

Hazard Communication

SUNY Upstate Environmental Health and Safety Reviewed 11/2021; Updated 11/2021

Hazard Communication and Global Harmonized System

Hazard communication is also known as the right to know standard

The purpose of the standard is to ensure that employers provide information to the employee on hazardous substances they may be working with or may be exposed to

In 2016 OSHA implemented the Global Harmonized System or GHS

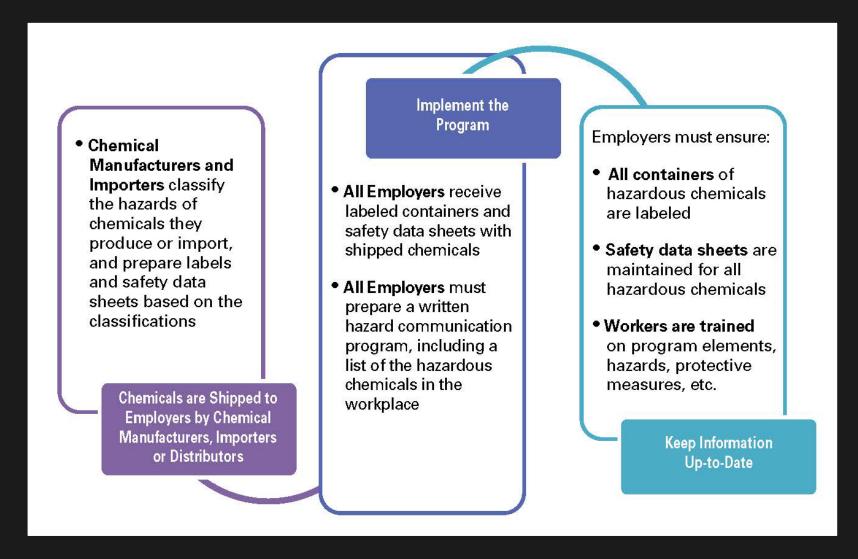
Hazard Communication and Global Harmonized System

 This system allows the end user to find the information they need faster and allows for easier understanding of the hazards for a substance

Seven major elements in the GHS-aligned Hazard Communication Standard



How hazard communication works:



 The main source of information comes from the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

These use to be called Material Safety Data Sheets

The new SDS are divided into 16 sections and are now uniformed and easier to follow

Obtaining SDS's at Upstate Medical University

Option #1 intranet:

- 1. Go to Upstate Medical University iPage
- 2. Click on Policies/Forms link
- 3. Click on Safety Data Sheet link on the left side of the page. You will get a "Will open new window" message. Click "OK"
- 4. Dolphin SDS page will open
- 5. In upper right, in "Find" you can type the name of the chemical or product and hit Enter

• Option #2

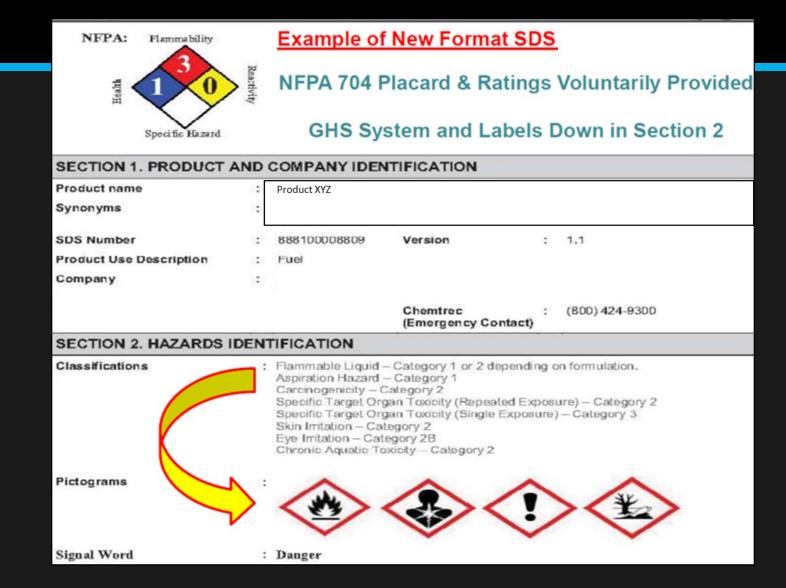
• Call the Environmental Health Office at 464-5782

SDS 16-section format:

- Section 1: Identification
- Section 2: Hazard(s) identification
- Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients
- Section 4: First-aid measures
- Section 5: Fire-fighting measures
- Section 6: Accidental release measures
- Section 7: Handling and storage
- Section 8: Exposure control/personal protection

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties Section 10: Stability and reactivity Section 11: Toxicological information Section 12: Ecological information Section 13: Disposal considerations Section 14: Transport information Section 15: Regulatory information Section 16: Other information

Not regulated by OSHA



Labels: Standardized Form and Language

HMIS & NFPA Diamonds (older labeling systems that are still widely used).

➤ Symbol – pictogram

- → Standard hazard statement
 - Signal Word

- Danger (more significant)
- Warning

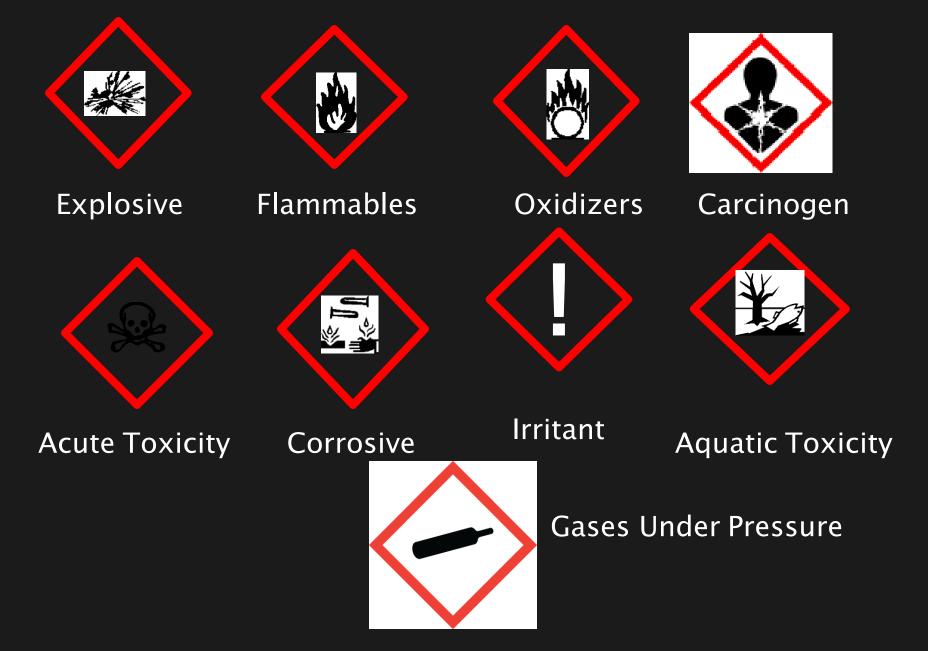
HMIS & NFPA Diamond

⇒ 0 means almost no hazard 4⇒ means extreme danger





GHS Pictogram



Health Hazard



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

Carcinogens cause cancer.
Mutagens cause harm to fetuses.
Reproductive toxins cause problems in pregnancy and/or getting pregnant (men and women).
Respiratory Sensitizer means you may have a heightened reaction on second exposure.

• **Target organ** is the organ that is most effected.

•Aspiration toxic means it irritates or harms when you inhale the liquid or solid.

Flame



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

 Flammable means vapors burn.
 Pyrophorics will ignite spontaneously when exposed to air.
 Organic peroxides can sometimes form explosive compounds by themselves.
 Self igniters / heaters get warm

•Self igniters/heaters get warm over time with access to air.

Exclamation Mark

- Irritant (skin and eye)
- Skin Sensitizer
- Acute Toxicity (harmful)
- Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract Irritant
- Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)

- Irritants irritate.
- •Sensitizers cause more severe second-exposure reactions.
- Acute short term
- Chronic long term

Gas Cylinder

• Gases Under Pressure

Gas under pressure can release pressure quickly – causing mechanical hazards and releasing large volumes of gas that can displace air (suffocation potential) or be toxic.



Corrosion

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

Exploding Bomb



- Explosives
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides

Flame Over Circle

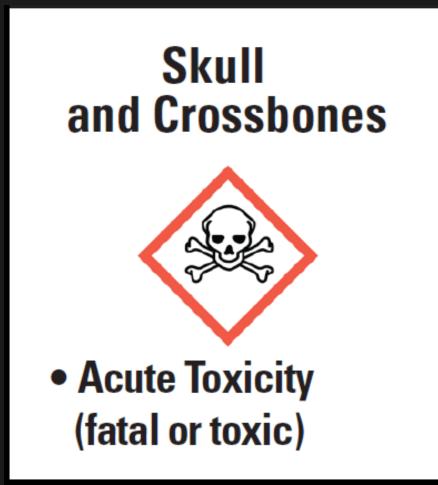


Oxidizers can cause or contribute to fire in other materials.

Environment (Non-Mandatory)



• Aquatic Toxicity



Signal Words

"Danger" or "Warning" Used to emphasize hazard and discriminate between levels of hazard.

New Hazards Added (No pictogram)

Hazard Category	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Simple Asphyxiate	Warning	May displace oxygen
		and cause rapid
		suffocation.

Hazard Category	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Flammable Liquid	Danger	Flammable Liquid and Vapor. Harmful if inhaled.

Standard Hazard Statement

→ GHS label should include appropriate precautionary information.

The intent is to harmonize and update precautionary statements.

Sample Label

Product Identifier

CODE ProductName

Supplier Identification

Company Name		
Street Address		
City	State	Postal
Code	Country	
Emergency Phone Nu	mber	

Precautionary Statements

Keep container tightly closed. Store in cool, well ventilated place that is locked.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools.

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measure against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Do not breathe vapors.

Wear Protective gloves.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO_2) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

First Aid

If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

Hazard Pictograms



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statement Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage.

Supplemental Information

Directions for use

Fill weight:	Lot Number:
Gross weight:	Fill Date:
Expiration Date:	

Hazardous Drug Risk Acknowledgement

(You will be asked to complete this acknowledgement within the post test for this training module.)

Exposure to hazardous drugs can potentially happen anywhere in a Health Care setting. SUNY Upstate Medical University ("SUNY Upstate") has put into place a variety of administrative, engineering and work practice controls to reduce the risk of exposure to hazardous drugs.

I understand and acknowledge the following:

- I may be exposed to hazardous drugs regardless of whether or not my work assignment is clinical or nonclinical.
- Working with or near hazardous drugs in health care settings may increase one's risk of various illnesses and conditions including, but not limited to: skin rashes, infertility, miscarriage, birth defects and various forms of cancer.
- SUNY Upstate maintains up to date, detailed policies and procedures on the proper storage, handling, transport and disposal of hazardous drugs. As an employee, I have access to review these policies and procedures.
- I may be required, depending on my role and as determined by my supervisor, to review SUNY Upstate's policies and procedures regarding the handling of hazardous drugs, to undergo specialized annual training and to demonstrate my competency to handle hazardous drugs prior to handling any hazardous drugs and at least every 12 months thereafter.
- I will contact Pharmacy or my direct supervisor if I have any questions or concerns regarding hazardous drugs at SUNY Upstate.
- My failure to follow established policies and procedures of SUNY Upstate may put me, my co- workers, patients and the community at risk of exposure to hazardous substances which may lead to various illnesses and conditions.

Who Should I Contact with Questions?

If you have a question you should first contact your supervisor.

 If your question has not been answered or you would like additional information you can contact Upstate Medical University,
 Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) at 464–5782.