



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MONTEREY
271 STONE ROAD
MONTEREY, CA 93943-5189

IN REPLY REFER TO:
NSAMINST 5100.1
11 Dec 13

NSAM INSTRUCTION 5100.1

Subj: INSTALLATION HAZARD COMMUNICATION PLAN

Ref: (a) Title 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 1910.1200 of 25 May 12, OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
(b) OPNAVINST 5100.23G, Navy Safety and Occupational Health Program Manual
(c) DODINST 6050.05, DoD Hazard Communication Program

Encl: (1) Naval Support Activity Monterey Installation Hazard Communication Plan

1. Purpose. The Naval Support Activity Monterey Installation Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Plan, enclosure (1), implements references (a) through (c). The HAZCOM Plan defines policy, assigns responsibilities and implements strategies and procedures for the communication of hazards associated with hazardous materials (HM) at this installation.

2. Background.

a. Reference (a) addresses classification of the hazards of chemicals, the communication of information concerning hazards and appropriate protective measures for employees. The primary goals of reference (a) are to reduce or eliminate the risk of injury/illness that may result from hazardous chemicals in the workplace and to identify/evaluate chemical hazards. This HAZCOM Plan establishes uniform requirements for communication of hazardous chemical information through the promulgation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS), training, inventory maintenance and labeling of HM.

b. The Federal HAZCOM Standard was updated on 25 May 2012, to include the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for classification and labeling of chemicals.

3. Applicability. This plan applies to NSA Monterey and its tenant commands.

4. Action.

a. NSA Monterey will implement this HAZCOM Plan to communicate the hazards associated with workplace HM and to minimize the severity of injuries/illnesses per references (a) through (c).

b. Ensure the NSA Monterey HAZCOM Plan describes methodologies and work practices to verify accurate HM inventories, product containers are properly labeled, SDS availability and employee information and training are provided.

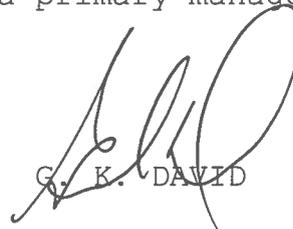
c. Ensure a copy of this instruction, including enclosure (1), is available on the NSA Monterey website and to anyone upon request from the NSA Monterey Navy Occupational Safety and Health (NAVOSH) office. Enclosure (1) must be maintained within all workplaces that handle, store or use HM.

5. Responsibilities.

a. The NSA Monterey Commanding Officer is responsible for ensuring enclosure (1) is implemented at the installation.

b. The NSA Monterey NAVOSH Installation Program Director is responsible for implementation of this HAZCOM Plan and for annual review and updates to it.

c. Tenant commands are responsible for execution of the HAZCOM Plan within their respective areas of responsibility. Workplace safety and health is a primary management and supervisory responsibility.


G. K. DAVID

Distribution:
All Tenant Commands
NSA Monterey Staff



HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM) PLAN

NAVAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY MONTEREY

Enclosure (1)

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NSA MONTEREY HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM) PLAN

INTRODUCTION

1. **Purpose.** To establish a HAZCOM Plan for NSA Monterey and its tenant commands per 29 CFR 1910.1200 and applicable DoD and Navy guidance. This written hazard communication program specifies criteria for hazardous chemical HM labels, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and employee training and information including a listing (inventory) of present hazardous chemicals.

2. **Scope and Applicability.** This HAZCOM plan applies to all employees aboard NSA Monterey who routinely handle, work with or are exposed to hazardous chemicals in their workplace, to include those that have potential exposure in a foreseeable emergency.

3. **Exceptions.**

a. The provisions of this HAZCOM Plan are not applicable to the following products:

(1) Pesticides as defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C.136). Usage of pesticides and herbicides by any entity other than authorized, licensed pesticide and herbicide applicators is a direct violation of reference DODINST 4150.07.

(2) Chemical substances or mixtures as defined by Toxic Substances Control Act (15U.S.C. 2601).

(3) Food, food additives, flavors, color additives, drugs, cosmetics, fragrances, medical or veterinary devices or products as defined by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301).

(4) Distilled spirits (beverage alcohols), wine or malt beverages intended for non-industrial use as defined by the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C 201).

