HEALTH HAZARDS || Hazard Communication Awareness

Volume 1 Issue 60

IMPORTANT → OSHA Standard 1926.59 *The requirements applicable to construction work under this section are identical to those set forth at 1910.1200.* All 1910 General Industry standards referenced in this safety topic are also applicable to the construction industry.

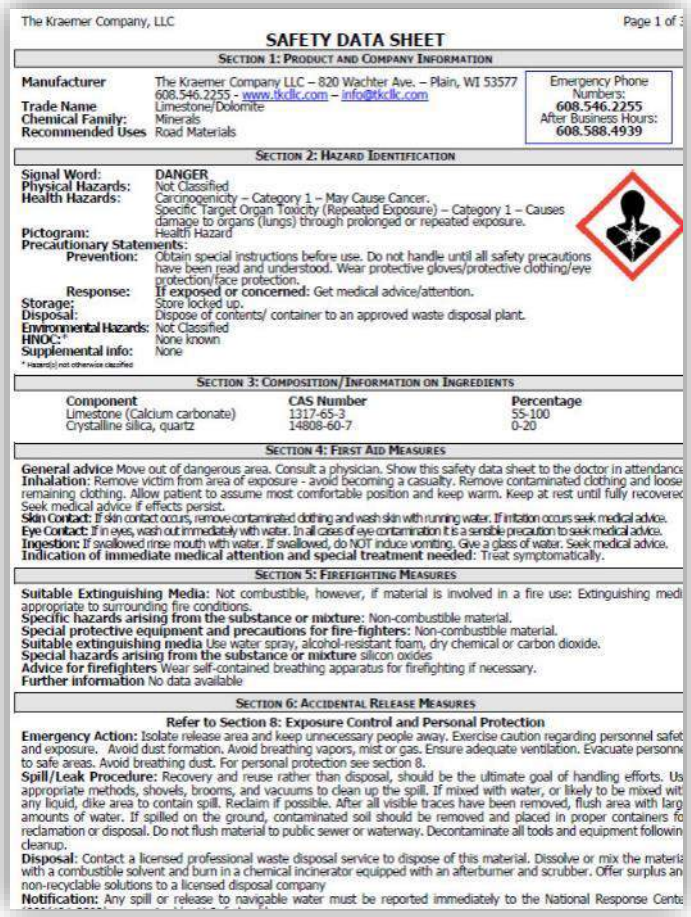
Hazard Communication is a specific OSHA phrase that deals with the hazards of chemicals in the workplace.

HCS is the Hazard Communication Standard which is an OSHA standard with a goal to ensure employers and workers know about chemical hazards and how to protect themselves.

OSHA's Hazard Communication standard is important to workers because it enforces the idea that **workers have a right to know about:**

- What chemicals are in the areas you will be working in?
- What are the hazards of those chemicals?
- How to protect yourself from those hazards.

OSHA Standard 1910.1200 *The purpose of this section is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are classified, and that information concerning the classified hazards is transmitted to employers and employees. The requirements of this section are intended to be consistent with the provisions of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Revision 3. The transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazard communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, safety data sheets and employee training.*



The Kraemer Company, LLC — Page 1 of 3

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Manufacturer The Kraemer Company LLC – 820 Wachter Ave. – Plain, WI 53577
608.546.2255 - www.tkcllc.com – info@tkcllc.com
Trade Name Limestone/Dolomite
Chemical Family: Minerals
Recommended Uses Road Materials

Emergency Phone Numbers:
608.546.2255
After Business Hours:
608.588.4939

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: DANGER
Physical Hazards: Not Classified
Health Hazards: Carcinogenicity – Category 1 – May Cause Cancer.
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 1 – Causes damage to organs (lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Pictogram: Health Hazard
Precautionary Statements:
Prevention: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response: **If exposed or concerned:** Get medical advice/attention.
Storage: Store locked up.
Disposal: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.
Environmental Hazards: Not Classified
HNOC:* None known
Supplemental Info: None
* Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Component	CAS Number	Percentage
Limestone (Calcium carbonate)	1317-65-3	55-100
Crystalline silica, quartz	14808-60-7	0-20

