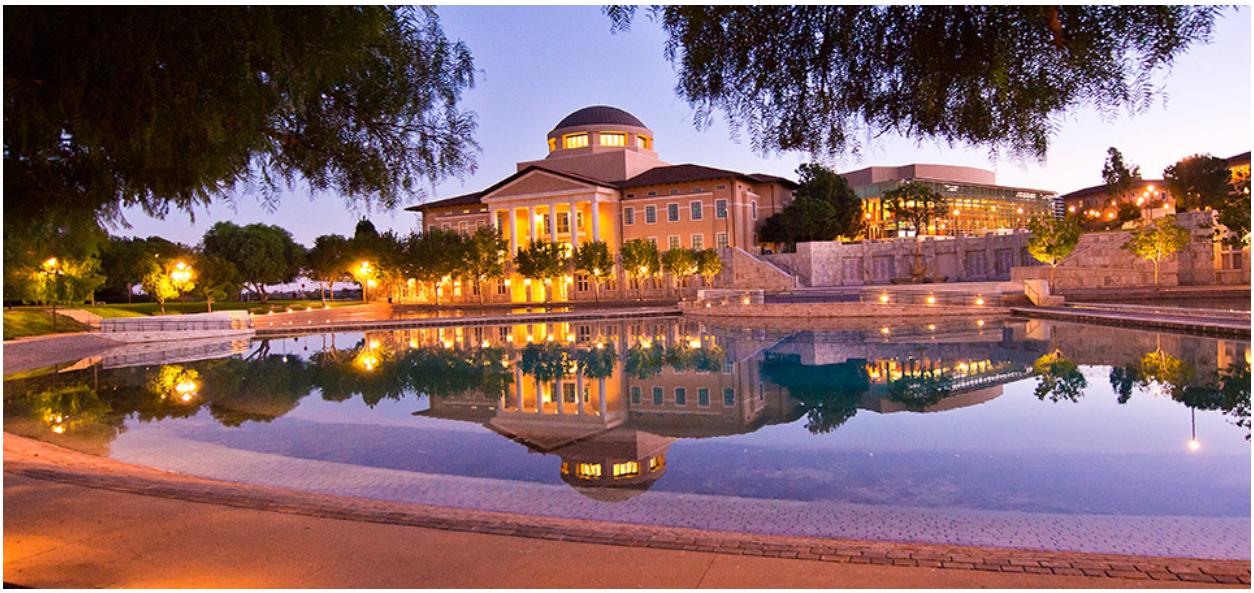
HAZARD COMMUNICATION (HAZCOM)



Soka University of America

Environmental Health and Safety

1 University Drive, Aliso Viejo, California 92656

Office: 949-480-4000 • Fax: 949-480-4151

1. Purpose

Soka University of America (SUA) is committed in providing a safe and healthy environment to its employees. As a result, this written Hazard Communication Program (HAZCOM) is developed to inform SUA personnel with regards to hazards present at workplace so that they can identify potentially hazardous substances and understand the health and safety hazards associated with these chemicals. In addition, HAZCOM is intended to create a safer work environment by training SUA employees in Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), labeling, and other forms of warning.

2. Regulations

- Guide to California Hazard Communication Regulation
- Title 8 (T8) of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 5194
- T8 CCR Subsection of 5194(b)(6) –the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR) 1910.1200

3. Scope and Application

This program applies to all SUA employees, contractors and their representatives, and visitors. It also applies where hazardous substances are stored and/or handled. Typically, hazardous substances covered by HAZCOM are solvents, paints, oils, adhesives, laboratory chemicals, sanitary agents, floor strippers, compressed gases, to name a few. Furthermore, it applies to anyone who may be exposed under normal conditions of use as well as in a foreseeable emergency.

HAZCOM does *not* apply to:

(A) Laboratories under the direct supervision and regular observation of an individual who has knowledge of the physical hazards, health hazards, and emergency procedures associated with the use of the particular hazardous substances (PHSs) involved;
(B) Hazardous waste regulated by the EPA;
(C) Tobacco or tobacco products;
(D) Wood or wood products with the exception of wood dust which is not exempt;
(E) Consumer products (ex. Pens, pencils, white-out, adhesive tape, etc.) used in the workplace;
(F) Pesticide use regulated by the California Department of Food and Agriculture;
(G) Food, drugs, and cosmetics for personal use;
(H) Chemicals and processes that do not result in employee exposure via inhalation, ingestion, or skin; and
(I) Operations in which employees handle hazardous substances only in sealed containers (e.g. warehouse, transportation, or retail sales).

