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## CHAPTER 12 HAZARD COMMUNICATION

### 12.1 INTRODUCTION

This directive establishes a formal procedure to ensure that accurate information concerning the hazards of chemicals used at Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (PPPL) is communicated to all personnel in a clear, concise manner. It is intended that concerns regarding chemical hazards be resolved at the lowest management level and to make information readily available.

### 12.2 POLICY

The PPPL will ensure that the hazards of all chemicals purchased are evaluated and that this information is transmitted to employees within their work areas. This transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of a Hazard Communication Program, which includes container labeling, material safety data sheets (MSDS), and employee training.

### 12.3 SCOPE

All employees, contractors, or subcontractors working at PPPL who are potentially exposed to hazardous chemicals are covered by the Hazard Communication Program.

### 12.4 DEFINITIONS (SEE GLOSSARY OF TERMS ON PAGE 11)

### 12.5 RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 12.5.1 LINE ORGANIZATION

The Hazard Communication Program is a line responsibility extending throughout the line organization to all Laboratory employees.

#### 12.5.2 INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST (IH)

The **Industrial Hygienist (IH)** will be responsible for administering PPPL's Hazard Communication Program. The **IH** will maintain or coordinate the:

- A. Hazard Communication Written Program (**this chapter**)
- B. List of hazardous chemicals
- C. MSDS management records
- D. In-house labeling
- E. Employee training materials

### 12.6 REQUIREMENTS

The Hazard Communication Program consists of the following:

### 12.7 WRITTEN PROGRAM

The complete written Hazard Communication Program contains PPPL's policy and the procedures for hazard determination, container labeling, MSDS management, employee training, and special topics, as well as the list of hazardous chemicals used at the facility. The official policy is contained within this Chapter and may also be found, along with a copy of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, in the Right-To-Know Information

Stations located throughout the Laboratory (see Appendix A for the locations of these stations). Contact **the IH** if you would like to see the complete program including procedures.

## 12.8 HAZARD DETERMINATION

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard requires chemical manufacturers and importers to evaluate chemicals they manufacture or import to determine if they are hazardous. Employers using chemicals may rely on the hazard determination performed by the chemical manufacturer or importer to identify the hazards of chemicals.

### 12.8.1 HAZARD DETERMINATION PROCESS

The PPPL is not a manufacturer or importer of chemicals but does receive chemicals from manufacturers and suppliers. These chemicals are used in fabrication, maintenance, cleaning and experimental processes related to the PPPL program. Items that are manufactured at PPPL **for use outside the Lab** are defined as articles and are therefore not covered under the Hazard Communication Standard because they:

- A. are formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture
- B. have end-use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end-use
- C. do not release, or otherwise result in, exposure to a hazardous chemical, under normal conditions of use.

Chemicals at PPPL shall not be combined unless the result is known. Where no chemical reaction occurs, the product is considered a mixture and is assumed to present the same hazards as do the components from which it is comprised. The PPPL relies on the information provided by the original chemical manufacturer and does not perform independent hazard determinations. If the hazards of a reaction product are unknown, they must be evaluated in accordance with industry standards.

## 12.9 MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS'S)

**The IH** obtains MSDS's for chemicals from the suppliers of the chemicals, reviews the hazards in the MSDS's, utilizes this information for labeling and employee training, and makes those MSDS's available to employees in their work areas. The MSDS's are located in clearly marked binders in area Right-to-Know (R-T-K) Stations (Appendix A) and in the **Industrial Hygienist's** office. For more information on reading and understanding MSDS's, refer to Appendix B.

### 12.9.1 OBTAINING SUPPLIER'S MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

A Material Safety Data Sheet must be obtained for each hazardous chemical purchased by PPPL. **The IH** maintains a copy of the MSDS for each hazardous chemical in the workplace.

### 12.9.2 LOCATIONS

The locations of the the Right-To-Know Information Stations may be found in Appendix A.

