

NSU Hazard Communication Safety Training



We see the future in you.

Norfolk State University Facilities Safety and Risk Management



GROUND RULES

- Bathrooms are located,...
- Please ensure you print and sign your name on the Attendance Log
- Please raise hand if you have a questions
- Please silence all cell phones. Please leave the room if you must take or place a call.
- Relax and enjoy!!!!

Hazard Communication Goals

- Right to know and chemical hazards
- PPE, first aid, and spills/leaks
- Labels and SDS (MSDS) Sheets
- Quiz





Right to Know

 OSHA created the Hazard Communication Standard (GHS) to help ensure your safety when working with hazardous chemicals

 You have a RIGHT TO KNOW about the hazardous chemicals you use on the job and how to work safely with those chemicals

GHS Introduction Video

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SxxWmi</u> <u>HKBpI</u>
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PGS0-</u> <u>hWmu0I</u>
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yT4Zjakx</u>
 <u>wBo</u> 3min-Ready
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YezoFReh</u>
 <u>iYM</u> 3min-Container

Close Encounters with Chemicals

We encounter chemicals almost every day

- Filling your vehicle with gasoline
- Cleaning the bathroom
- Applying pesticides or insecticides
- Using solvents or acids at work

Many chemicals can cause injury or illness if not handled properly

Hazard Communication Standard



Chemical manufacturers must:

- Determine a chemical's hazards
- Provide labels and MSDSs

Employers must:

- Provide a hazard communication program
- Maintain MSDSs
- Train on the use of hazardous materials

Hazard Communication Standard (cont.)

- Read labels and MSDSs
- Follow employer instructions and warnings

Employees

must:

- Identify hazards before starting a job
- Participate in training

CHECK LABELS ON CHEMICAL CONTAINERS



EVERY CHEMICAL CONTAINER MUST HAVE A WARNING LABEL

GHS Label-Pictograms Update Video Links

- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b-56meby9fw</u> 2.3 min
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SaL6gZok</u>
 <u>Ass</u> 2.4 min
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oYRqTbV</u>
 <u>Kwzo</u> 8 min

Routes of Entry



Skin and eye contact-itchiness, blisters, hives caused by solvents, degreasers, corrosives, chromates

Inhalation-action of breathing in a hazardous chemical can cause headaches, nausea, dizziness, lung damage

Swallowing-contact with food or smoking, not openly drinking Hazardous Chemical

Penetration (skin absorption)-introduction of a chemical with a needle.

Chemical Exposure

Dosage-quantity of hazardous chemical that an average employee can safely be exposed in 8 hour workday (permissible levels-PEELS) Levels set by OSHA

Chronic effectsallergies, lung-liver damage, cancer Acute effects-rashes, burns, respiratory irritation, poisoning



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



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• Dust masks and respirators

- Glasses, goggles, and face shields
- Hearing protection
- Gloves
- Foot protection
- Head protection
- Aprons or full-body suits

Hazardous Materials First Aid





Spills and Leaks



Importance of Labels

- The identity of the chemical
- Name, address, and emergency phone number of the manufacturer
- Physical and health hazards
- Special handling instructions
- Basic PPE recommendations
- First aid, fire response, spill cleanup





NFPA Labeling Systems

- National Fire Protection Association = NFPA
- Blue = Health
- Red = Flammability
- Yellow = Reactivity
- White = Other hazards or special handling Scale: 0 (No Hazard) to 4 (Extreme Hazard)



Right to Know-GHS Update

<u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4_G-</u>
 <u>Pr0JQ0_5 min</u>

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) explains the:



SDS (MSDS) (cont.)



Health Hazards

- Routes of entry
 - Inhalation, skin/eye absorption, ingestion
- Exposure levels (PEL or TLV)
 - Affects each person differently
- Symptoms of exposure
 - Running eyes, difficulty breathing, nausea, skin burning
- First-aid and emergency information
 - Consult SDS, supervisor, Seek medical attention



From: Office of Communications and Marketing

To: NSU Faculty and Staff Subject: Mandatory Hazard Communication Training for New Employees

Mandatory Hazard Communication Training for New Employees

OSHA's Hazard Communication standard requires the University to maintain Safety Data Sheets (SDS formerly known as MSDS) for all potentially hazardous products used and stored on campus. OSHA's Global Harmonization System (GHS) system includes new labels and hazard definitions.

A database for all chemicals used in University operations has been established. Many products are already listed. If you plan to purchase a chemical, cleaner, or product or have an unlisted product on hand, please check this database to determine whether the product is listed https://msdsmanagement.msdsonline.com/company/280BD948-4BA8-4791-8DAB-8C48806A1C40. If not, obtain the Safety Data Sheet from the vendor and send a copy to Risk Management for approval prior to purchase.

OSHA requires revised Hazard Communication Training for employees and students engaged in operations involving the use of potentially hazardous chemicals. This training assists you in identifying potential chemical hazards in your workplace. Training takes 10-15 minutes to complete.

Instructions: Click on this link - <u>https://va.moatusers.com</u>. Enter your user ID (email address) and password. If you have forgotten your password, click on "Request Password." A new one will be sent to you in seconds. A box pops up at the bottom asking you to allow popups. Click on "Options" then "Always Allow." From the menu on the left, click "NSU Vault." When it opens, click on "OSHA Hazcom Standard." A box will open; click "Agree" and then "Accept." Open the pdf file and complete "Globally Harmonized Hazard Communication Training." Training will be documented in the NSU database.

Contact 823-9142 for additional information.

Guidelines for Using Bleach

Bleach must be applied to a surface that has previously been cleaned with an appropriate detergent. Bleach is solely a disinfectant and can be inactivated by microscopic organic debris. Care must be taken to completely rinse all detergent residues and thoroughly dry the surface prior to applying bleach so as not to further dilute the bleach solution.

A 1:32 (1 oz. per spray bottle) solution of regular household bleach (8.25% sodium hypochlorite) is appropriate for daily use. Bleach solutions at concentrations less than this may not be effective. Bleach solutions at concentrations greater than this will cause facility corrosion and respiratory tract irritation in both people and animals.





Guidelines for Using Bleach cont.

Bleach solutions should be stored in opaque containers and must be made fresh at a minimum of every 24 hours. Bleach rapidly degrades in the presence of light and when mixed with water. Bleach solutions require a full 10 minutes of contact time to ensure complete disinfection. If bleach solution evaporates in less than 10 minutes, a greater volume of solution should be applied.

After disinfection with bleach solutions, surfaces should be rinsed and dried. Bleach can be irritating to skin and mucous membranes, so any residue should be removed.







The Red Biohazard Bag



The Red Biohazard Bag is a bag used to collect biohazardous waste for disposal. PLEASE NOTE: Red Biohazard Bags must never be placed or disposed of by municipal or city waste collectors (ex. Bay Disposal). The following items can be found in a Red Biohazard Bag.

- Used Plastic tubbing
- Petrie Dishes
- Used Bandages
- Sharps Containers
- Used Gloves



Hazard Communication Summary

Identify chemical hazards by reading labels and MSDSs
Follow warnings and instructions, or ask your supervisor if in doubt
Use the correct PPE
Practice sensible, safe work habits
Learn emergency procedures

THANK YOU, For Your Attention!

We Wish You Success in Your Career Here At Norfolk State University

"BEHOLD THE GREEN AND GOLD!!!"