U.S. ARMY

OSHA Rights & Responsibilities, Hazard Communication (HAZCOM), Bloodborne Pathogens

WE ARE THE ARMY'S HOME

Garrison Safety Office (GSO)
U.S. Army Installation Management Command

OSHA HISTORY

1893 Safety Appliance Act passed by Congress

- Required safety equipment in the workplace (railroad)
- 1st Federal Safety Legislation

Early 1900's

- States enacted workers' compensation backed by trade unions

1910 United States Bureau of Mines

- Response to series of highly publicized explosions

1900 – 1960

- Accident rates continually climbed
- Insurance agencies pressuring Government
- Labor unions lobbied Congress
- Public outcry throughout media sources

OSHA HISTORY

1968 & 1969

- 14,000 deaths per year
- 90 million Americans in workforce
- Congress studies occupational injuries & illnesses

1969 "General Duty" clause bill introduced to Congress

1970 General Duty clause signed and passed into law (Public Law 91-596)

1971 Department of Labor OSHA is up and running

THE OSH ACT

Section 5(a)(1) General Duty Clause

- Employer MUST provide a safe and healthy workplace.
- Employers must look for and abate hazards.

Section 5(b) Employees

- Responsibility to comply with regulations, rules, & policies
- Have the right to:
  - File a complaint
  - Request an OSHA inspection
  - To be protected from retaliation from employer

    (Whistle Blower Protection)

Law to Local Policy Flow

Public Law 91-596

EO 12196

29 CFR 1960

DODI 6055 Series

AR 385-10

DA Pam 385-10

Command SOPs and Policies

HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)

Also known as the “Right to Know” Standard

Employees have the right to know:

- About workplace hazardous substances
- The effects of substances in the workplace
- How to protect themselves from these substances
- What to do in case of emergency

HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)

Container Labeling

- Every container must be labeled, tagged or marked
- Manufacturer's label attached to original containers
- Labels must be written in English and prominently displayed
- Warning can be a message, words, pictures or symbols
- Always read the label before use
- Must use GHS approved labeling system

What is GHS?

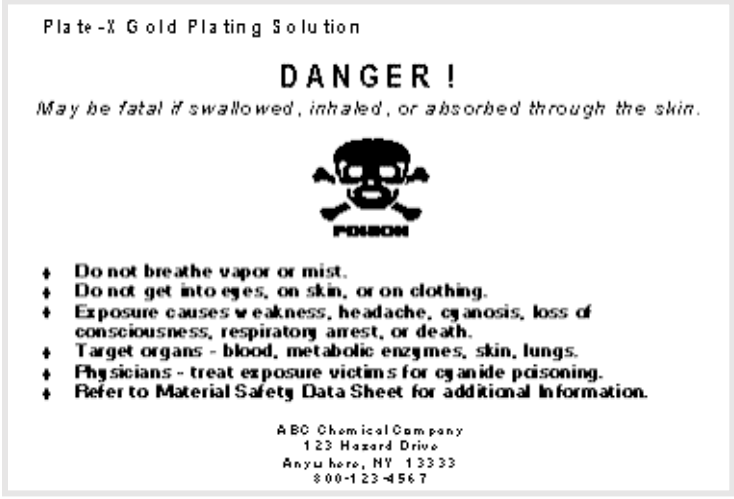


Plate-X Gold Plating Solution

DANGER !

May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.

POISON

- Do not breathe vapor or mist.
- Do not get into eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- Exposure causes weakness, headache, cyanosis, loss of consciousness, respiratory arrest, or death.
- Target organs - blood, metabolic enzymes, skin, lungs.
- Physicians - treat exposure victims for cyanide poisoning.
- Refer to Material Safety Data Sheet for additional Information.

ABC Chemical Company
123 Hazard Drive
Anywhere, NY 13333
800-123-4567

GHS
WHAT IS IT?

- GHS: Globally Harmonized System of the classification and labelling of chemical
- UN agreed upon guidelines for all aspects of hazardous materials
- International attempt to get everyone on the same page
- Adopted by U.S. March 26, 2012
- OSHA's adoption is a revision of the Hazard Communication Standard to align with the GHS
- Standardizes format of SDSs and labels

HAZARDS!