### 12.9.3 ACTIONS

In order to ensure that there is proper hazard communication information present on site for every chemical, the following actions may be necessary:

- A. If a supplier cannot or will not supply an MSDS, and information concerning the substance is minimal or unavailable, the use of the substance will be discontinued when practicable.
- B. If a supplier claims that a substance is not hazardous, he must provide a letter with a written signed statement to that effect. This statement will be kept in the R-T-K Station **and MSDS files**.

- C. If delivery of a substance has been made without an MSDS and no MSDS is on file, **the IH** will request an MSDS from the supplier. **If the supplier does not respond to the request**, an initial request letter will then be sent to the supplier. A series of three (3) request letters will be sent by **the IH** if any of the initial requests do not receive an appropriate response. If an MSDS is not received following the third request, **the IH** will notify the OSHA area office of their unsuccessful efforts to obtain the MSDS.
- D. All MSDS's received at PPPL will be directed to **the IH**. **The IH** will compare them with the master chemical inventory and the master MSDS file. If the MSDS is an update or for a new material, they will update the master chemical inventory and master MSDS file. **The IH** will review MSDS's to assure adequacy of existing training, labeling, handling procedures, and personal protective equipment and make the MSDS's available to the appropriate employees for input into their area Right-to-Know Station.
- E. If there is more than one supplier for a substance, all MSDS's will be made available in the R-T-K Station.
- F. If a substance must be used without an MSDS, the manufacturer will be notified that this is in violation of the OSHA Standard, and the manufacturer is jeopardizing PPPL's compliance with the standard. **The IH** will prepare a written statement describing efforts to obtain the MSDS and list any available hazard information on this substance. This statement will be placed in the R-T-K Station(s).
- G. Supervisors are to ensure that there are no products used in their work areas for which MSDS(s) are not available. If such a situation occurs, the supervisor is to notify **the IH** immediately.
- H. Employees who wish to purchase a new chemical product must first submit a Chemical Requisition Review Sheet, in accordance with **Section 8, Chapter 13 of this Manual**, to **the IH**. If possible, an MSDS should accompany each Review Sheet. Upon approval, the request can then be submitted to Procurement **or procured by other means, as appropriate**. If an MSDS is not already available at PPPL, **the IH may request that Procurement obtain one with the order**.

#### 12.9.4 PROVIDING MSDS'S

The following applies to the availability and creation of MSDS's at PPPL:

- A. MSDS's are required for many of the materials that PPPL utilizes. PPPL does not write MSDS's as explained in the Hazard Determination section of this manual.
- B. PPPL does not sell products on a commercial basis and, therefore, only provides manufacturer's MSDS's to employees and contractors that are on site.
- C. Additional copies of MSDS's for any materials that **the IH** has in its file are available upon request.

#### 12.10 LABELING OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS IN THE WORKPLACE

The purpose of labeling is to provide employees with **rapid access to** information concerning the potential hazards of chemicals used in their work areas. Each container in the workplace must be labeled, tagged, or marked with the identity of the hazardous chemicals contained and hazard warnings appropriate for employee protection. Hazardous chemicals in process equipment will be identified along with appropriate hazard warnings on a work area placard. These labels will be adequate to allow ready reference to the appropriate MSDS. The hazard warning must be stated in easily understandable English, which adequately conveys the hazards of the chemical within the container.

### 12.10.1 LABELING PROCEDURES FOR INCOMING CONTAINERS

Incoming containers of hazardous chemicals from manufacturers will be inspected by **Materiel Control** upon delivery for the following requirements:

- A. The container must be in good condition.
- B. The container must be properly labeled by the supplier and must include the chemical name, name and address of manufacturer, and an adequate hazard warning.

If these conditions are not met, **Materiel Control** will notify **the IH**, who will then notify the supplier. PPPL will not move the containers or contents from the receiving area until **labeling** problems have been reconciled. **Materials in damaged containers may be removed by Emergency Services or Environmental Restoration/Waste Management (ER/WM) to protect against leaks or spills.** When receiving any new chemicals for the first time, **the IH** will assure that an MSDS is on file prior to approving the use of the material.