(5) Agricultural or vegetable seeds treated with pesticides and labeled per the Federal Seed Act (7 U.S.C. 1551).

(6) Hazardous wastes as defined by the Solid Waste Disposal Act and as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6901).

(7) Hazardous substances as defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(8) Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation and biological hazards.

(9) Articles as defined in Appendix A.

b. The Hazardous Materials (HM) inventory, product labeling, SDS, and training requirements of this HAZCOM Plan are excepted for any consumer product or hazardous substance as defined in the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C 2051) and Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261). Specifically, OSHA does not require that SDS be provided to purchasers of household consumer products when the products are used in the workplace per the typical consumer's use and exposure. Employees who work with hazardous chemicals in a manner consistent with their job duties that results in a duration and frequency of exposure greater than what a normal consumer would experience are required to have SDS for those hazardous chemicals. While not under the scope of this plan, recognition should be made that, historically, numerous installation HM mishaps have resulted from exposures to those same types of common use products. All personnel shall review Appendix D, Health Hazards of Common-Use Products. Appendix D only illustrates health hazards of a few common-use products as an example.

PROGRAM OPERATIONS

4. List of Hazardous Chemicals. NSA Monterey must maintain a listing of all hazardous chemicals used by work location as required by references (a) through (c). Listings of hazardous chemicals such as inventories and Authorized Use Lists (AUL) shall be updated and maintained at least twice per year.

5. Labels.

a. Currently, all containers of HM shall be labeled per reference (b) to include product name, manufacturer's name and hazard warning. Any of the following methods of product labeling are considered an effective means of meeting HAZCOM requirements:

(1) The original pre-Global Harmonization System (GHS) HAZCOM compliant manufacturer's label or an exact copy of the HAZCOM compliant manufacturer's label.

(2) Standard DoD Hazardous Chemical Warning Labels (DD2521 or DD2522).

(3) A label developed by the facility containing either the product name, manufacturer's name and hazard warning or the GHS required labeling elements.

b. Fully GHS compliant labeling is required by 1 June 2015. An example of a GHS compliant product label is provided in Appendix B.

c. Solid materials not specified as articles in Appendix A do not require labeling.

d. Signs, placards or standard operating procedures may be used for labeling stationary process containers in lieu of affixed product container labels provided the information conveyed provides the required elements of the GHS labeling system specified in this HAZCOM Plan. Such written materials must be readily accessible to employees in their work areas throughout each shift.

e. Labeling is also not required for portable containers, into which hazardous chemicals are transferred from labeled containers intended for the immediate use (same shift, same work location).

6. Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

a. Reference (a) includes the GHS requirements for global standardization of HAZCOM. SDS with 16 required sections provide comprehensive information about a substance or mixture for use in the workplace and advice on safety precautions. All SDS shall be prepared in English and include the following:

- Section 1 - Identification
- Section 2 - Hazard (s) identification
- Section 3 - Composition/Information on ingredients
- Section 4 - First Aid measures
- Section 5 - Fire-fighting measures
- Section 6 - Accidental release measures
- Section 7 - Handling and storage

Section 8 - Exposure controls/personal protection
Section 9 - Physical and chemical properties
Section 10 - Stability and reactivity
Section 11 - Toxicological information
Section 12 - Ecological information
Section 13 - Disposal considerations
Section 14 - Transport information
Section 15 - Regulatory information
Section 16 - Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

b. SDS must be maintained for all HM within the NSA Monterey fence line and remote locations. This requirement may be satisfied by subscription to an online SDS service in lieu of maintaining a hard copy.

c. SDS must be available for employees so that they have an opportunity to review them prior to working with the HM. Availability means that SDS are obtainable when needed.

d. Per reference (a), chemical manufacturers are required to provide distributors and agencies purchasing HM with a SDS for each type of material purchased. Shipments of HM must be inspected upon receipt, to ensure containers of HM are properly labeled and that a SDS has also been provided with the shipment. If the SDS is missing, then request a copy from the chemical manufacturer. Additionally, SDS lacking requisite information must be reported to the chemical manufacturer of the product.