HAZCOM *applies* to following:

(A) Ensuring that hazardous substances are clearly labeled;
(B) Maintaining a master list of SDSs of all hazardous substances that are present in the workplace and making it accessible to everyone at all times.
(C) Training all SUA personnel in handling hazardous substances so that they can protect themselves and others in the event of spill or leak.

Proposition 65

Many chemicals in the workplace can lead to life-threatening effects, and therefore Proposition 65 warnings will apply to the list of chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other harmful effects to the reproductive system. This list is published at least once a year by California Environmental Protection Agency's (Cal/EPA) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. An updated list of these chemicals is available by calling OEHHA at (916)-445-6900 or http://oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/newlist.html

Proposition 65 does *not* apply to:

(A) An exposure for which where federal law supersedes state law;
(B) An exposure that takes place less than 12 months from the time the chemical was officially declared in T22 CCR, Section 12000, "Chemicals Known to the State of California to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity"; and
(C) An exposure for which:
    - A given chemical from the list of carcinogens poses no significant cancer risk, assuming lifetime exposure at the level in question; and
    - The exposure of a given chemical from the list of reproductive toxicants will have no observable effect, assuming exposure at 1000 times the level in question.

4. Accessibility of HAZCOM

This written HAZCOM program is available to all employees, students, volunteers, contractors and their representatives, and non-SUA personnel.

5. Responsibilities

Chemical Hygiene Officer (CHO) is responsible for:

(A) Developing, enforcing, and maintaining university's HAZCOM;
(B) Providing references and technical support to all SUA and non-SUA personnel in order to protect from hazardous substances;
(C) Training employees and other affected individuals with HAZCOM and its elements, identifying hazardous substances present in the workplace and assessing their hazards;

(D) Recommending appropriate measures to control exposures to hazardous substances;
(E) Preparing and maintaining a list of Proposition 65 chemicals and notifying supervisors and Principal Investigators (PIs) thereafter;
(F) Maintaining a campus-wide hazardous substances inventory and a master list of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs); and
(G) Requesting SDSs and labels of hazardous substances from the manufacturer.

Supervisors/Principal Investigators (PIs) are responsible for:

(A) Implementing HAZCOM for all activities under their supervision;
(B) Identifying hazardous substances in the workplace and assuring that the labels of hazardous substances are clearly visible and appropriately affixed (and NOT defaced);
(C) Developing and maintaining an inventory and a database of SDSs of all hazardous substances that are present in the workplace and providing them to everyone, especially to the CHO;
(D) Notifying CHO for missing SDSs and defaced labels;
(E) Providing internal training to employees, students, contractors, volunteers, and non-SUA personnel on work-related hazards (ex. Health hazards, physical hazards, electrical hazards, to name a few), emergency procedures, and safe work practices;
(F) Overseeing that established safety practices are not violated;
(G) Advising employees and others on hazardous substances with Proposition 65 warnings;
(H) Maintaining a copy of this program and making it available to everyone; and
(I) Informing the CHO and the Director of Safety and Security when bringing items into the workplace that are hazardous to personnel outside of the workplace.

The Director of Safety and Security is responsible for:

(A) Obtaining and maintaining updated copies of HAZCOM, SDSs, and chemical inventories from the supervisors, PIs, and/or CHO.

Employees, contractors and their representatives, and visitors are responsible for:

(A) Obtaining appropriate training prior to handling hazardous substances;
(B) Knowing all hazards and implementing safe practices as prescribed by SDSs, CHO, supervisors, or any other methods;
(C) Informing their supervisors/PIs for missing SDSs or chemical inventory and defaced labels;
(D) Planning operations according to established protocols and practicing safe chemical handling;
(E) Using appropriate PPEs and engineering controls when working with hazardous substances; and
(F) Notifying CHO prior to using any new hazardous substances.

6. Hazard Determination (T8 CCR 5194[d])

SUA will assess the hazards associated with the chemicals as well as equipment and provide information to all personnel by means of SDSs, labels, and other forms of warning. Items in following references are considered hazardous.

