

Hazard Communication Plan

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INTRODUCTION

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The hazard communication plan does not apply to the following types of materials, which may contain hazardous chemicals or present physical or health hazards. These materials are usually covered by other safety regulations.

- Consumer products when those products are used for the same purposes and in the same amounts, frequencies, and durations as consumers could reasonably be expected to use them outside the workplace. (ex. glass-cleaner, bleach, etc.)
- Food, alcoholic beverages, and tobacco or tobacco products.
- Prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and cosmetics intended for personal use in the workplace.
- Articles that contain hazardous chemicals as components, but do not release the hazardous chemicals in more than minute or trace amounts which do not pose a hazard. (ex. mercury containing thermostats)
- Chemicals and substances being managed as hazardous wastes or being managed as part of an environmental remediation project.
- Wood or wood products that will not be sawed or cut, generating dust. Note: *Pressure-treated wo*

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Florida Tech uses a combination of manufacturer labeling systems and internal labeling systems to identify containers of hazardous chemicals.

Manufacturer's labeling systems provide, at a minimum: the identity of the chemical, appropriate hazard warnings, and the name and address of the manufacturer. New GHS-compliant labels are being used now. These labels have a standardized format and must include, at a minimum, the following content: a product identifier, signal word, hazard statement(s), pictogram(s), precautionary statement(s), and the name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.

Under the revised Hazard Communication Standard, manufacturers are permitted to supply chemicals with labels that conform to either the old or newly revised Hazard Communication Standard during the transition period; after which time, GHS-compliant labeling will become mandatory.

Internal labeling systems provide, at a minimum, the identity of the chemical and appropriate hazard warnings.

Both systems may use a combination of American National Standards Institute (ANSI), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Hazardous Materials Identification Guide/System (HMIG/HMIS) and U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) labeling protocols. Employees are familiarized with these labeling protocols during hazard communication training.

Hazardous chemical container labels may not be removed or defaced until the container has been cleaned or purged of its contents, and there is no longer any hazard associated with the container. The labels from

containers of ir[h9 (bel)-8em2f 8 (i)-2.5 7 -10unti g6 (get)1.rih35 7 -1 .5 (e)0.7 s4.1 (n)-n prrtmmmo pu192.3 (o)-e b,-0.6 (t.-4

Safety Data Sheets can also be accessed on line at the EH&S web site (<https://www.fit.edu/office-of-environmental-health-and->

Initial generalized hazard communication training will be provided by EH&S with work area-specific training conducted by employee supervisors. Supervisors in each operating unit are responsible for scheduling themselves and their employees for hazard communication training provided by EH&S.

Training provided by EH&S will include information covering the following topics:

- Applicable portions of the Hazard Communication Standard.
- Typical uses of hazardous chemicals in the work area.
- Location and availability of Florida Tech's written Hazard Communication Plan.
- Methods and observations which can be used to detect releases of hazardous chemicals.
- Typical physical and health hazards encountered in the work area.
- Work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment employees can use to protect themselves from hazardous chemicals.
- Details of the Florida Tech Hazard Communication Plan including, labeling systems in use, SDS information, and how to obtain and use hazard information.

There is no requirement for annual retraining under the Hazard Communication Standard; however, EH&S recommends that employees attend hazard communication refresher training every year due to the changing environmental and change out of personnel in the work force. Keep in mind that supervisors must immediately train affected employees on any new hazardous chemicals introduced.

Appendix A
References

29 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 1910.1200
Hazard Communication.

29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix (App) A
Health Hazard Criteria (Mandatory)

29 CFR 1910.1200 App B
Physical Criteria (Mandatory)

29 CFR 1910.1200 App C
Allocation Of Label Elements (Mandatory)

29 CFR 1910.1200 App D
Safety Data Sheets (Mandatory)

29 CFR 1910.1200 App E
Definition of "Trade Secret" (Mandatory)

29 CFR 1910.1200 App F
Guidance for Hazard Classifications Re: Carcinogenicity (Non-Mandatory)

Appendix B

Definitions

Hazardous Chemical

Any chemical that presents a physical hazard (flammable, explosive, reactive, etc.) or a health hazard (irritant, toxic, corrosive, carcinogen, etc.).

Operating Unit

An Institute department or organization (or a subgroup of a department or organization) that uses hazardous chemicals.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

A standardized, GHS-compliant document, that meets the requirements of OSHA's 2012 revised Hazard Communication Standard and contains safety information about a hazardous chemical. This document containing safety information about a hazardous chemical, which is required to be maintained for each hazardous chemical in the workplace.