### 12.10.2 LABELING PROCEDURES FOR PORTABLE CONTAINERS

Portable containers shall meet the following requirements:

- A. Employees will use purchased, computer-generated or hand-written labels for any portable container used to store, transfer, or transport chemicals. These are available from **the IH** or the PPPL Stockroom.
- B. Chemical containers are **not** to be reused without **the IH** approval unless those containers are specifically designed for such a purpose (such as flammable liquids safety cans.)
- C. Any employee using an empty container will completely remove or obliterate the original label on the container unless they plan to refill it with the same product.
- D. Prior to using a container for a new material, an employee will properly clean the container in accordance with all waste disposal and **IH** requirements, then re-label it using a purchased or computer-generated label. **The IH** will review MSDS's and suppliers' labels and assign an adequate hazard warning for materials used at PPPL.
- E. **Facility Managers** are to ensure that all containers within their respective areas are properly labeled and report improper or lack of labels to **the IH**.

### 12.10.3 LABELING PROCEDURES FOR PROCESS EQUIPMENT

- A. Certain pieces of equipment used at PPPL contain hazardous chemicals such as hydraulic fluid and cutting oil. Each piece of equipment containing these materials will be identified on locally posted placards and on the **hazardous chemical** list which shall be kept by **the IH**.
- B. Area labels will be posted where steel, aluminum, and/or other raw materials are stored or used unless the items are individually labeled. The area placard will state the material's name and any appropriate hazard warnings.
- C. Above-ground pipes that contain hazardous chemicals shall be marked in accordance with the American National Standard Institute system for identification of Piping Systems, ANSI A13.1 (most recent issue).

### 12.10.4 LABELING OF PRODUCTS

PPPL does not manufacture any products for sale which would be considered hazardous chemicals under the Hazard Communication Standard, and as such has no manufacturers' labeling requirement.

## 12.11 NON-ROUTINE TASKS

Employees must be informed of the hazards of non-routine tasks.

### 12.11.1 EXAMPLES

Examples could include: changing the oil in equipment, equipment maintenance or repair, coil repair and use of methylene chloride, acid backwash to drain filtration systems, and the maintenance of boiler systems. Some chemicals used in these non-routine tasks are used in daily operations, and no special training is required. Other tasks that are truly non-routine, utilizing unusual chemicals, require special training to ensure the use of proper personal-protective equipment and the proper handling of the chemicals.

### 12.11.2 AWARENESS

- A. It is the Supervisor's responsibility to review non-routine tasks to determine the potential for chemical exposure. Assistance can be provided by the IH. The Supervisor must inform the employees of the hazards associated with the tasks, as well as the appropriate safety precautions and protective equipment that must be used.
- B. Employees occasionally perform minor maintenance duties such as painting. When the exposure to paint or other maintenance chemicals is similar to that of a consumer, employees do not require additional training.

## 12.12 CONTRACTORS

### 12.12.1 RESPONSIBILITY

PPPL brings many contractors on site. Contractors must be informed of PPPL's Hazard Communication Program. Potential hazards are to be identified; and the labeling systems, locations of MSDS's, and the chemical inventory must be explained.(-)

### 12.12.2 CONTRACTOR HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL USE

If outside contractors use chemicals, they must provide a list of the chemicals and MSDS's on all chemicals to the IH twenty-four (24) hours before they begin their operations and shall be responsible for the removal of all unused portions of those chemicals and their waste products from the site.

## 12.13 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

### 12.13.1 GENERAL

All employees who are or potentially may be exposed to hazardous chemicals, under normal operating conditions or in foreseeable emergencies in the workplace, must be provided the required information and training. At PPPL, all employees shall receive the Basic Hazard Communication Training as part of the General Employee Training within one week of employment and every two years thereafter. Chemical-specific training entitled Phase II Hazard Communication will be given (-) to all employees who work with or around chemicals on a regular basis. Supervisors shall provide training to employees before their initial work assignment and whenever any new hazards are introduced to their work area.

### 12.13.2 COURSE CONTENT

Outlines of the following courses may be found in Appendix C.