(A) *The Hazardous Substances List* (T8 CCR, Section 339), commonly known as "The Director's List of Hazardous Substances"
(B) 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Z, "Toxic and Hazardous Substances," Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Federal OSHA); T8 CCR, Section 5155, "Air Contaminants"
(C) *Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances in the Work Environment,* American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1991-1992
(D) *Sixth Annual Report on Carcinogens*, National Toxicology Program (NTP), 1991
(E) *Monographs*, International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), Vols. 1–53 and Supplements 1–8. World Health Organization (WHO)
(F) *Safety Data Sheets* (SDSs) as reproductive toxicants or cancer-producing substances
(G) T22 CCR, Section 12000, under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65), "Chemicals Known to the State of California to Cause Cancer and or Reproductive Toxicity," a list published at least once a year by Cal/EPA's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Furthermore, any other substance that presents as a hazard as determined by scientific evidence should also be considered hazardous.

7. Hazardous Substances Inventory

It is the responsibility of each supervisor/PI to develop and maintain an inventory of all hazardous substances that may be present in their workplace. Supervisors/PIs must submit their departments'/laboratories' hazardous substances inventory to the CHO and the Director of Safety and Security. In addition, a hard copy of hazardous substances inventory should also be accessible to everyone.

The names of the hazardous substances on manufacturer's label must match with the names present in the SDSs so that the hazardous substances inventory can serve as an index to the SDSs. Hazardous substance inventory must be updated periodically and subsequently submitted to the CHO and the Director of Safety and Security. Visit Appendix A for a chemical inventory template.

Introduction of New Hazardous Substances

When a new substance is added to the inventory list, the supervisors/PIs are responsible for reviewing the SDS, particularly for potential health hazards. If a product presents a new health hazard that causes health issues unlike those covered in the training session, the supervisors/PIs shall immediately notify all affected personnel about the new health hazards as well as an updated SDS within 30 days. This includes the CHO

and the Director of Safety and Security. In addition, every affected employee must read the updated information as well as SDS and thereafter sign into the form (Appendix B).

8. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)

HAZCOM requires that all SUA employees have an access to the Safety Data Sheets (SDSs). Therefore, all affected individuals are encouraged to visit SUA Portal in order to view, download, or print SDSs. It is imperative that supervisors/PIs develop and maintain hard copies of SDSs of every hazardous substance that is present in their workplace and/or laboratories. For any new or revised information that is available for existing or new chemicals, supervisors/PIs must provide to the CHO within 30 days of the receipt.

Requesting SDSs from the Manufacturers/Importers

Generally, manufacturers/importers provide the SDSs with initial and/or each shipment or through online medium. Upon arrival of an SDS, employees must ensure that incoming SDS is complete and is in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. See Appendix C for the checklist of required SDS information. Once a complete SDS is received, employees must make it available to everyone thereafter. If an incoming SDS is incomplete, supervisors must notify university's CHO who will submit a written request to the manufacturer/importer to supply a complete SDS (See Appendix D). If the manufacturer fails to provide a complete SDS within 25 days of the shipment, CHO will submit a complaint to Cal-OSHA concerning the manufacturer's failure to supply the requested completed SDS.

Division of Occupational Safety and Health

Deputy Chief of Health and Engineering Services

1515 Clay Street, Suite, Room 1901

Oakland, CA 94612

Until the manufacturers supply a complete SDS, hazardous substance must not be released for the usage. Additionally, supervisors shall seek alternate supplier who can provide hazardous substances with a complete SDS. See Appendix H to know the details of new SDSs.

Questions or Additional Information

If you need additional information or have a specific question on SDS, please call Cal/OSHA Consultation Service at 1-800-963-9424 or HESIS of the Occupational Health Branch at 510-622-4317(English).

9. Labeling and Other Forms of Warning

All hazardous substances must have legible labels and other forms of warnings to determine the identity and hazards of chemicals in clear and quick manner. Additionally, these labels and other forms of warnings on containers must be easily noticeable. The user of hazardous substances must ensure that every container has either manufacturer's label or secondary label that includes: (1) Product identity (chemical and/or product name), (2) Appropriate health or physical hazard or Prop 65 warnings (Ex. Flammable, carcinogen), (3) Date when transferred/synthesized, and (4) Name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or responsible party. These labeling requirements will apply if the containers are stored in a secondary container as well as overnight. Manufacturers outside California may supply hazardous substances without Proposition 65 warnings. In this case, the buyer (i.e. employee) is responsible for labeling the hazardous substance with a Proposition 65 warning.