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

Health Hazard

- Carcinogen
- Mutagenicity
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Respiratory Sensitizer
- Target Organ Toxicity
- Aspiration Toxicity

Flame

- Flammables
- Pyrophorics
- Self-Heating
- Emits Flammable Gas
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides

Exclamation Mark

- Irritant (skin and eye)
- Skin Sensitizer
- Acute Toxicity (harmful)
- Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract Irritant
- Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)

HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)

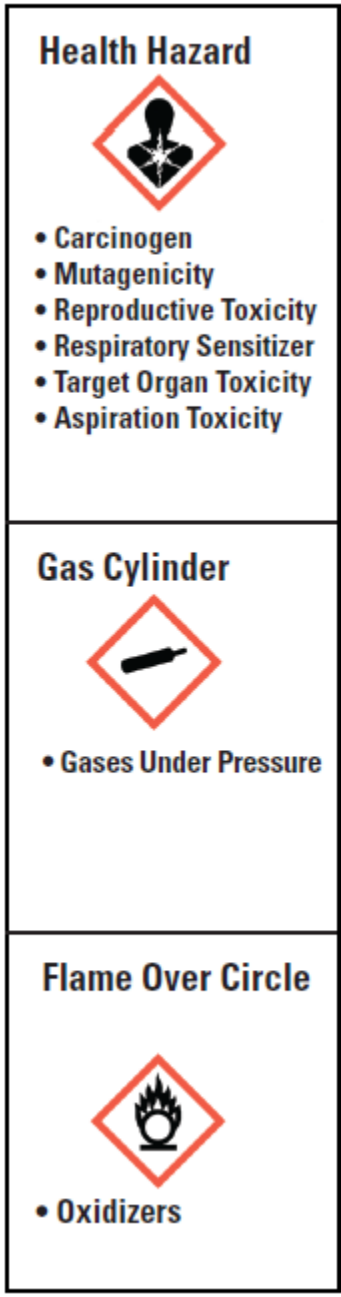
Before GHS change, employer was required to:

- Have a written hazard communication program
- Have each hazardous chemical in the workplace appropriately labeled
- Have a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each hazardous chemical in the workplace
- Train employees about the hazards associated with and precautionary measures required for each hazardous chemical in the workplace. Training is required initially and anytime a new hazardous chemical is introduced in to the workplace.

HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)

GHS changes:

- "Hazard Classification" rather than "hazard determination"
- "Safety Data Sheet" rather than "material safety data sheet"
- SDS uses 16 section format
- Labels are more defined with specific requirements



The hazardous chemical product's manufacturer is responsible for labeling each hazardous chemical product a **HCS OSHA Label** containing:

- Product **name**
- Name, address, and telephone number of the **manufacturer**, importer, or other responsible party
- **Signal word** danger or warning as appropriate
- **Hazard statement(s)** such as toxic if swallowed, harmful if contact with skin
- **Precautionary statement(s**) describing recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling; and
- **Pictogram**(s) on the next slide providing specific hazard

Signal words **Danger** or **Warning** indicate level of **severity** of the **hazard**

Danger is used for the **more severe hazards**

Warning is used for the **less severe hazards**

There will only be **one signal word** on the label no matter how many hazards a hazardous chemical product may have

For hazardous chemical products with more than one hazard where one hazard is "Danger" and the other is "Warning," then only "Danger" will be indicated on the label

Danger

Warning

Hazard statements describe the **nature of the hazard**(s)

Examples:

Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure when absorbed through the skin

Highly flammable liquid and vapor

All of the applicable hazard statements **must appear** on the **label**

Hazard statements may be combined where appropriate to reduce redundancies and improve readability (**may be more than one**)

The hazard statements are specific to the hazard classification categories, and chemical users should always see the same statement for the same hazards no matter what the chemical is or who produces it

Precautionary statements tell the user:

- ✓ **Prevention** measure to take to minimize exposure
- ✓ **Actions** to take for spillage, first aid, or medical emergency
- ✓ **Storage** requirements
- ✓ **Disposal** requirements

Example:

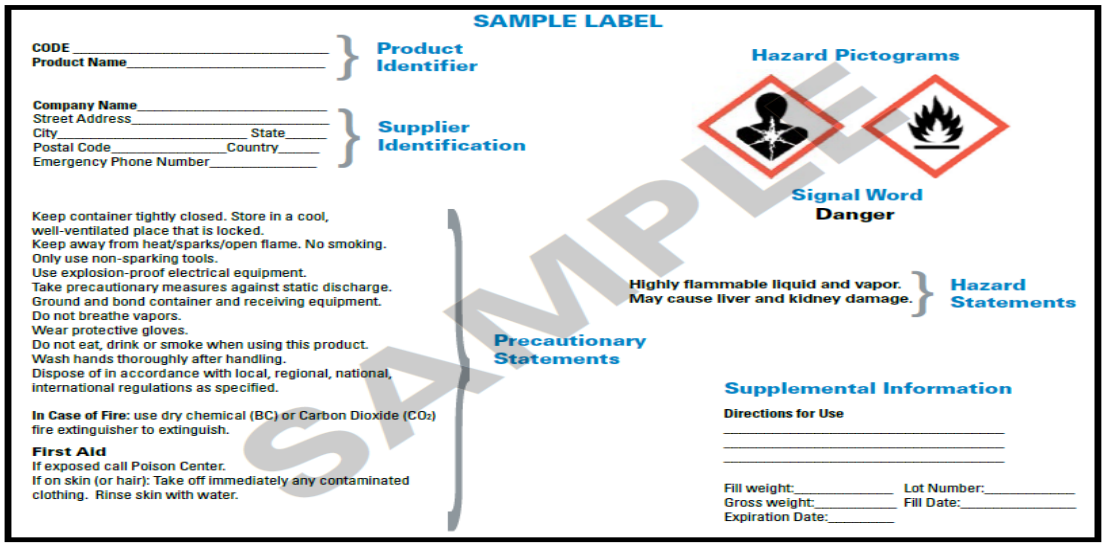
Do not breathe vapors or spray

Get medical attention if you feel unwell

Store in a cool, dry location - avoid excessive heat

Dispose of contents IAW local, state, and Federal regulations

OSHA has developed nine (9) **pictograms** identifying specific chemical hazards.



Employees are <u>not</u> responsible for providing the HCS label – it is the product manufacturer's responsibility.

Employees are responsible for:

- ✓ **Not removing or defacing existing HCS OSHA labels**

- ✓ **Notifying your Supervisor when an HCS OSHA label is missing or illegible so it may be replaced**

Containers that are <u>not</u> the original manufacturer's container are **secondary containers**

Secondary containers **require a label** informing the user of the contents hazards <u>unless</u>

- ✓ the hazardous chemical product will be **under the control of and used only by** the person who transfers it from a HCS OSHA labeled container
- ✓ it will only be **used within the work shift** in which it is transferred

Examples:

Pistol grip bottles Maintenance cans    gallon pails 

Safety Date Sheets (**SDS**) provide health, safety and emergency information of a hazardous chemical product.

A **SDS binder** located in each **Shop/Building** contains

- ✓ **SDS inventory list**
- ✓ All **SDSs** for that specific area including those related to
  - SIAD operations
  - Contractor operations
  - Other Military groups (Navy, Air Force or Marines)

For **hazardous chemical products** that are **used in the field**, the SDSs are **maintained in the Shop/Building**

- ✓ repairing vehicles in the training field
- ✓ repairing weapons at the training range

SDSs are required to contain specific information

OSHA has developed:

- ✓ **OSHA Brief Hazard Communication Standard: Safety Data Sheets** which further **explains in detail** each SDS section

- ✓ **OSHA Quick Card: Hazardous Communication Safety Data Sheets** which provides a **quick description** of each SDS section.

Both are provided to you to assist in understanding the information contained in the SDS that will keep you safe.

OSHA standard was amended in 2012 requiring additional information

SDS should have a date after 2015

***change in 2012 but not effective until 2015*

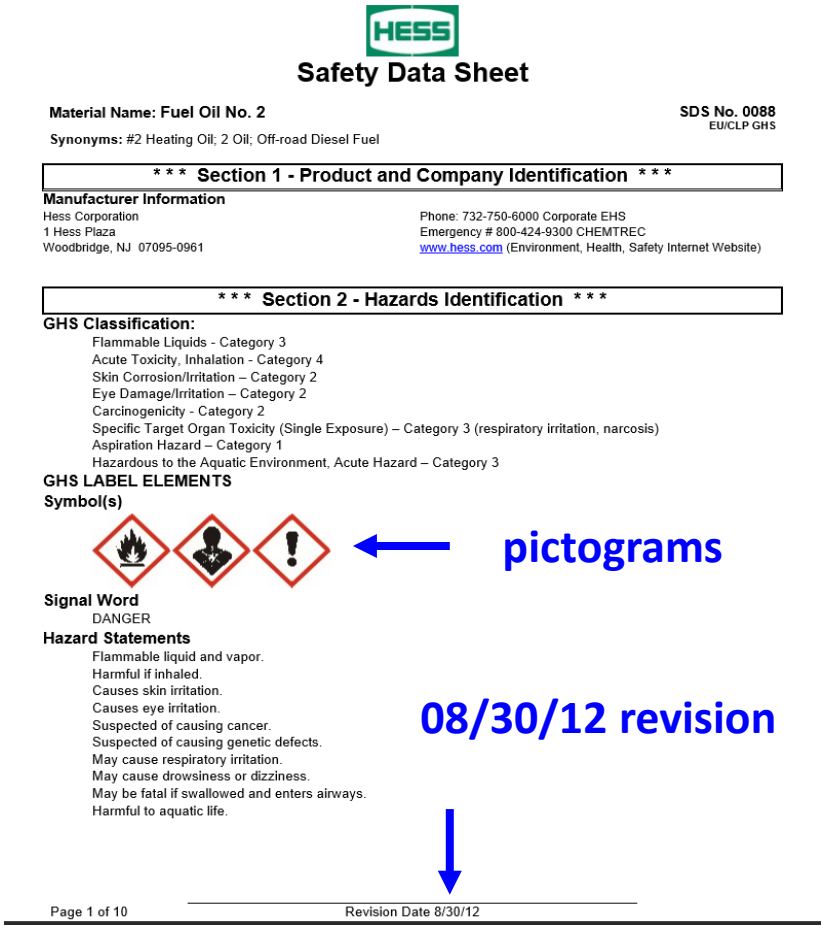
Rule of Thumb:

- ✓ **dated** between **2012-2015 AND**
- ✓ and has **pictograms**

Consider it a current SDS

Example is current:

- ✓ **between 2012-2015**
- ✓ **has pictograms**



HESS

Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: Fuel Oil No. 2 — **SDS No. 0088** EU/CLP GHS

Synonyms: #2 Heating Oil; 2 Oil; Off-road Diesel Fuel

*** Section 1 - Product and Company Identification ***

Manufacturer Information

Hess Corporation
1 Hess Plaza
Woodbridge, NJ 07095-0961

Phone: 732-750-6000 Corporate EHS
Emergency # 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC
www.hess.com (Environment, Health, Safety Internet Website)

*** Section 2 - Hazards Identification ***

GHS Classification:

Flammable Liquids - Category 3
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation - Category 4
Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Category 2
Eye Damage/Irritation – Category 2
Carcinogenicity - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) – Category 3 (respiratory irritation, narcosis)
Aspiration Hazard – Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, Acute Hazard – Category 3

GHS LABEL ELEMENTS

Symbol(s)

← **pictograms**

Signal Word

DANGER

Hazard Statements

Flammable liquid and vapor.
Harmful if inhaled.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes eye irritation.
Suspected of causing cancer.
Suspected of causing genetic defects.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Harmful to aquatic life.

08/30/12 revision

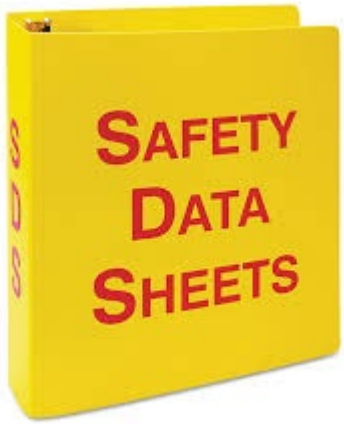
Page 1 of 10 — Revision Date 8/30/12

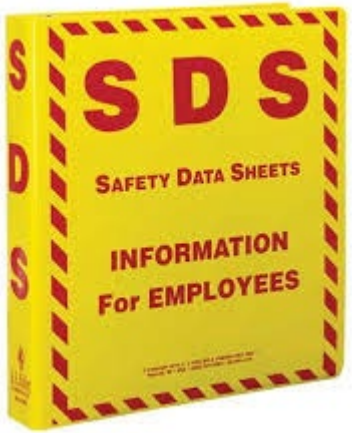
SDS Binder should have 2 sections:

Section #1: Table of contents for Inventory List

Section #2: SDS

There should be no other documents within the SDS Binder!!





REMEMBER: **SDS should have SDS creation or revision date after 2015**

Supervisors and **CDSR's** are required to ensuring the following:

- ✓ **Revised** SDS
- ✓ **SDS** for **products** that are **no longer used**

The **Supervisor or CDSR** will retain the older **SDS** that are not currently in use in a separate SDS Binder label "out of date/ not in use SDS/MSDS". These older and unused SDS must be maintain **for 30 years** IAW 29 CFR 1910.1012

HAZARD RECOGNITION

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- Diseases passed by blood /body fluids
  - HIV, Hepatitis
- No contact with blood or body fluids
  - Injuries
  - Sexual contact
  - Contaminated needles
- Possible exposure- potentially infectious fluids
  - Splash to eyes or mucous membranes
  - Contact with damaged/abraded skin
  - Sharps injury that punctures the skin

HAZARD RECOGNITION

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- Exposure? What to do?!?
  - Wash with soap & water immediately
  - Use eye wash station or bottles
  - Report incident to supervisor & EMS
- BP Protection Kit
  - Gloves & safety glasses
  - Protective suit & mask
  - Cleanup materials
  - Hospital / Laboratory Waste – “Red Bag”
- Sharps disposal
  - Razor Blades – Plastic container
  - Recycle when full

If you have future questions regarding the OSHA Rights & Responsibilities, HAZCOM, or Bloodborne Pathogens, please contact the GSO