#### **Basic Hazard Communication**

This course must include at a minimum:

- A. the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard and this policy
- B. the location and availability of the written hazard communication program, lists of chemicals, and associated material safety data sheets
- C. an explanation of the labeling system
- D. an explanation of material safety data sheets
- E. how to obtain and use appropriate hazard information
- F. how labels are keyed to MSDS's

### **Phase II Hazard Communication**

This course shall include at a minimum:

- A. methods and observations that may be used by the employee to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the work area, including any monitoring conducted by PPPL or any continuous monitoring devices that are being used in the workplace
- B. the physical and health hazards of chemicals in their work areas
- C. the measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment

### **Supervisory Training**

This course shall include all of the requirements of the Phase II Hazard Communication course, but shall cover only the chemical hazards new to the employees being taught.

## APPENDIX A

**LOCATION OF RIGHT-TO-KNOW INFORMATION STATIONS**

STATION#	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	STATION#	LOCATION DESCRIPTION
1	Laboratory Bldg., 1st Floor	27	ESAT Building
2	Library Addition	28	F&EM Building, 1st Floor
3	LSB, 1st Floor, West Wing	29	C-Site Warehouse
4	LSB, 2nd Floor, East Wing	30	D-Site Gallery
5	LSB, 2nd Floor, West Wing	31	NBPC 1st Floor
6	LSB, 3rd Floor, East Wing	32	NBPC Basement
7	LSB, 3rd Floor, West Wing	33	FCPC 2nd Floor
8	LSB, 1st Floor, East Wing	34	D-Site MG Control Room
9	LSB, Basement	35	REML
10	Shop Building, 1st Floor	36	C-Site Pump House
11	Laboratory Building, 2 Floor	37	D-Site Pump House
12	Shop Building, 2nd Floor	38	C-Site Boiler Room
13	L-Wing, 2nd Floor	40	Theory Wing
15	COB Building, 1st Floor	41	Administration Building
16	COB Building, 2nd Floor	42	ESU
17	RF Building, 2nd Floor	44	Engineering Wing 1st Floor
18	C.S. Building, Basement	45	Engineering Wing 2nd Floor
19	RESA Building	51	D-Site Pump Room
20	CAS Building	52	Tritium Area
21	Mock-Up Building	55	TFTR Test Cell Basement
22	NSTX Test Cell	58	C-Site Stockroom
23	RF Building, 1st Floor	59	NBPC 138' Level
24	RF Building, 3rd Floor		
25	RF Building, 4th Floor		
26	C-Site MG Building, 1st Floor		

## APPENDIX B

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

## HOW TO USE A MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

The format and quality of material safety data sheets may vary greatly from one manufacturer to another, but all of the following material will be covered on every MSDS.

Section I - Material Identification

The first section identifies the material and the supplier. The material name on the MSDS must match the name on the container. If the material has more than one name, each will be listed. The chemical formula may also be given. The supplier's name, address, and an emergency telephone number are also listed in this section.

Section II - Ingredients and Hazards

Section 2 lists the individual hazardous chemicals in the product and their relative percentage of concentration. If exposure limits have been established, they will be shown for each chemical.

Section III - Physical Data

Physical data typically includes a material's boiling point, solubility in water, viscosity, specific gravity, melting point, evaporation rate, molecular weight, etc., as well as the appearance and odor of the material.

Section IV - Fire and Explosion Data

Section 4 of the MSDS will indicate what protective clothing or respiratory equipment should be used by fire fighters and what type of extinguishing materials are best for use when fighting a fire involving the material.

Section V - Reactivity Data

The information found in Section 5 will vary greatly from one MSDS to another because of the many different ways that materials may react with one another. The information presented should focus on the materials and circumstances that could be most hazardous when combined with the material covered by the MSDS.

Section VI - Health Hazard Information

Section 6 of the MSDS must describe all known routes of entry of the chemical into the body, including eye contact, skin contact, inhalation, and ingestion. Acute (immediate) and chronic (long-term) effects must be stated. If the material is carcinogenic, that fact must be stated. Medical and first-aid treatments for accidental exposure will be described.

Section VII - Spill, Leak, and Disposal Procedures

Safe work practices to be followed in the event of an accident with a particular material are described. Methods and procedures for proper handling of spills, leaks, and disposal of wastes are covered.

Section VIII - Special Protection Information

Methods for reducing exposure to a particular hazardous material are described. The methods may include ventilation requirements, breathing apparatus, as well as protective clothing such as gloves, aprons, and safety glasses.

Section IX - Special Precautions and Comments

Safe storage and handling of the material are described. The types of labels or markings for containers are described, and particular Department of Transportation (DOT) policies for handling the material are listed.

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**ACGIH** - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

**acid** - A compound that reacts with bases neutralizing them and forming a salt. Acids have a pH of less than 7.0. They are corrosive to human tissue and are to be handled with care.

**action level** - An exposure level set by OSHA which is generally equal to one-half the value of the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL).

**acute effects** - The adverse effects that normally are evident immediately or shortly after the exposure to a hazardous material.

**acute exposure** - A sudden or one-time exposure to a large dose of a hazardous material.

**administrative controls** - Any measure taken by management to reduce employees' Time-Weighted-Average exposures without involving engineering changes. These "administrative" measures may include such methods as worker rotation, housekeeping, training, or limiting the time spent performing a job function.

**alkali** - see "base"

**asphyxiant** - A vapor or gas that can cause injury by reducing the amount of oxygen available for breathing.

**autoignition temperature** - The minimum temperature at which a substance will ignite in air when there is no other ignition source. For liquids, it is defined as the lowest temperature at which a drop of solvent will ignite spontaneously.

**base, basic** - A compound which reacts with an acid to form a salt and has a pH greater than 7.0. It attacks biological tissue by chemical action. Some examples are sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and potassium hydroxide (KOH). (3,7)

**°C** - Degrees Celsius (See "Celsius").

**carcinogen, carcinogenic** - Any substance or agent capable of causing cancer. A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if: (a) It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen; or (b) It is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the ANNUAL REPORT ON CARCINOGENS published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) (latest edition); or (c) It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

**CAS number** - Chemical Abstract Service registry number.

**caustic** - See "base".

**Celsius** - (Degrees Celsius, Centigrade) A temperature scale in which water freezes at 0°C and boils at 100°C. A Celsius degree is 1/100th the difference between the temperature of melting ice and boiling water at 1.0 atmospheric pressure.

**Centigrade** - See "Celsius".

**central nervous system** - The part of the nervous system comprising the brain and the spinal cord.

**chemical** - Any element, chemical compound, or mixture of elements and/or compounds.

**chronic effects** - Adverse effects that develop slowly over a long period of time or upon repeated prolonged exposure to a hazardous material.

**chronic exposure** - An exposure to low-level sublethal concentrations of a substance over a prolonged period of time. A repeated and long-term exposure.

**combustible, combustible liquid** - A liquid with a flash point at or above 100 °F (37.8 °C), but below 200 °F (93.3 °C); except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200 °F, or higher, the total volume of which make up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

**compressed gas** - (a) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi or 70 °F (21.1 °C); or (b) A gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 °F (54.4 °C) regardless of the pressure at 70 °F (21.1 °C); or (3) A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100 °F (37.8 °C) as determined by ASTM D-323-72.

**corrosive** - A chemical which causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissues by chemical action at the site of contact.

**decomposition products** - Any of the new substances created by the breakdown (decomposition) of an original material into smaller components. This breakdown may be thermal, chemical, electrochemical, electromagnetic, etc.

**engineering controls** - Engineering measures taken to reduce employees' Time-Weighted-Average exposures involving equipment change, process change, ventilation, containment, isolation, etc.

**explosive** - A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of energy, pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature.

**explosive limits** - The range of concentrations over which a flammable vapor mixed with proper proportions of air will flash or explode if an ignition source is present. The range extends between two points designated lower explosive limit (LEL) and the upper explosive limit (UEL) and are expressed in percent by volume of vapor in air.

**exposure** - When an employee is subjected to a hazardous chemical in a course of employment through any route of entry (inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption, etc.) and includes potential (e.g., accidental or possible) exposure.

**°F** - Degrees Fahrenheit. (See "Fahrenheit")

**Fahrenheit** - (Degrees Fahrenheit) A temperature scale in which water freezes at 32 °F and boils at 212 °F . A Fahrenheit degree is 1/180th the difference between the temperature of melting ice and boiling water at 1.0 atmospheres (atmospheric pressure at sea level, 14.7 psi).

