# SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

#### In this module you will:

- Demonstrate the purpose of OSHA (Occupational Safety & Health Act)
- Identify how to report accidents or near misses
- Recognize required Secondary Container label information
- Distinguish various Hazard Communication





# OSHA

#### What is OSHA?

OSHA is the Occupational Safety & Health Act.

#### What is the Purpose of OSHA?

The purpose of OSHA is to make sure team members have a safe place to work.

#### What is the Right to Know Law?

One of the requirements of OSHA is the Right to Know Law. This provides team members access to information about any chemicals or hazardous materials they may be exposed to as well as what precautions need to be followed when working with that material.



What is OSHA?



What is the Purpose of OSHA?



What is the Right to Know Law?

• Each department has a list of its own hazardous materials. The information about each chemical is found on the safety data sheets (SDS).

• Safety Data Sheets contain important health and safety information for hazardous materials and/or chemicals maintained in the workplace.

• In an emergency, you can access any SDS by calling 1-800-555-1212.

This number is posted in each department. SDS are also available on the Intranet site under Tools & Resources>Global Safety Data.



May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Keep away from heat. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Wear protective neoprene gloves, safety goggles and face shield with chin guard. Wear fire/flame resistant clothing. Do not breathe dust or mists. Wash arms, hands and face thoroughly after handling.

Store locked up. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

#### First aid

IF ON SKIN (or hair) or clothing: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

F INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a doctor.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call poison center.

Specific Treatment: Treat with doctor-prescribed burn cream.

#### Fire:

In case of fire: Use water spray. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Great Chemical Company, 55 Main Street, Anywhere, CT 064XX

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# SAFETY DATA SHEETS





### SAFETY DATA SHEET SECTIONS

1. Identification – name of the chemical and the supplier; emergency phone number

2. Hazard(s)
identification –
Classification of the
substance, precautionary
statements, other dangers

3. Composition
information of
ingredients — chemical
name, common names,
concentrations

4 . First aid measures – symptoms of contact, first aid

5. Fire-fighting
measures – type of fire
extinguisher & person
protective equipment (PPE)
precautions for fire
fighters

6. Accident release measures — PPE and how to clean up a spill

7. Handling and Storagehow to handle and store the chemical safely

8. Exposure
controls/personal
protection- how to prevent
encountering the chemical

## SAFETY DATA SHEET SECTIONS

9. Physical & chemical properties – how it looks, odor, pH, melting point/freezing point, flash point

10. Stability and reactivity – will it react dangerously with other chemicals or the air?

11. Toxicological information — ways people come in contact with chemical, what you feel if came in contact.

12. Ecological information - is the chemical dangerous to the environment?

13. Disposal
considerations – how
to dispose of the
chemical

14. Transport
information —
information you need to
know to ship the
chemical

15. Regulatory
information - OSHA
and EPA regulations for
the chemical

16. Other informationinformation on preparation and revision of SDS



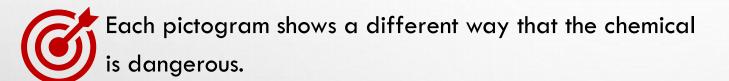


# HAZARD COMMUNICATION

- You, the team member, have a right to know about the dangerous chemicals you use on the job and how to work safely with those chemicals.
- Workers have both a NEED and a RIGHT to know the dangers and names of the chemicals they are using.
- Workers also need to know what they need to know what they need to do to stay safe when using those chemicals.
- Hazard Communication gives workers this information!



### HAZARD COMMUNICATION



A chemical label can have more than one pictogram if it is dangerous in more than one way.

#### GHS - Hazard Pictograms and Related Hazard Classes







#### **Exploding Bomb**

- Explosives
- Self-reactives
- Organic Peroxides

#### Corrosion

- Skin corrosion/burns
- · Eye damage
- Corrosive to metals

#### Flame Over Circle

- Oxidizing gases
- Oxidizing liquids
- Oxidizing solids







#### **Gas Cylinder**

· Gases under pressure

#### **Enviroment**

· Aquatic toxicity

#### **Skull & Crossbones**

· Acute toxicity (fatal or toxic)







#### **Exclamation Mark**

- · Irritant (eye & skin)
- · Skin sensitizer
- Acute toxicity
- Narcotic effects
- Respiratory tract irritant
- Hazardous to ozone
- layer (non-mandatory)

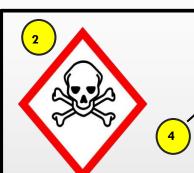
#### **Health Hazard**

- Carcinogen
- Mutagenicity
- Reprodcutive toxicity
- Respiratory sensitizer
- Target organ toxicity
- Aspiration toxicity

#### Flame

- Flammables
- Pyrophorics
- · Self-heating
- Emits flammable gas
- Self-reactives
- Organic peroxides

### HAZARD COMMUNICATION



Sulfuric Acid

Danger! May be harmful if swallowed.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Fatal if inhaled. Harmful to aquatic life.



Do not breathe dust, gas, mist, vapors and/or spray. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and/or face protection. Wear respiratory protection.



IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a Poison Center or doctor/physician.

In case of fire, use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

See Safety Data Sheet for further details regarding safe use of this product.



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- 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFIER
- 2. PICTOGRAMS
- 3. SIGNAL WORDS

- 4. HAZARD STATEMENTS
- 5. PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
- 6. SUPPLIER INFORMATION



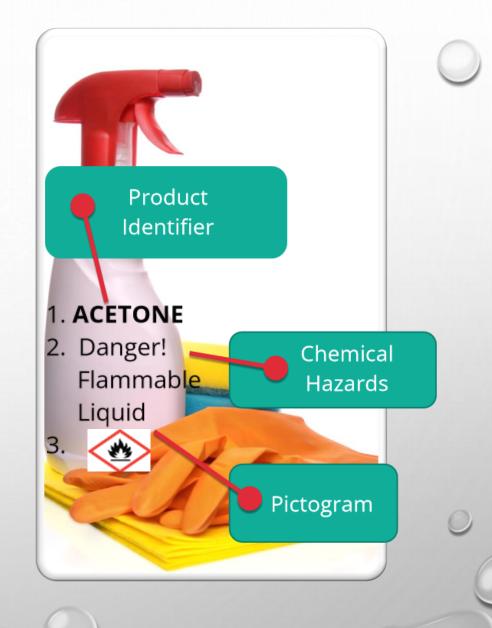
### SECONDARY CONTAINER LABELS



When you take a chemical from the original container and put it in a different container to be used, that new container is a secondary container.



Secondary containers must include the Product Identifier and a combination of words, pictures or symbols that provide general information about the chemical hazards.



# YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED SAFETY AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Remember, if you are ever in doubt about what to do, contact your supervisor!