e. The chemical manufacturer developing their own hazardous chemicals may provide/prepare one SDS to apply to similar mixtures having similar hazards and contents (i.e. the chemical ingredients are essentially the same, but the specific composition varies from mixture to mixture).

f. A SDS must be created for all locally manufactured HM. All created SDS must be submitted to BUMED for peer review prior to dissemination outside of the developing activity.

g. A SDS does not need to be developed for small quantities of HM per laboratory scale use as defined in Appendix A. However, a SDS must be developed prior to transporting such materials outside the NSA Monterey fence line.

h. Regulatory requirements regarding the communication of hazards associated with hazardous chemicals considered to be "trade secret" are identified in reference (a). Reference

(a) also provides guidance on the communication of hazards for "trade secret" material.

i. The emerging field of nano-materials (size range of approximately 1-100 nanometers in mean diameter) and the manufacture of engineered nano-materials pose potential risks to health, safety and the environment that are not yet well understood. Principle Investigators (PI) engaged in the research of nano-scale materials must ensure that SDS are developed which describes the materials and their hazards to the extent known. As with locally manufactured HM, all developed SDS must be submitted to BUMED for peer review prior to dissemination outside of the developing activity.

7. Information and Training.

a. HAZCOM training is required to orient all personnel to the HAZCOM program in addition to specific training for personnel occupationally exposed to HM. Employers shall provide employees that routinely work with HM with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment and whenever a new chemical hazard is introduced into their work area. Office workers who encounter HM only in non-routine, isolated instances are not required to receive official HAZCOM training but shall receive information during New Employee Safety Orientation training.

b. All personnel occupationally involved with HM must be informed and trained to the details of this HAZCOM Plan and must receive training in the following topics:

(1) The location of this HAZCOM Plan, SDS, AUL and HM inventories.

(2) Container labeling requirements.

(3) Knowledge needed to interpret the content of SDS.

(4) Specific procedures to follow for protection from the hazards of chemicals.

(5) Methods used to detect the presence of HM, to include monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of HM when being released.

c. HAZCOM training requirements are:

(1) Senior Managers must receive an initial, one-time only HAZCOM training, either by attending/receiving information provided by a safety professional or by logging into Enterprise Safety Applications Management System (ESAMS) and taking the web-based training course number 1169, Basic HAZCOM Training or course number 1058, HAZCOM Training for Supervisors. A review of this HAZCOM Plan is also required.

(2) Managers/Supervisors and labor union representatives of employees, as defined in Appendix A, must receive initial HAZCOM training and annually, thereafter by logging into ESAMS and taking the web-based training course number 1058, HAZCOM Training for Supervisors. A review of this HAZCOM Plan is also required.

(3) Employees, as defined in Appendix A, must take an initial one time only HAZCOM training and On the Job Training (OJT) provided by their supervisor prior to any potential exposure of HM. The initial HAZCOM training for employees may be completed by logging into ESAMS and taking the web-based training course number 1169, Basic HAZCOM Training or HAZCOM training provided by a safety professional. A review of this HAZCOM Plan is also required. Supervisor provided HAZCOM OJT shall be conducted on an annual basis for employees. OJT must include an appropriate review of HM in the workplace through a review of the information available in the specific SDS. Stand-up safety meetings may also be used for this purpose.

(4) Safety professionals or collateral duty personnel who are assigned duties or responsibilities for the activity's Hazardous Material Control and Management (HMC&M) program require the Introduction to Hazardous Materials (ASHORE), course A-493-0031, available through the Navy Safety and Environmental Training Center (NAVSAFENVTRACEN).

d. All HAZCOM training must be recorded in ESAMS and retained for a minimum of 5 years. HAZCOM training for Hazardous Waste (HW) personnel, per 40 CFR 262.34, 261.16 and 265.16, require retention of the training record for the life of the facility. HAZCOM training records for former employees must be kept for at least 3 years from the date the employee last worked at the facility.

RESPONSIBILITIES

8. Commanding Officer NSA Monterey. Ensure that a written HAZCOM Plan is developed, implemented, maintained and available to all installation personnel.