**flammable** - Easily set on fire: any aerosol, gas, liquid, or solid which meets the specific physical criteria to be classified as "flammable." (6)

- (a) flammable aerosol - An aerosol that, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame projection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening or a flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening.
- (b) flammable gas (i) - A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of thirteen (13) percent by volume or less; or (ii) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a range of flammable mixtures with air wider than twelve (12) percent by volume, regardless of the lower limit.
- (c) flammable liquid - Any liquid having a flashpoint below 100 °F (37.8 °C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100 °F (37.8 °C) or higher, the total of which makes up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

- (d) **flammable solid** - A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 29 CFR 1910.109(a), that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard. A chemical shall be considered to be a flammable solid, if when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.44, it ignites and burns with a self-sustained flame at a rate greater than one-tenth of an inch per second along its major axis.

**flammable limits** - See "explosive limits."

**flash point** - The lowest temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (°F) at which a liquid will give off enough flammable vapor to ignite. Since flash points vary according to how they are obtained, the method used must be listed. The methods used most extensively include: Tag Closed Cup (TCC); Pensky-Martens Closed Cup (PMCC); and Setaflash (SETA).

**fume** - An aerosol of very fine solid particles produced by recondensation from the vapor phase. An example of this is weld fume which is formed as vaporized metal recondenses in the air into very fine solid repairable particles.

**gas** - A state of matter in which the material has very low density and viscosity, can expand and contract greatly in response to changes in temperature and pressure; a gas easily diffuses into other gases, readily and uniformly distributing itself throughout any container.

**hazard warning** - Any words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the hazards of the chemical(s) in the container(s).

**hazardous chemical** - Any chemical capable of causing injury or disease due to flammable, toxic, corrosive, radioactive, explosive, or reactive properties. Any chemical which meets the criteria of a **physical hazard** or a **health hazard** (see below).

**health hazard** - A chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or high toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

**highly toxic** - A chemical falling within any of the following categories: (a) A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD<sub>50</sub>) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each. (b) A chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD<sub>50</sub>) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kilograms each. (c) A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

**IDLH** - Immediately dangerous to life or health.

**ignition source** - Any source (spark, flame, heat) with sufficient energy to ignite a flammable or combustible mixture.

**ignition temperature** - See "autoignition."

**incompatibility (chemical)** - Unsuitable for mixing, contact, or association due to undesirable reaction and effects.

**industrial hygiene** - The science that deals with the recognition, evaluation, and control of potential health hazards in the industrial environment.

**inflammable** - See "flammable."

**ingestion** - The process of taking substances into the body by mouth, such as food, drink, medicine, etc.

**inhalation** - The breathing in of vapors, gases, mists, aerosols, fumes, and/or dusts.

**irritant** - A chemical, which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

**LEL** - Lower explosive limit. See also "explosive limits."

**LFL** - Lower flammable limit.

**liquid** - A state of matter in which the substance is a formless fluid that flows in accordance with the law of gravity.

**Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)** - Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical as required by OSHA under Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard).

**mist** - Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming, or atomizing. Generally mists are formed when a finely divided liquid is suspended in air.

**mixture** - Any combination of two or more chemicals if the combination is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction. A combination of two or more substances which may be separated by mechanical means. The components may not be uniformly dispersed.

**mutagen** - A chemical or physical effect which can alter genetic material in an organism and results in physical or functional changes in all subsequent generations.

**nuisance particulates** - General innocuous dust, not recognized as the direct cause of a serious pathological condition. Dust or other fine solids that are nuisances to the respiratory tract.

**odor threshold** - (human odor threshold) The minimum concentration of a substance in air which is necessary for detection by the human olfactory system.

**OSHA** - Usually refers to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration but sometimes is used for the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

**oxidizer** - A chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 29 CFR 1910.109(a), that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.

**Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)** - Permissible Exposure Limit as required by OSHA regulation 29 CFR-1910.1000(e) Tables Z-1, Z-2, and Z-3. These are the Federally Regulated "legal" limits set at a level which is determined to be safe for an employee exposed for eight hours per day, 40 hours per week, for a "working lifetime."