Hazard warnings include health and physical hazards and the categories are:

Health Hazards	**Physical Hazards**
Carcinogen	Combustible
Corrosive	Compressed Gas
Irritant	Explosive
Reproductive Toxin (Teratogen/Mutagen)	Flammable (Inflammable)
Sensitizer	Organic Peroxide
Toxic	Oxidizer
Highly Toxic	Reactive
Lachrymator	Water-Reactive
	Pyrophoric

Furthermore, these requirements apply to individual stationary process containers (ex. Water tanks). Label information must be in English. Containers do not need to be labeled if they are intended for immediate use. No label shall be defaced or removed if the item is received or in use. For any container whose label is defaced or damaged, the user must notify his or her supervisor/PI who will notify the CHO to supply a temporary label that is in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations. Meanwhile, the CHO will request the label from the supplier (Appendix E). Further labeling requirements apply for specific chemicals listed under the substance-specific health standards as referenced in T8 CCR, Article 110, and "Regulated Carcinogens." See Appendix H to understand new labeling requirements.

Pipes

Above-ground pipes transporting hazardous substances (gases, vapors, liquids, semi-liquids, or plastics) shall be identified in accordance with T8 CCR, Section 3321, and "Identification of Piping." Other above-ground pipes that do not contain hazardous substances but may have associated hazards if disturbed or cut (ex. Steam lines, oxygen lines) shall be addressed as follows:

Before employees enter the area and initiate work, supervisors or person familiar with the facility will inform them of:

(A) Location of the pipe or piping system or other known safety hazard;
(B) Substance in the pipe;
(C) Potential hazards; and
(D) Safety precautions.

Synthetic Hazardous Substances

Synthetic chemicals that are developed at SUA must be labeled with their plausible structure, reactants and possible products, their name, and a generic description (ex. Aliphatic or aromatic carboxylic acid). Additionally, a date when the chemical was prepared.

Proposition 65

The Right-To-Know mandates that a clear reasonable warning be given to employees, students, and others prior to exposure to any chemicals, carcinogens, teratogens, or mutagens. The language in warning must clearly state that the chemical in question is known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm. Under Proposition 65, warnings are required for: (1) Consumer product exposures; (2) Occupational exposures; and (3) Environmental exposures.

Warnings will be communicated by one or combination of following methods:

(A) Warning on product label;
(B) Warning or sign posted conspicuously in the workplace; and/or
(C) A warning that complies with Federal OSHA "Hazard Communication Regulation" (29 CFR, Section 1910.1200), the California "Hazard Communication Regulation" (T8 CCR, Section 5194), and the "Pesticides and Worker Safety Requirements" (T3 CCR, Ch. 3, Subchapter. 3, Section 6700).

10. Employee Information and Training

Any person who may come into contact with hazardous substances must be trained within 30 days of the initial assignment, whenever a new hazard is introduced into the workplace, and when exposed to other workplace hazards. Employees need to know ahead of time the identity and hazards of all chemicals to which they may be exposed,

including chemicals listed in Proposition 65. Training records must be kept for at least 1 year. Upon completion of the training, each employee will sign a form documenting that he/she has received the training (Appendix F). Employees, students, and others who may come into contact with hazardous substances must be informed of:

(A) HAZCOM regulations, Proposition 65 warnings, and employee rights (ex. Employees receiving and sharing with their physician information on hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed);
(B) Location and availability of the SDSs as well as HAZCOM Program;
(C) Information on how to obtain, read, and understand SDSs, labels, and other forms of warnings;
(D) Any workplace with the presence of hazardous substances and the hazards that are associated with them (ex: flammability, reactivity);
(E) Routes of entry;
(F) Techniques that may be used to detect the presence or release of hazardous substances and their disposal in accordance with the federal, state, and local regulations; and
(G) Control measures to minimize exposures to hazardous controls and emergency procedures.

11. Contractors

SUA uses independent contractors on-site to manage specific operations, such as facilities, landscape services, and food service. Since on-site contractors frequently use hazardous substances, particularly cleaning chemicals, they are responsible for training their employees with the HAZCOM Program, precautions, and protective measures. In addition, on-site contractors must implement SUA's HAZCOM Program to protect everyone from the hazards associated with chemicals. This includes Proposition 65 warnings, too. While a copy of the SUA's HAZCOM Program will be given to the supervisor(s), it can also be obtained in person.

