

# NECA \_\_\_\_\_ Chapter

**Date:**

**Location:**

## Hazardous Communications Standard 2012

OSHA has revised the Haz-Com standard in a global harmonization effort. There are two significant changes to the standard:

- (1) New labeling elements and
- (2) A new standardized format for Safety Data Sheet's (SDS) formerly know as Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

Information for the Tool Box Talk monitor:

Provide all employees with the associated handout, which includes the sheet detailing the new 16 information sections; the pictogram sheet and the sample label sheet. (1) Read all of the information listed below in the "Tool Box Talk"

- (2) Review the sample label
- (3) Review the pictograms
- (4) Review the standardized sections of the SDS
- (5) Document the Tool Box Talk with a sign in sheet. Attach this sheet to the sign-in sheet and file with completed TBT's.

## Tool Box Talk

**(1) Product Identifier:** *Look at the sample label*

This is how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be (but is not limited to) the chemical name, code number or batch number. The manufacturer, importer or distributor can decide the appropriate product identifier. The same product identifier must be both on the label and in Section 1 of the SDS (Identification).

**(2) Signal word:** *Look at the sample label*

This is used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. There are only two signal words, "Danger" and "Warning." Within a specific hazard class, "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards and "Warning" is used for the less severe hazards. There will only be one signal word on the label no matter how many hazards a chemical may have. If one of the hazards warrants a "Danger" signal word and another warrants the signal word "Warning," then only "Danger" should appear on the label.

**(3) Pictogram:** *Look at the sample label*

OSHA's required pictograms must be in the shape of a square set at a point and include a black hazard symbol on a white background with a red frame sufficiently wide enough to be clearly visible. A square red frame set at a point without a hazard symbol is not a pictogram and is not permitted on the label. OSHA has designated eight pictograms under this standard for application to a hazard category.

**(4) Hazard statement(s):** *Look at the sample label*

These describe the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate,

the degree of hazard. For example: “Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure when absorbed through the skin.” All of the applicable hazard statements must appear on the label. Hazard statements may be combined where appropriate to reduce redundancies and improve readability. 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.

**(5) Precautionary statement(s):** *Look at the sample label*

This is 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.

**(6) Name, address and phone number of the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer,** *Look at the sample label*

**(7) Examples of how you may use the new labels**

- Information on the label can be used to ensure proper storage of hazardous chemicals.
- Information on the label might be used to quickly locate information on first aid when needed by employees or emergency personnel

**(8) How the elements work together on a label**

- Where a chemical has multiple hazards, different pictograms are used to identify the various hazards. The employee should expect to see the appropriate pictogram for the corresponding hazard class.
- When there are similar precautionary statements, the one providing the most protective information will be included on the label.

**(9) Review the information in the standardized 16-section format,** *look at the sheet that outlines all 16 sections*

**(10) Explain how the information on the label is related to the SDS,** *look at the sample label*

Attach a sign-in sheet roster with names of those who participated in the talk.