**personal protective equipment (PPE)** - Any clothing or gear worn or used by an individual to protect against some external physical (chemical, noise, heat, electricity, dust, mist, fume, etc.) hazard. Examples of PPE are gloves, boots, respirators, hearing protection, coveralls, glasses, space suit, etc.

**pH** - A system used to express the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a solution. A pH of 7.0 is neutral.

**physical hazard** - A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.

**pyrophoric** - Any **chemical substance** that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130 °F.

**reactive material** - A chemical substance or mixture that may vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or become self-reactive under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature.

**reproductive toxin** - Chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis).

**self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)** - Protective equipment that supplies fresh air to the user from some tank storage system, not filtered air as with a respirator.

**sensitizer** - A chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical. If the first exposure does not cause a reaction, but subsequent exposures do, an individual has become sensitized.

**smoke** - An air suspension (aerosol) of particles, usually but not necessarily solid, often originating in a solid nucleus, formed from combustion or sublimation.

**teratogen** - An agent or factor that causes the production of physical defects in the developing embryo.

**TLV** - The Threshold Limit Value as recommended by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Usually expressed as a time-weighted average (TWA), it is the concentration of a chemical in air (as vapor, mist, etc.) to which most workers can be exposed for a normal eight-hour work day, 40 hours a week, without experiencing adverse effects. Refer to entry on (SKIN) for additional information on certain chemicals.

**TLV-C or TLV-CEILING** - Threshold Limit Value-Ceiling. The workplace concentration of chemical in air that should not be exceeded even instantaneously.

**TLV-STEL** - Threshold Limit Value - Short Term Exposure Limit. The workplace concentration of a chemical in air (as vapor, mist, etc.) to which workers can be exposed continuously for a 15 minute period of time without suffering from: 1) irritation, 2) chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or 3) narcosis, provided the TLV-TWA is not exceeded. Exposures at the STEL should not be repeated more than four times per day, and there should be a minimum of 60 minutes between STEL exposures.

**toxic** - A substance that can produce injury or illness to man through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption; a poison.

A chemical falling within any of the following categories: (a) Chemical that has a median lethal dose ( $LD_{50}$ ) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each, (b) Chemical that has a median lethal dose ( $LD_{50}$ ) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kilograms each, (c) Chemical that has a median lethal concentration ( $LC_{50}$ ) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than two milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

**UEL** - Upper Explosive Limit. See also "explosive limits."

**UFL** - Upper Flammable Limit.

**unstable** - (reactive) A chemical which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks pressure or temperature.

**vapor** - Matter brought to a gaseous state. That fraction of a liquid which will change to the vapor state even though conditions are such that the material should remain a liquid. Example: water boils at 212 °F, however; liquid water will become vapor (evaporate) from an open vessel at room temperature.

**ventilation** - General Ventilation - when the concentration of a contaminant in the exhaust air stream is not significantly higher than in the general room air.

- (a) natural general ventilation - when air movement through buildings and enclosures is controlled by wind and thermal convection.
- (b) mechanical general ventilation - when air movement through buildings and enclosures is controlled mechanically with fans designed to adequately distribute air, but not to ventilate any specific operation.

Local Exhaust Ventilation - when the concentration of contaminant in the exhaust air stream is significantly higher than that in the general room air. A local exhaust system is one in which the contaminant being controlled is captured at or near the place where it is created or dispersed. A local exhaust system usually includes the use of hoods or enclosures, ductwork leading to an exhaust fan, an air cleaning device for air pollution abatement and finally, discharged to the outside air.

**water-reactive** - A chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard.

## Appendix C

**BASIC HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING OUTLINE****I. PURPOSE**

- A. Provide formal training on hazard communication.
- B. Promote safe handling of potentially hazardous materials at work and home.
- C. To comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

**II. EXPLANATION OF RULE**

- A. Hazard Evaluation
- B. Chemical Listing/Inventory
- C. Labeling
  - 1. Name of material (must match MSDS)
  - 2. Appropriate hazard warnings
- D. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
  - 1. Prime tool for hazard communication - name should match label.
  - 2. Available to all employees in their areas during their workshift (Right-To-Know Information Stations.)
- E. Training
  - 1. All personnel must participate in HazCom training.
  - 2. All new hires will be trained prior to being assigned any tasks exposing them to any hazardous materials.
- F. Written Program
  - 1. PPPL's Policy is contained in the **Environment, Safety and Health Manual**, Section 8, Chapter 12.
  - 2. The complete Written Program is available to all employees upon request from **the Industrial Hygienist**.

**III. CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

- A. Health Hazards
  - 1. Toxic: a substance that can produce injury or illness through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption.
  - 2. Carcinogens: any substance or agent capable of causing cancer, or that has produced cancer in laboratory animals.

3. Reproductive toxin: chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities. Those affecting the worker directly causing chromosomal damage (mutations) and those affecting fetuses (teratogenesis).
4. Irritants: chemicals, which are not corrosive, but which cause a reversible inflammatory effect by chemical action at the site of contact.
5. Corrosives: chemicals that cause destruction of, or irreversible alterations by chemical action (acid, bases).
6. Sensitizers: chemicals that cause a substantial proportion of exposed people to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical. If the first exposure does not cause a reaction, but subsequent exposures do, an individual has become sensitized.
7. Target organ: a chemical has a toxic effect on one particular organ or organ system. An example is drinking alcohol affects the liver.

#### B. Physical Hazards

1. Combustible: a substance with a flashpoint at or above 100°F (37.8 °C), but below 200 °F (93.3 °C).
2. Compressed gas: a gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70 °F (21.1 °C); or a gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 °F (54.4 °C) regardless of the pressure at 70°F (21.1 °C); or a liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100 °F (37.8 °C) as determined by ASTM D-323-72.
3. Explosive: a chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature.
4. Flammable: easily set on fire: any aerosol, gas, liquid or solid which meets the specific physical criteria to be classified as "flammable."
5. Organic peroxide: an organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical.
6. Oxidizer: a chemical other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 1910.109(a), that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.
7. Pyrophoric: any liquid that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130 °F.
8. Unstable: a chemical which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure or temperature.
9. Water reactive: a chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard.

#### C. Glossary of Terms

Contained in Appendix B of the Hazard Communication Policy (Section 8, Chapter 12 of the ES&H Manual).

## IV. CHEMICAL SAFETY PRINCIPLES

### A. Routes of Entry into the human body

1. Inhalation or breathing is the most significant route for gases, vapors, dust, mists or fumes.
2. Absorption of chemicals is generally through the skin.
3. Ingestion or swallowing chemicals is usually due to contamination of food or cigarettes.
4. Injection or entry of chemicals can happen due to cuts or open sores.

### B. Exposure Limits

Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL's) and Threshold Limit Values (TLV's)

1. Time weighted average (TWA)
2. Short Term Exposure Limits (STEL)
3. Additive effects

### C. Methods of Detection

1. Use of the five senses (smell, sight, hearing, taste, feel (skin irritation)).
2. Symptoms of overexposure
  - a. Observable by others:
    - Skin discoloration
    - Lack of coordination
    - Changes in demeanor
    - Excessive sweating or salivation
    - Pupil response
    - Breathing difficulties
    - Coordination changes
    - Coughing
  - b. Non-Observable by others:
    - Headaches
    - Dizziness
    - Blurred vision
    - Cramps
    - Irritation of eyes, skin or respirator tract
3. Air monitoring and evaluation by **the Industrial Hygienist**

### D. Recognition, Evaluation and Control

## V. MSDS

### A. Product Identification

- B. Hazardous Ingredients
- C. Physical/Chemical Characteristics
- D. Fire and Explosion Hazard Data
- E. Reactivity Data
- F. Health Hazard Data
- G. Precautions for Safe Handling and Use
- H. Control Measures

## VI. MATERIALS USED AT PPPL

Chemical Hazard Information by groups (e.g. Acids and Bases; Alcohols; Aromatic Hydrocarbons; etc.)

### 12.14 REFERENCES

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