



Hazard Communication



Samaritan
Health
Services

Welcome to the Hazard Communication CBL

Purpose for Training

Samaritan Health Services has created the following training to meet OSHA 1910.1200 requirement for hazard communication education.

Assignment of this training has been approved by SHS Human Resources and Employee Health and Safety.

Questions? Contact SHS Professional Development at
80-5116 or 541-768-5116

Learning Objectives

When this CBL has been completed, the learner will be able to:

- ✓ Explain the purpose of the **Globally Harmonized System (GHS)**.
- ✓ Identify where to find **needed information** about hazardous chemicals.
- ✓ Differentiate between **incidental and emergency** spills responses.

Hazard Communication

The

GLOBALY HARMONIZED SYSTEM (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals



Is a worldwide initiative to adopt standardized information to **effectively communicate hazards** associated with chemicals.



GHS developed criteria for the classification of **health and physical hazards**, specifying what information should be included on labels of hazardous chemicals and safety data sheets.

(MSDS Online, 2021a)

Chemical Labels

Under GHS, Manufacturers and importers of chemicals **are required** to provide a **label** that includes the following:

- ✓ Standardized signal word
- ✓ Hazard statement
- ✓ Precautionary statement
- ✓ Pictogram

Components Of A GHS-Compliant Label

product identifier AMMONIA

signal word DANGER

hazard statement TOXIC IF INGESTED

precautionary statements Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames - may explode when exposed to high heat. Use in an open area that is well-ventilated. Breathing in ammonia is irritating and corrosive. Wear protective gloves and safety goggles to prevent burns and irritation.

supplier information If swallowed: Immediately call Poison Control or doctor/physician. Drink water or milk to dilute ammonia.

Chemical Supplier Name – Address – Website - Phone

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

pictograms

(MSDS Online, 2021a)

Safety Data Sheets



The Globally Harmonized System (GHS) requires the preparation of **Safety Data Sheets (SDS)** that have a **standardized 16-section format**.

SDS Online is found at the bottom of the home page on **SHS INSIDER**

{ A description of all 16 sections of the SDS, along with their contents, can be found [here](#). }

(MSDS Online, 2021b)

Employees & Hazardous Chemicals

You Need to Know:

- What hazardous **chemicals are in your department.**
- How to **safely handle** hazardous chemicals, using information on the labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- The **location** of your Safety Information Station and SDS's.



Handling Chemical Containers



- ✓ Read labels carefully.
- ✓ Do not use the product if there is no label or if label is unreadable.
- ✓ Do not use the product if you do not understand the information on the label.
- ✓ Report unreadable or missing labels to your manager or designee.
- ✓ Secondary containers must include all the warnings on the original label with the chemical/product name.

(Samaritan Health Services (SHS), 2019)

Globally Harmonized System Pictograms



Health Hazard

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



Exclamation Mark

- Irritant (skin and eye)
- Skin Sensitizer
- Acute Toxicity
- Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract Irritant
- Hazardous to Ozone Layer (non-mandatory)



Flame

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



Exploding Bomb

- Explosives
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides



Corrosion

- Skin Corrosion/Burns
- Eye Damage
- Corrosive to Metals



Environment

- (non-mandatory)
- Aquatic Toxicity



Gas Cylinder

- Gases Under Pressure



Flame Over Circle

- Oxidizers



Skull and Crossbones

- Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Handling Chemical Containers (Cont.)



Never put a chemical into a container **that is labeled as a different chemical**, even if they are similar.



Look up **every chemical you work with** on SDS Online to **understand it's characteristics.**