9. Tenant Activity Commanding Officers. Ensure execution of the HAZCOM Plan throughout their area of responsibility.

10. NSA Monterey NAVOSH Installation Program Director (IPD).

a. Conduct annual reviews of the HAZCOM Plan and implement new policy, procedures and requirements as necessary.

b. Conduct annual workplace inspections to ensure departmental compliance with the HAZCOM Plan and local HMC&M Program requirements to include the reporting of non-compliance to the Commanding Officer.

c. Perform occupational safety and health reviews of HM proposed for addition to the AUL prior to purchase of the HM.

d. Ensure that a periodic annual review of the AUL is conducted.

e. Develop and establish a program to ensure installation personnel receive HAZCOM training per this plan.

f. Provide consultation to all personnel on HAZCOM requirements/plan.

11. Departmental Managers and Supervisors.

a. Maintain a copy of this HAZCOM Plan and ensure its availability for employees.

b. Ensure all employees receive information regarding operations within their work areas where HM are present.

c. Ensure employees are enrolled in ESAMS and complete the required HAZCOM training.

d. Ensure all HM containers and locations where HM is used and stored are properly labeled.

e. Ensure all HM purchased, used and stored have SDS available.

f. Ensure that an HM inventory is maintained per reference (a) and local HMC&M program requirements.

g. Report any discrepancies to the NSA Monterey NAVOSH IPD.

12. Employees.

a. Comply with this HAZCOM Plan.

b. Attend required HAZCOM training.

c. Review respective SDS and other product labeling information prior to working with HM.

d. Ensure all HM containers are appropriately labeled in English and are legible and not defaced.

13. Contract Employers and Employees.

a. Contractors (research, service, maintenance and construction) shall ensure that all employees comply with the requirements of reference (a) as specified in their own HAZCOM Plan.

b. NSA Monterey and tenant command contracting officers shall ensure that all contractors coming aboard the installation are informed of the provisions of this plan and provide contracted personnel with information and access to SDS relevant to the HM they may be exposed to. Contracting officers must also ensure contract clauses and language is included in the contract which requires compliance with reference (a).

c. Contractors must inform contracting officers and those managers/supervisors responsible for any HM used during the contract duration and ensure respective SDS is provided.

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

Article means a manufactured item other than a fluid or particle: (i) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (ii) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (iii) which under normal conditions of use does not release more than very small quantities, e.g., minute or trace amounts of a hazardous chemical (as determined under paragraph (d) of this section), and does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.

Assistant Secretary means the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Labor, or designee.

Chemical means any substance, or mixture of substances.

Chemical manufacturer means an employer with a workplace where chemical(s) are produced for use or distribution.

Chemical name means the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name that will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard classification.

Classification means to identify the relevant data regarding the hazards of a chemical; review those data to ascertain the hazards associated with the chemical; and decide whether the chemical will be classified as hazardous according to the definition of hazardous chemical in this section. In addition, classification for health and physical hazards includes the determination of the degree of hazard, where appropriate, by comparing the data with the criteria for health and physical hazards.

Commercial account means an arrangement whereby a retail distributor sells hazardous chemicals to an employer, generally in large quantities over time and/or at costs that are below the regular retail price.

Common name means any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, brand name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.

Container means any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. For purposes of this section, pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuel tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle, are not considered to be containers.

Designated representative means any individual or organization to which an employee gives written authorization to exercise such employee's rights under this section. A recognized or certified collective bargaining agent shall be treated automatically as a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization.

Director means the Director, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or designee.

Distributor means a business, other than a chemical manufacturer or importer, which supplies hazardous chemicals to other distributors or to employers.

Employee means a worker who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal operating conditions or in foreseeable emergencies. Workers such as office workers or bank tellers who encounter hazardous chemicals only in non-routine, isolated instances are not covered.

Employer means a person engaged in a business where chemicals are either used, distributed, or are produced for use or distribution, including a contractor or subcontractor.

Exposure or exposed means that an employee is subjected in the course of employment to a chemical that is a physical or health hazard, and includes potential (e.g. accidental or possible) exposure. "Subjected" in terms of health hazards includes any route of entry (e.g. inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption.)

Foreseeable emergency means any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace.

Hazard category means the division of criteria within each hazard class, e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. These categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally.

