Appropriate hazard warnings
  - Name and address of the chemical manufacture

Labels and Warnings Cont'd.

- MSDS should be included in shipment of hazardous materials
  - Containers be labeled and tagged in accordance with the Transportation Act (49. U.S.C. 1801. et seq.)
  - Some materials are regulated by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).

Labels and Warnings Cont'd.

- Employer's Responsibilities
  - Tags, pictures, and labels on containers
  - Usage of labels that clearly identify the hazardous material
  - Updating new information for chemicals within three months

Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS

- All MSDS must contain the following information
  - The common chemical name
  - Hazardous ingredients if mixture is 1% or greater
  - Carcinogens if the mixtures are .01% or greater

MSDS Cont'd.

- Physical and chemical characteristics
  - Flash Point
  - Boiling Point

MSDS Cont'd.

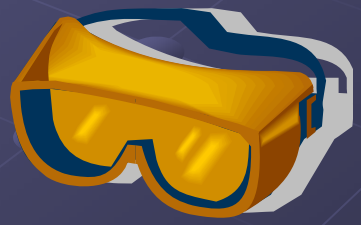
- Physical hazards
  - Probability of fire
  - Explosion
  - Reactivity

MSDS Cont'd.

- Signs and Symptoms of exposure to chemicals
  - Refer to the MSDS before handling chemical

MSDS Cont'd.

- General safety and handling instructions
- Types of safety and protection equipment that should be used
- Control Measures



MSDS Cont'd.

- Emergency first aid procedures
  - Know exactly what to do for your safety
  - Practice drills to familiarize yourself with basic first aid

MSDS Cont'd.

- Information regarding the chemicals manufacturer
  - Name
  - Address
  - Telephone Number
  - Emergency procedures

MSDS Cont'd.

- Distributors and manufactures must provide an MSDS with shipment
  - Upon request of the employer

MSDS Cont'd.

- If there is no account on file to obtain hazardous chemicals an MSDS must be provided
  - The distributors name, address and phone number must be included
  - If an employer does not sell or open chemicals an MSDS does not need to provided

MSDS Cont'd.

- MSDS must be easily accessible for each shift
- Must be kept at the primary location of the work place
- Upon request from an OSHA representative the MSDS must be available

Employee Information & Training

Information & Training

- Employees should receive adequate training for each chemical the employer uses.
  - OSHA requires that all employees should receive hazard communication training

Information & Training Cont'd

- Employees should be trained in the following:
  - Current methods and techniques in recognizing chemical dangers
  - Chemical detector devices
  - Visiual apperances of containers
  - Monitoring spills

Information & Training Cont'd.

- Physical and health hazards associated with handling chemicals
- The ability of taking the appropriate actions in the event of a chemical spill
- Understand and know their employers standard operating procedure (SOP)

Information & Training Cont'd.

- Hazard communication awareness
  - The importance of labeling hazardous chemicals
  - Familiarization with MSDS
  - Emergency protocol

Summary

- You have the “Right to Know”
- Written program
- Labels and other forms of warning
- Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- Employee information and training
- Competency Test

QUESTIONS?