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice Move out of dangerous area. Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance
Inhalation: Remove victim from area of exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loose remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Skin Contact: If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with running water. If irritation occurs seek medical advice.
Eye Contact: If in eyes, wash out immediately with water. In all cases of eye contamination it is a sensible precaution to seek medical advice.
Ingestion: If swallowed rinse mouth with water. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water. Seek medical advice.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Not combustible, however, if material is involved in a fire use: Extinguishing medi appropriate to surrounding fire conditions.
Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture: Non-combustible material.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Non-combustible material.
Suitable extinguishing media Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture silicon oxides
Advice for firefighters Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.
Further information No data available

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Refer to Section 8: Exposure Control and Personal Protection
Emergency Action: Isolate release area and keep unnecessary people away. Exercise caution regarding personnel safet and exposure. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personne to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.
Spill/Leak Procedure: Recovery and reuse rather than disposal, should be the ultimate goal of handling efforts. Us appropriate methods, shovels, brooms, and vacuums to clean up the spill. If mixed with water, or likely to be mixed wit any liquid, dike area to contain spill. Reclaim if possible. After all visible traces have been removed, flush area with larg amounts of water. If spilled on the ground, contaminated soil should be removed and placed in proper containers fo reclamation or disposal. Do not flush material to public sewer or waterway. Decontaminate all tools and equipment followin cleanup.
Disposal: Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the materi with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber. Offer surplus an non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company
Notification: Any spill or release to navigable water must be reported immediately to the National Response Cente

*Sample Safety Data Sheet (SDS) (*2)*

- Workers need to know what chemicals are in their workplace, especially if they have to use them as part of their job.
- An important part of the OSHA Standard on HCS is that chemical manufacturers and importers must develop a Safety Data Sheet or SDS for each hazardous chemical they produce or import.
- SDS's contain valuable information about the hazards of chemicals and how to protect yourself.
- An SDS must be kept for each chemical at the job site.
- The type of information that can be found on an SDS includes:
  - First-aid measures
  - Handling and storage
  - Personal protection
  - Fire-fighting measures

OSHA Standard 1910.1200(g)(8) *The employer shall maintain in the workplace copies of the required safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical, and shall ensure that they are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s).*

- Workers should be familiar with the potential hazards with any chemical that they use at work.
- Labels are an important part of making sure workers know the hazards and protective measures.
- All labels are required to have the following components:
  1. Product identifier or name
  2. Signal word
  3. Pictograms
  4. Hazard and precautionary statements
  5. Supplier/Manufacturer identification

Sample OSHA & GHS Label:

1. **AMMONIA**

2. **DANGER**

Toxic if ingested

3. 

4. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flames. May explode when exposed to high heat. Use in an open area that is well-ventilated. Breathing in ammonia is irritating and corrosive. Wear protective gloves and safety goggles to prevent burns and irritation.

If swallowed: Immediately call Poison Control or doctor/physician. Drink water or mil to dilute ammonia.

See Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for further details regarding safe use of this product.

5. *ABC CHEMICALS*
123 MAIN ST.
AUSTIN, TX
72458
WWW-ABCHEM-WEB
800-123-4567

Examples of un-labeled containers stored improperly. This creates a serious hazard for any individual who tries to use these chemicals. It also creates a risk if these chemicals could react if they make contact or spill.

- Never use chemicals in containers that are not properly labeled.
- Report to the manager or supervisor any containers that are found without proper labels.
- If the labels become damaged or removed notify the manager or supervisor immediately.

OSHA Standard 1910.1200(f)(6) *Workplace labeling. …the employer shall ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked…*

Remember these tips for HCS awareness:

- Workers must have knowledge and training about the types of chemicals that they work with before using them on the job.
- Workers need to know what chemicals are in their workplace, especially if they have to use them as part of their job.
- SDS's contain valuable information about the hazards of chemicals and how to protect yourself.
- An SDS must be kept for each chemical at the job site.
- Never use chemicals in containers that are not properly labeled.
- Labels are an important part of making sure workers know the hazards and protective measures.

OSHA Standard 1910.1200(h) *Employee information and training. Employers shall provide employees with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and whenever a new chemical hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area.*

*Sample Safety Sign – www.mysafetysign.com (*3)*

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