Hazard class means the nature of the physical or health hazards, e.g., flammable solid, carcinogen, oral acute toxicity.

Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC) means an adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the classification process that does not meet the specified criteria for the physical and health hazard classes addressed in this section. This does not extend coverage to adverse physical and health effects for which there is a hazard class addressed in this section, but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a GHS hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA (e.g., acute toxicity Category 5).

Hazard statement means a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.

Hazardous chemical means any chemical which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.

Health hazard means a chemical which is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A to §1910.1200—Health Hazard Criteria.

Immediate use means that the hazardous chemical will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.

Importer means the first business with employees within the Customs Territory of the United States which receives hazardous chemicals produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or employers within the United States.

Label means an appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.

Label elements means the specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement for each hazard class and category.

Laboratory Scale means work with substances in which the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person.

Mixture means a combination or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.

Physical hazard means a chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; or in contact with water emits flammable gas. See Appendix B to §1910.1200—Physical Hazard Criteria.

Pictogram means a composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to a hazard category.

Precautionary statement means 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.

Produce means to manufacture, process, formulate, blend, extract, generate, emit, or repackage.

Product identifier means the name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical. The product identifier used shall permit cross-references to be made among the list of hazardous chemicals required in the written hazard communication program, the label and the SDS.

Pyrophoric gas means a chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or below.

Responsible party means someone who can provide additional information on the hazardous chemical and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary.

Safety data sheet (SDS) means written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section.

Signal word means a word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used in this section are "danger" and "warning." "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, while "warning" is used for the less severe.

Simple asphyxiant means a substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in the ambient atmosphere, and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death.

Specific chemical identity means the chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number, or any other information that reveals the precise chemical designation of the substance.

Substance means chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.

Trade secret means any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Appendix E to §1910.1200—Definition of Trade Secret, sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secrets.

Use means to package, handle, react, emit, extract, generate as a byproduct, or transfer.

Work area means a room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used, and where employees are present.

Workplace means an establishment, job site, or project, at one geographical location containing one or more work areas.

APPENDIX B

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.

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

In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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: _____

APPENDIX C

GHS HAZCOM PICTOGRAMS

 <p>Health Hazard Carcinogen Mutagenicity Reproductive Toxicity Respiratory Sensitizer Target Organ Toxicity Aspiration Toxicity</p>	 <p>Flame Flammable Pyrophorics Self-Heating Emits Flammable Gas Self-Reactive Organic Peroxides</p>	 <p>Exclamation Mark Irritant (skin and eye) Skin Sensitizer Acute Toxicity (harmful) Narcotic Effects Respiratory Tract Irritant Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non Mandatory)</p>
 <p>Gas Cylinder Gases Under Pressure</p>	 <p>Corrosion Skin Corrosion / Burns Eye Damage Corrosive to Metals</p>	 <p>Exploding Bomb Explosives Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides</p>
 <p>Flame over Circle Oxidizers</p>	 <p>Skull and Crossbones Acute Toxicity (Fatal or Toxic)</p>	 <p>Environment (Non Mandatory per OSHA) Aquatic Toxicity</p>



Chemical/Physical Risks

1. Explosives
2. Flammables
3. Oxidizers
4. Gases Under Pressure
5. Corrosives



Health Risks

1. Severe Toxics
2. Acute Toxics
3. Health Dangers
4. Corrosives

Environmental Hazard Class*



*OSHA does not regulate the Environmental Hazard Class, however the EPA is expected to incorporate this element of GHS into their standards.

APPENDIX D

HEALTH HAZARDS OF COMMON-USE PRODUCTS

Toner Cartridges (including fax): Toner is a finely divided solid. Avoid breathing the dust. Fresh air may alleviate any immediate adverse health effects. Eye contact with toner cartridge dust may cause irritation. Flush eyes with plenty of water (15 min. normally) and seek medical treatment. Wash skin with soap and water. No special controls required for storage or use under normal conditions. Clean up with a vacuum cleaner.

