

Written Hazard Communication Program, First major requirement of OSHA's Hazcom Standard, 1910.1200 (e)

What is a Hazcom Program?

Employers must develop, implement, and maintain at the workplace a written, comprehensive Hazcom program. A program is the employer's procedure for meeting the requirements of a particular regulation, in this case, the Hazcom regulation. Workers have the right to review the Hazcom program on work time and to ask questions about it! A written hazard communication program ensures that all employers receive the information they need to inform and train their workers properly and to design and put in place worker protection programs. It also provides necessary hazard information to employees, so they can participate in, and support, the protective measures in place at their workplaces.

Often during construction there is more than one employer working on the site at the same time. In that case all employers must provide information to one another about the hazardous chemicals they are using. This sharing of information helps prevent worker exposure to chemical hazards from another employer. One important thing to remember is that the Hazcom standard gives workers the right to information concerning chemicals in their work area, not just ones they work with directly.

The written Hazcom program must be available at the job site and must include the following information:

- · A list of the hazardous chemicals known to be present
- · The methods the employer will use to inform workers about labels and SDSs
- The methods the employer will use to inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks
- Methods the employer will use to provide the other employers on-site access to SDSs on multi-employer sites

At **multiple employer** sites, like almost all construction sites, written hazard communication programs must:

- Explain how SDSs will be provided to other employers
- List the methods employers will use to inform other employers of measures taken to protect workers during normal operating conditions and in foreseeable emergencies
- · Explain how employers will inform other employers of the labeling systems being used



Workers have rights under Hazcom!

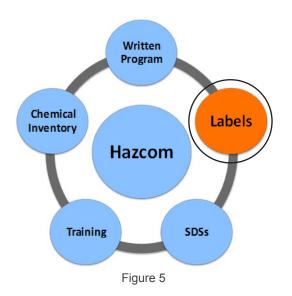
You have the right under OSHA's Hazcom standard to:

- Review the written program.
- Receive information regarding hazardous substances.
- · Have your physician or union rep receive information on your behalf.
- Exercise your rights without getting fired or other punishment.

Labels, the second major requirement under the OSHA Hazcom standard, are found at 1910.1200(f)

OSHA now requires that labels contain all four elements below, product identifier and supplier identification:

- 1. Signal word means a word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used are "danger" and "warning." "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, while "warning" is used for the less severe.
- 2. Hazard statement means a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.



- **3. Hazard pictograms** means a composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to a hazard category.
- 4. **Precautionary statement** means 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.



Additional information must be included on labels.

- 1. Product Identifier is the name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS
- 2. Supplier Identifier is the name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party
- 3. Supplemental Information is any additional information

One of two signal words is required on labels to emphasize hazard. Which communicates greater hazard?



Danger

Warning

Labels must also contain standard precautionary statements to describe how to prevent harm. Example Precautionary Statements:

- "Only use non-sparking tools"
- "Store in a cool, well ventilated and locked place"
- "Do not breathe vapors"
- "Wear protective gloves"



Let's Review Figure 1, an example label provided by OSHA

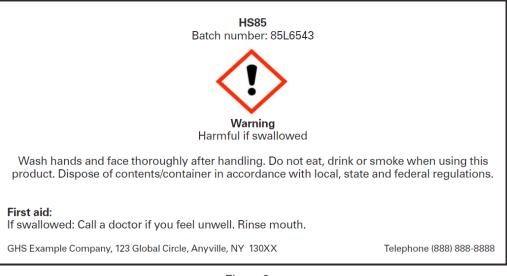


Figure 6

There are 9 symbols called pictograms that we will discuss.



Figure 7

The top row are physical hazards and the bottom row are health hazards, except for the final environmental pictogram.



Pictogram Name	Pictogram	Chemicals covered
Flame		Flammables Self Reactives
		Pyrophorics
		Self-heating
		Emits Flammable Gas
		Organic Peroxide
Oxidizer		Oxidizers
Exclamation Mark		Irritant
		Dermal Sensitizer
		Acute Toxicity (harmful) Narcotic Effects
		Respiratory Tract Irritation
Evaluting Domb		
Exploding Bomb		Explosives Self Reactives
		Organic Peroxides
Corrosion		
Gas Cylinder	· ·	Gases under pressure
,		
Health Hazard		Carcinogen
		Respiratory Sensitizer
		Reproductive Toxicity
		Target Organ Toxicity
	•	Mutagenicity Aspiration Toxicity
Skull and Crossbones		Acute Toxicity (severe)
Environmental pollutant		Part of GHS, but not 1910.1200.
		OSHA does not have jurisdiction
		over environmental matters
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SEPTEMBER WEEK 4

This form documents that the training specified above was presented to the listed participants. By signing below, each participant acknowledges receiving this training.

Organization: _____ELECTRICAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES, INC.

Trainer:	Trainer's Signature:	
Class Participants:		
Name:	Signature:	Date: