



Archdiocese of Seattle 2014





What is the GHS?

- A common and coherent approach to defining and classifying hazards, and communicating information on labels and safety data sheets.
- International Standard adopted by the U.S.A.
- Replaces current WAC HAZ-COM standard.
- Applies to all employees at Parishes, Schools and Archdiocesan facilities.





International Mandate

- An international mandate to harmonize was adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development (UNCED) in 1992 in Brazil:
 - A globally-harmonized hazard classification and compatible labelling system, including material safety data sheets and easily understandable symbols, should be available, if feasible, by the year 2000.





What is HAZCOM:

Hazardous Communications

- Written program
- Chemical Inventory
- Labels
- MSDS's=SDS (Safety Data Sheets)
- Training





OSHA AND WISHA:

- OSHA (Occupational and Health Administration – Federal Safety Program) has adopted GHS.
- OSHA compliance is satisfied in Washington State through WISHA regulations (Washington State Industrial and Safety Health Act.)

Note: Currently OSHA has the most update GHS training materials.





Next Steps with GHS:

- Timeline for implementation
- Training
- Labeling
- MSDS SDS
- Safety and Accident Prevention Program.





GHS – WA Phase in Schedule

- Train employees at the local level 2014-2015.
- Train all maintenance and custodial employees Fall 2014 & 2015 Safety Training.
- Obtain new SDS and labels from Chemical and Product Manufactures – By June 1, 2015.





Timeline

- Update labels on "workplace" containers and train employees on newly indentified Hazards.
 - June 1, 2016
- Establish a new SDS binder and update
 Safety and Accident Manual Dec. 31, 2015.
- Return current MSDS to Archdiocese by December 31, 2016 for 30 year retention.
- Note: Safety Manual Updates will be available from the Archdiocese by June 1, 2015.





The Scope of the GHS

- Covers all hazardous chemical substances, dilute solutions, and mixtures.
- Pharmaceuticals, food additives, cosmetics and pesticide residues in food will not be covered at the point of intentional intake, but will be covered where workers may be exposed, and in transport.





The GHS Elements

Classification Criteria

- Health and Environmental Hazards
- Physical Hazards
- Mixtures

Hazard Communication

- Labels
- Safety Data Sheets





Acute Toxicity

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity

Reproductive Toxicity

Target Organ Systemic Toxicity – Single and Repeated Dose

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment



Physical Hazards

Explosives

Flammability – gases, aerosols, liquids, solids

Oxidizers – liquid, solid, gases

Self-Reactive

Pyrophoric – liquids, solids

Self-Heating

Organic Peroxides

Corrosive to Metals

Gases Under Pressure

Water-Activated Flammable Gases



Guiding principles:

- Information should be conveyed in more than one way.
- The comprehensibility of the components of the system should take account of existing studies and evidence gained from testing.
- The phrases used to indicate the degree (severity) of hazard should be consistent across different hazard types.





Labels

- All products must have manufacture provided labels.
- Products transferred from a large container to a small container, does not need a label while in a person's possession.
- Hand labeling is no longer an option.
- Manufacture's comply with new SDS and label requirements – June 1, 2015



Standard Labels



Hazard Communication Standard Labels

OSHA has updated the requirements for labeling of hazardous chemicals under its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). As of June 1, 2015, all labels will be required to have pictograms, a signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, the product identifier, and supplier identification. A sample revised HCS label, identifying the required label elements, is shown on the right. Supplemental information can also be provided on the label as needed.

For more information:



(800) 321-OSHA (6742) www.osha.gov

| | additional features. |
|---|---|
| SAMPLE LABEL | |
| Product Name Product Identifie | Hazard Pictodrams |
| Company Name Street Address City State Postal Code Country Identifie Emergency Phone Number | cation |
| Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked. | Signal Word Dang e r |
| Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground and bond container and recelving equipment. Do not breathe vapors. Wear protective gloves. | Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage. Hazard Statements |
| wear protective groves. 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. | Precautionary Statements Supplemental Information |
| In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) fire extinguisher to extinguish. | Directions for Use |
| First AId If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately any contaminated ciothing. Rlinse skin with water. | Fill weight: Lot Number: 25 C C C C System Construction Date: Expiration Date: 45 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C |





Key Label Elements

Product identifier

Supplier identifier

Chemical identity

Hazard pictograms*

Signal words*

Hazard statements*

Precautionary information

*Standardized





Pictogram Shape and Colour

- Pictograms will have a black symbol on a white background with a red diamond frame.
- Where a transport pictogram appears, the GHS pictogram for the same hazard should not appear.



GHS Pictograms







Pictograms

 See OSHA Quick Card – Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram.





Signal Words

"Danger" or "Warning"

 Used to emphasize hazard and discriminate between levels of hazard.

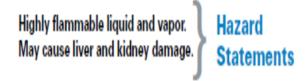
Hazard Pictograms





Hazard Statements

- A single harmonized hazard statement for each level of hazard within each hazard class
 - Example: Flammable liquids
 - Category 1: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour
 - Category 2: Highly flammable liquid and vapour
 - Category 3: Flammable liquid and vapour
 - Category 4: Combustible liquid



Precautionary Information

- GHS label should include appropriate precautionary information.
- The intent is to harmonize precautionary statements in the future.





Safety Data Sheets

 See OSHA Quick Card – Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets.



Role of the SDS in the GHS

- The SDS should provide comprehensive information about a chemical substance or mixture.
- Primary Use: The Workplace
- Employers and workers use the SDS as a source of information about hazards and to obtain advice on safety precautions.



SDS Format: 16 headings

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

Format: 16 headings (cont.)

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



Conclusion

- Share this information with your employees.
- Ensure your maintenance and custodial workers attend the fall training.
- Create a SDS binder and update your Safety Manual by December 31, 2015.
- Old MSDS Binder must be retained for 30 years.
 Clear your shelf and send it the Property Office.
- Contact the Office of Property and Construction for further information or if you have any questions.



Information Sources

OSHA has a web page on the GHS:

https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html