"White Out", Correction Fluid: White or colored fluid may have a pungent solvent odor. The product is non-hazardous when used as directed in an office/room with normal air circulation. There are not any anticipated health effects under foreseeable conditions. Irritation to the skin may occur if contact is prolonged/repeated. Solvents can be absorbed through the skin during prolonged contact, but not likely to occur from short term contact. Wash affected skin with soap and water. Eye contact - flush with plenty of water. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention. Should ingestion occur, please consult a physician.

Furniture Polish: Furniture polish is a viscous liquid or spray sometimes pleasantly scented which may cause eye irritation. Flush with water and call physician if irritation persists. Furniture polish may also cause skin irritation upon prolonged contact. Please note that such material may be harmful or fatal if swallowed; aspiration of liquid may cause chemical pneumonitis. Store furniture polish in a dry cool area and keep from freezing. Read the entire label before using.

White Board Cleaner and Dry Erase Board Markers: The cloudy aqueous solution with a slight sweet aroma is soluble in water. Keep product out of sewer, watershed, and water system. Such products may cause moderate to severe irritation to the eyes. Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes; get medical attention. Amounts ingested incidental to normal use are not likely to cause injury; however, large amounts ingested may cause injury up to death in extreme cases. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention immediately. Inhalation of large amounts of concentrated vapor may irritate the nose and throat. Remove person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration until medical assistance is available. Thoroughly wash skin with soap and water to remove the product.

Batteries (other than Mercury and Lithium batteries): Under normal conditions, batteries are non-hazardous and become hazardous when leakage occurs. In general, if contact is made with the skin, wash thoroughly. Eye contact necessitates the need to thoroughly flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes and see a physician. Appropriate clean-up of battery should require the use of neoprene, rubber, or latex- nitrile gloves. In the event of an accident or burning batteries, exit the area and notify the Fire Dept.

Glass Cleaner: The composition of glass cleaner is dependent upon the manufacturer. Some consist of ammonia, others use alcohol, some are clear liquid and others are blue, green, etc. Typically, all types have a perfumed odor, or a hospital smell. Used under normal conditions, no adverse effects are expected. Over-exposure may cause eye irritation requiring a flushing of the eyes with water. If irritation persists, seek medical attention. Glass cleaners may also cause drowsiness or dizziness. Excessive inhalation may cause breathing difficulties necessitating the need to seek medical attention. Ingestion may cause nausea. Contact the hospital, poison control center, or the Fire Dept. for directions concerning Emergency and First Aid procedures about ingestion.

Pesticides: Individual containers of pesticides and herbicides are unauthorized. Possession and utilization of such material by anyone other than personnel trained and certified i.a.w. reference (d) or by State Certified Applicators, is prohibited.

Bleach: Bleach is a corrosive that may cause severe irritation or damage to the eyes and skin. The vapors or mist may also irritate and it is harmful if swallowed. It should be kept out of reach of children and animals. Some reports show a low potential for sensitization when exaggerated exposure to sodium hypochlorite (bleach) if irritation occurs during exposure. However, under normal conditions the likelihood of any adverse health effects is low. Medical Conditions that may be aggravated by exposure to high concentrations of vapor or mist are heart conditions or chronic respiratory problems. With prolonged use, it is suggested to wear nitrile, neoprene, or butyl rubber gloves. Wear safety glasses and wash after contact with the product. Avoid breathing vapors and use general ventilation to minimize exposure to mists and vapors.

Powdered Surface Cleaner: Produces mild irritation to mucus membranes, eyes, respiratory tract, and skin. Signs and symptoms of oral exposures include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea. Prolonged skin contact or direct contact with the eyes may result in superficial, temporary irritation similar to those produced by other household detergents. Inhalation: No hazards under normal conditions of product use or within the occupational exposure guidelines. Unusually high exposures such as may be experienced when using in areas of poor ventilation may cause coughing or irritation of the nose and throat.

Liquid Spray Cleaners: May cause moderate eye irritation particularly when used in poorly ventilated areas. Should excessive inhalation of the material occur, move the person to fresh air. Rinse affected skin immediately for 15-20 minutes. First aid for eye contact should include opening and rinsing of the eyes for 15-20 minutes. Contact lenses should be removed after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. In all cases if irritation persists or problems develop call a doctor or the Poison Control Center for ingestion. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.