Chintan Amin
Chemical Hygiene Officer
Maathai Hall 308
1 University Drive
Aliso Viejo, CA 92656
949-480-4979
camin@soka.edu

University's CHO will perform periodic inspections to ensure HAZCOM is implemented at SUA. Furthermore, all contractors must notify the CHO of any chemicals that will be used on the property owned or used by SUA. In addition, copies of training records, SDSs and their own HAZCOM Program must be available to the CHO at any time. All contract employees will be informed of the chemical hazards and precautionary steps to protect themselves and others at SUA.

12. Non-Routine Tasks

For non-routine hazardous tasks, supervisors/PIs should train the employees, students, and contractors on the following:

(A) Specific hazards and
(B) Protective/safety measures and protocols used to minimize the danger such as: providing ventilation, PPE, buddy systems, respirators, emergency procedures, to name a few.

13. Program Evaluation

The CHO is responsible for evaluating the HAZCOM annually (Appendix G).

14. Definitions

Hazardous Substance: Any substance which is a physical hazard or a health hazard or is included in the List of Hazardous Substances prepared by the Director pursuant to Labor Code section 6382.

Health hazard: A substance 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 substances which are carcinogenic, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system and agents which damage the skin, eyes, or mucus membranes.

Immediate Use: The hazardous substance will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.

Importer: The first business with employees within the Customs Territory of the United States which receives hazardous substances produced in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or purchasers within the United States.

Manufacturer: A person who produces, synthesizes, extracts, or otherwise makes a hazardous substance.

Particularly Hazardous Substances (PHSs): Some chemicals may present extreme risk potential to employees/students if not handled appropriately; therefore, these substances may require additional control measures when used. See SUA’s Chemical Hygiene Plan for more details or contact university’s Chemical Hygiene Officer (CHO).

Physical Hazard: A substance 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.

Proposition 65 (Prop 65) – Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: A ballot enacted to protect California citizens and the State’s drinking water source

from chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and to inform citizens about exposures to such chemicals.

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs): Written or printed material concerning a hazardous substance which is prepared in accordance with section 5194(g).

Workplace: Any place, and the premises appurtenant thereto, where employment is carried on, except a place the health and safety jurisdiction over which is vested by law in, and actively exercised by, any state or federal agency other than the Division.

15. Appendices[1]

[1] Adopted from State of New Jersey's Department of Health

Appendix A: Chemical Inventory Template

Chemical Name	Amount/ Quantity	Hazard Class (ex. Corrosive, Oxidizer)	CAS#	Supplier	Location (ex. Shelf, Cabinet)	Date Received (mm/dd/yyyy)	SDS Present? (Y/N)

Appendix B: Employee's New Chemical Signature Form

Name of New Chemical/Substance: _____

Vendor's Name: _____

Location: _____

Date the Chemical Arrived: _____

Date of Posting (SDS) Form: _____

This chemical may have health effects not covered during your initial Hazard Communication Training Session. Each affected employee is asked to read the attached Safety Data Sheet (SDS) to understand the new health effects for the following chemical:

Upon reading the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), each employee must sign and date this form.

1. _____ **6.** _____

2. _____ **7.** _____

3. _____ **8.** _____

4. _____ **9.** _____

5. _____ **10.** _____

Appendix C: Checklist of Required Safety Data Sheet (SDS) Information

The Hazard Communication Standard 1910.1200 requires that 16 items of information be included in the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) provided to buyers. There is no specified order for these items; they may be found anywhere on the SDS. If the preparer of the SDS has found no relevant information for a given item, the SDS must be marked to indicate that no applicable information was found. This checklist should be used to determine the completeness of the SDS. It does not assess the accuracy of the information. Check Box If Item Is Complete

1. Product 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. Exposures Controls/Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

10. Stability and Reactivity

11. Toxicological Information

12. Ecological Information

13. Disposable Considerations

14. Transport Information

15. Regulatory Information (especially Proposition 65 Warnings)

16. Other Information

PRODUCT: _____ **MANUFACTURER: _____**

DATE OF SDS: _____ **CHECKED BY: _____**

Appendix D: Letter to Request a Complete SDS

TO: Chemical Manufacturer, Vendor, or Distributor

FROM: (Agency Name, Address)

DATE:

RE: Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

In reviewing the Safety Data Sheet(s) for your product(s), the following required information (according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 1910.1200) was not on the SDS:

Product Name	Reason SDS Is Not Complete

Please supply us with this information. Your prompt attention to this is necessary for us to fully implement our Hazard Communication Program. Please send this information by (date 15 days after the date of this letter).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your Name

Credentials

Contact Information

Appendix E: Letter to Request a Complete Label

TO: Chemical Manufacturer, Vendor, or Distributor

FROM: (Agency Name, Address)

DATE:

RE: Chemical Labels

We are using (number) of your products and in evaluating the label(s) on (this/these) product(s), we determined that the label(s) (is/are) not appropriate for the following reason(s):

Product Name	Reason Label Is Not Appropriate

Please clarify the wording on (this/these) label(s) or send (a) revised label(s). Your prompt attention is necessary for us to fully implement our Hazard Communication Program. Please respond to this request no later than (date 14 days after the date of this letter).

Thank you for your cooperation.

Your Name

Credentials

Contact Information

Appendix F: Employee Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Training Record

The following employee(s) have completed training in Hazard Communication. Each trained employee is now knowledgeable in all 11 different training topics covered in the Hazard Communication Written Training Program.

- Policies and procedures related to the Hazard Communication Standard.
- Location of the written Hazard Communication Program and SDSs.
- Soka University of America (SUA) hazardous substances and their physical and health hazards.
- How to prevent or reduce exposure to hazardous substances.
- Personal protective equipment.
- Methods/observation/techniques to determine the presence or release of hazardous chemicals.
- How to read and interpret SDSs, labels, and other forms of warnings (Proposition 65).
- Work practices that result in exposure.
- Procedures to follow if exposure occurs.
- Emergency response procedures for hazardous chemical spills.

Employee's Name	Employee's Signature	Date of Training	Trainer	Trainer's Signature

Appendix G: Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) Annual Evaluation

Training

	Number of Training Courses Presented	Number of Employees Trained
New-employee training		
Work-area-specific training		
New-substance training		
Other training		
Total courses/employees		

Hazardous Substances

	# of Different Hazardous Substances in Use	# of SDSs on File
Previous Total		
New This Year		
Revised Total		

The following activities have been completed:

Written plan is up to date.

Hazardous substance inventory has been updated.

All training is up to date.

All SDSs are up to date.

All products are properly labeled.

All portable containers are properly labeled.

If any of the above activities are not complete, explain:

_____

_____

Completed By: _____ Date: _____

Appendix H: Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Quick Summary

GHS Hazard Pictograms

Physical Hazard

- Oxidizers

- Gases Under Pressure

- Flammables
- Pyrophoric
- Self-Heating
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides
- Emits Flammable Gases

- Explosives
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides

Environmental Hazard

- Aquatic Toxicity

Health Hazard

- Acute Toxicity (fatal or severe)

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

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

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

GHS Safety Data Sheets (SDS)*

Section 1: Product Identification
- Product name, manufacturer name and contact info, emergency phone number

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification
- Hazard pictograms, hazard statements, precautionary statements, NFPA, HMIS rating
- *Hazard Statements*
  - Letter "H" for hazards
  - Number designating the type of hazard as follows:
    - "2" – Physical Hazards
    - "3" – Health Hazards
    - "4" – Environmental Hazards
- *Precautionary Statements*
  - Letter "P" for hazards
  - Number designating the type of precautionary statement as follows:
    - "1" - General Precautionary Statements
    - "2" – Prevention Precautionary Statements
    - "3" – Response Precautionary Statements
    - "4" – Storage Precautionary Statements
    - "5" – Disposal Precautionary Statements

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 Controls/Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

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
- Proposition 65 warnings (whether an item is listed in Prop 65 list)

Section 16: Other Information
- Author's name, SDS preparation/revision date
- NFPA and HMIS rating

*** FORMERLY KNOWN AS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDSs)**

GHS Labeling

Product Name: Toxiflame A
Product Code: 12345

Product Identifier

Hazard Pictograms

Hazard Statements (Physical, Health, and Environmental)
- Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
- May cause liver and kidney damage.
- Hazardous to aquatic environment.

Signal Word

Danger (for more severe hazards)
Warning (for less severe hazards)

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 the affected area with water for 15 minutes.

Supplemental Information

Directions for use

_____
_____
_____

Fill weight: _____ Lot Number____
Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____
Expiration Date: _____

Supplier Identification

Company Name: XYZ Corp.
Street Name: _____
City: _____ **State:** ___
Country: _____
Emergency Phone Number: 123-456-7890