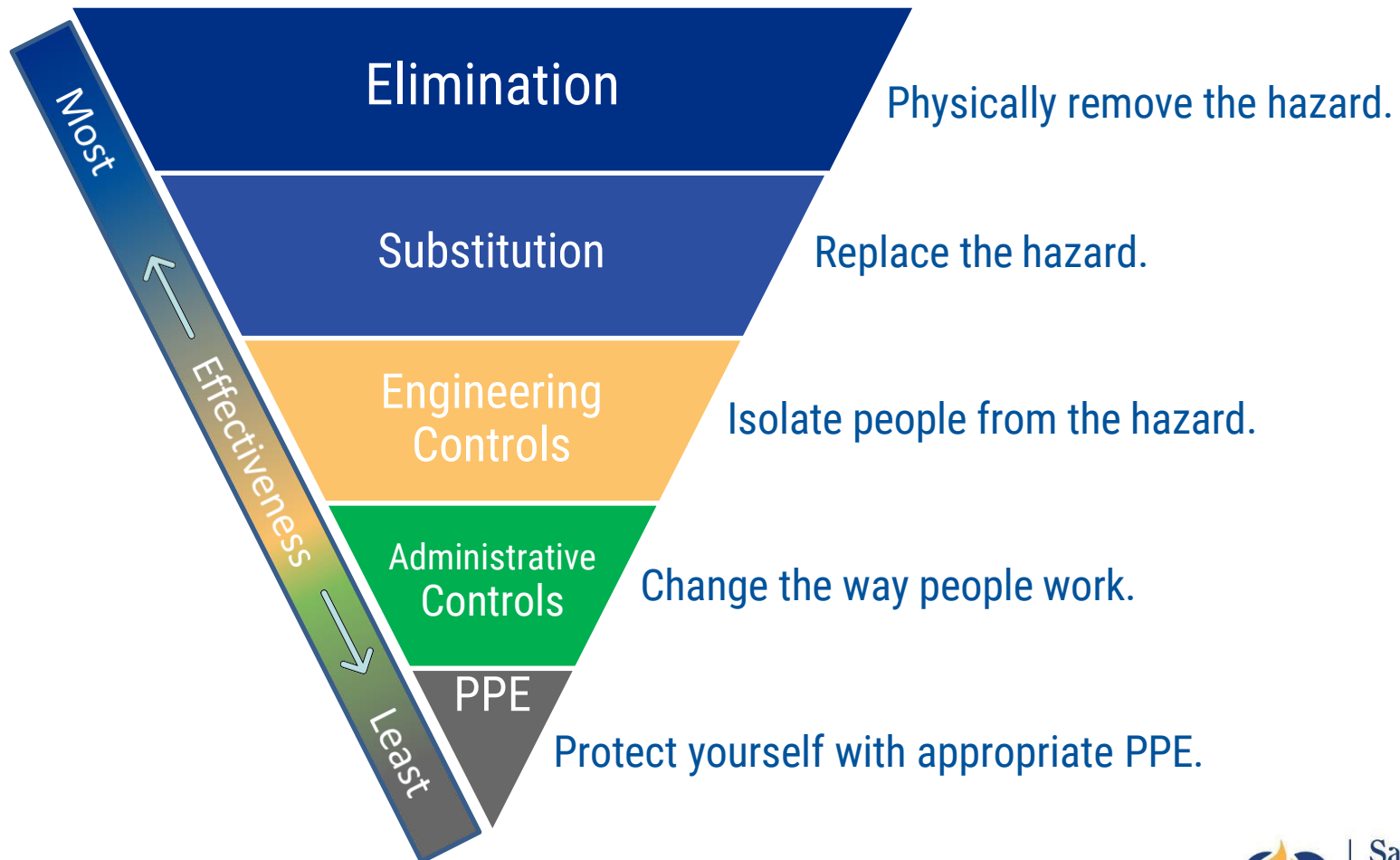
Always wear **appropriate eye and face protection**, as well as gloves when handling chemicals.



[The Hazard Communication Policy - System is located on SHS Insider.](#)

(SHS, 2019)

Measures Taken To Avoid Exposure



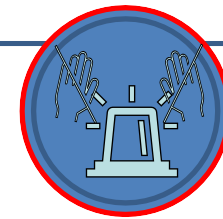
Hazardous Chemical Spills

Accidental Hazardous Chemical Spills are classified in two ways:



Incidental

Does not pose a significant health/safety hazard to the employee or others in the area.



Emergency

Creates a **significant health/safety hazard** to the employee or others in the area.

**It's
Important
to Know the
Chemicals**

you use, so that you know how to respond if an accident occurs.



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Incidental Spills

Definition of an Incidental Spill:

- Does not pose a significant health/safety hazard to the employee or others in the area.
- Does not have the potential to become an emergency in a short time frame.
- Is of limited quantity, exposure potential, or toxicity.
- Is readily cleaned up by the trained department personnel working with the chemical.

Do not assume Environmental Services (EVS) are trained in hazardous spill clean up.

(SHS, 2019)

Incidental Spills

How to Handle an Incidental Spill

- Evacuate the immediate area of patients, visitors, and staff as needed.
- Contain the spill area and notify department manager or designee.
- Identify the chemical by reading the label.
- Use the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Cleanup is performed by trained staff involved with the spill.
- Apply special neutralizing agents as required and/or use specialty spill kits.
- Properly dispose of hazardous material, spill kit, and contaminated materials (refer to SDS or contact Safety Officer).

(SHS, 2019)

Emergency Spill

Definition of an Emergency Spill:

- Cannot be safely contained and cleaned up by the employee(s) working with the material.
- Could result in the release of flammable gases, liquids, or vapors that create a fire or explosion hazard.
- Could result in the release of toxic gases, fumes, solids, or liquids that create an unsafe condition.

(SHS, 2019)

Emergency Spill

How to Handle an Emergency Spill:

- Evacuate the immediate area of patients, visitors, and staff as needed.
- Contain the spill area and notify the department manager or designee.
- In hospitals, Plant Engineering is notified and will activate the appropriate emergency response procedure.

Facility Response to an Emergency Spill:

- Hospitals: Activate a Facility Alert, following your site-specific policy.
- Clinics, Outer Buildings, and Offsite Locations: Call 9-1-1.
- Cleanup and disposal of large spills are handled by a trained outside agency.

(SHS, 2019)

Hazardous Spill Reporting

Immediately report spills of any size or type to the department manager or supervisor.

- Fill out the [Hazardous Materials Spill/Exposure Incident Report](#) found on the SHS Insider.



You will need to document the following:

- ✓ Type/Classification of Spill.
 - ✓ Type of Exposure.
 - ✓ Contributing Factors.
 - ✓ Actions Taken.
 - ✓ Manager Follow-up.
- Also complete an Employee Accident Report (EAR) and/or Unusual Occurrence Report (UOR) as appropriate for any exposure.

(SHS, 2019)



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Knowledge Checks



GHS **standardized** the classification and labeling of chemicals to communicate the health, physical, and environmental hazards of chemicals.



Container labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) found on SHS Insider **allow you to know how to handle** hazardous chemicals.



Incidental spills **do not pose a significant** health/safety hazard. With appropriate PPE, these spills can be safely contained and cleaned by trained personnel involved with the spill.



Emergency spills **pose a significant threat** and require evacuation of the area. These spills **must** be contained and cleaned by trained outside agencies.



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