HMIS® SAMPLE TRAINING PRESENTATION

A Compliance Assistance Tool for
American Coatings Association Members

December 2014

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Let's Test Your Knowledge!

- What does the (*) in the Health block mean?
  - Chronic health hazard
- What does the Physical Hazard block represent?
  - Self-reactives, organic peroxides, explosives, compressed gases and oxidizers

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Introduction and Purpose

- The HMIS® will continue to support compliance for IN-PLANT LABELING to comply with the requirements of the 2012 revised OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS).
- This presentation provides:
  - Overview of Hazard Communication
  - Brief review of the HCS label elements, safety data sheets (SDSs) and in-plant labeling
  - Training information to help employees understand the basic concepts of HMIS®

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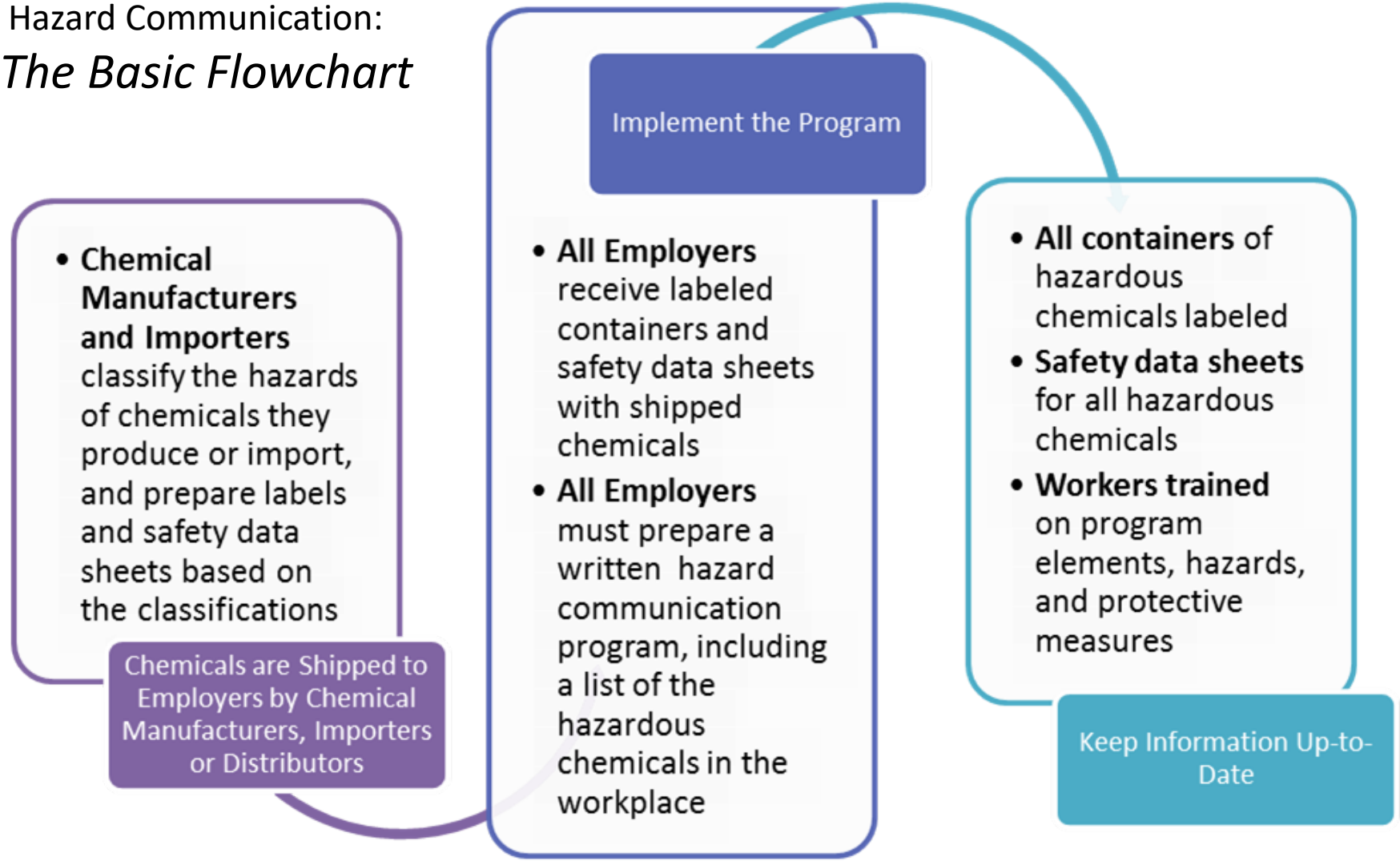
Hazard Communication:

The Basic Flowchart



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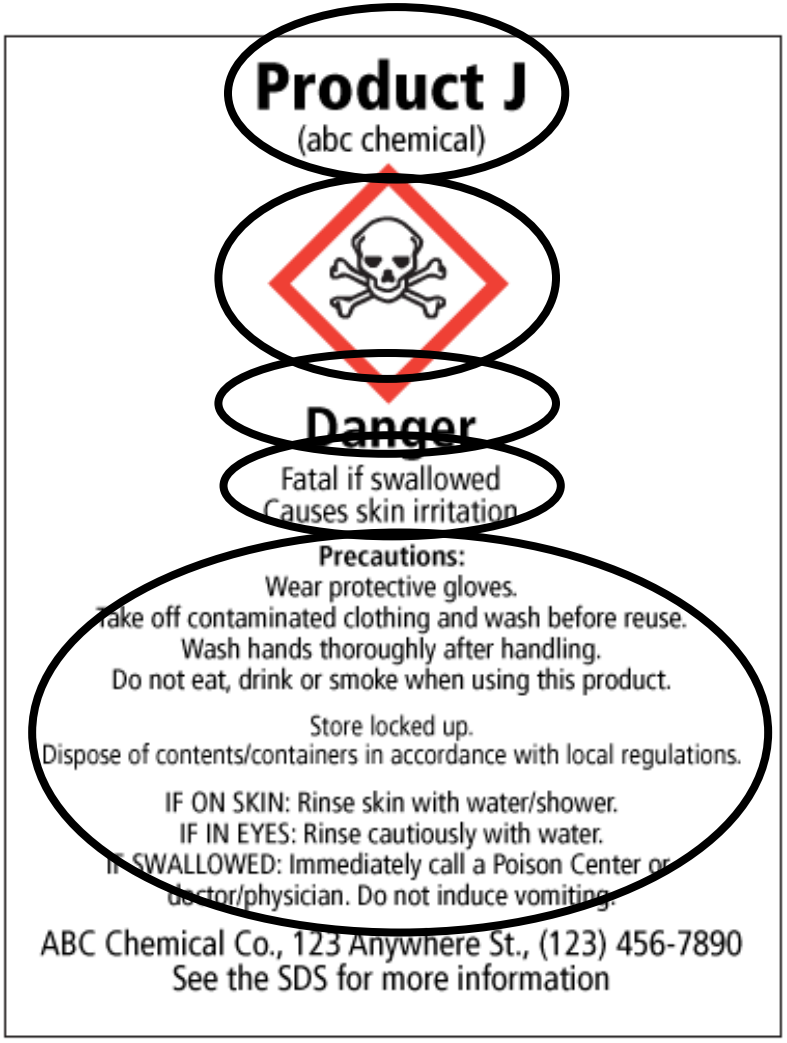
Let's Review the Label Elements for Shipped Containers



Product ID

Pictogram

Signal Word

Hazard Statements

Precautionary Statements

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EXAMPLES OF LABELS FROM FACILITY

- [Insert a label from your facility]

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Let's Review the SDS Requirements

- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) will gradually replace "old" Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- SDS's must follow a uniform 16-section format

1. Identification
2. Hazard(s) identification
3. Composition - ingredient info
4. First-aid measures
5. Fire-fighting measures
6. Accidental release measures
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure control, PPE, exposure limits
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

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EXAMPLE OF MSDSs and SDSs FROM FACILITY

- [Insert an MSDS and SDS from your facility]

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Relationship Between Safety Data Sheets and Labels

- Container labels provide initial critical information regarding the safe handling and use of hazardous chemicals.
- SDSs provide more detailed information, essentially a complete summary of all the known hazard and precautionary information associated with the material

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Continued Use of "In-plant" Labeling Systems

- The Revised HCS did not require any changes in the use of IN-PLANT labeling systems like HMIS®
- **The HMIS® Hazard Ratings can continue to guide employees on the safe handling and use of hazardous substances in the workplace**

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HMIS® Introduction

The HMIS® uses a combination of colors, numbers and personal protection equipment (PPE) codes to communicate the hazards of the chemicals you work with and show you how to safely handle those chemicals.

You will find these labels on each chemical container in your workplace, so it's important to understand what these labels communicate!

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HMIS® Label

- Each label will contain information on:
  - Health hazards
  - Flammability
  - Physical Hazards
  - PPE
- This label is representative of what you may see in your workplace
- With a quick glance of the label, you should be able to determine how hazardous the material is and what precautions to take.

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What Does Each Label Block Tell Me?

- Each of the four colors stands for a different kind of hazard.
- The numbers indicate how serious the potential hazard is and the White block tells you what type of PPE to wear when handling the material
- Ratings are on a scale of 0-4, with 0 denoting a minimal hazard and 4 denoting a severe hazard

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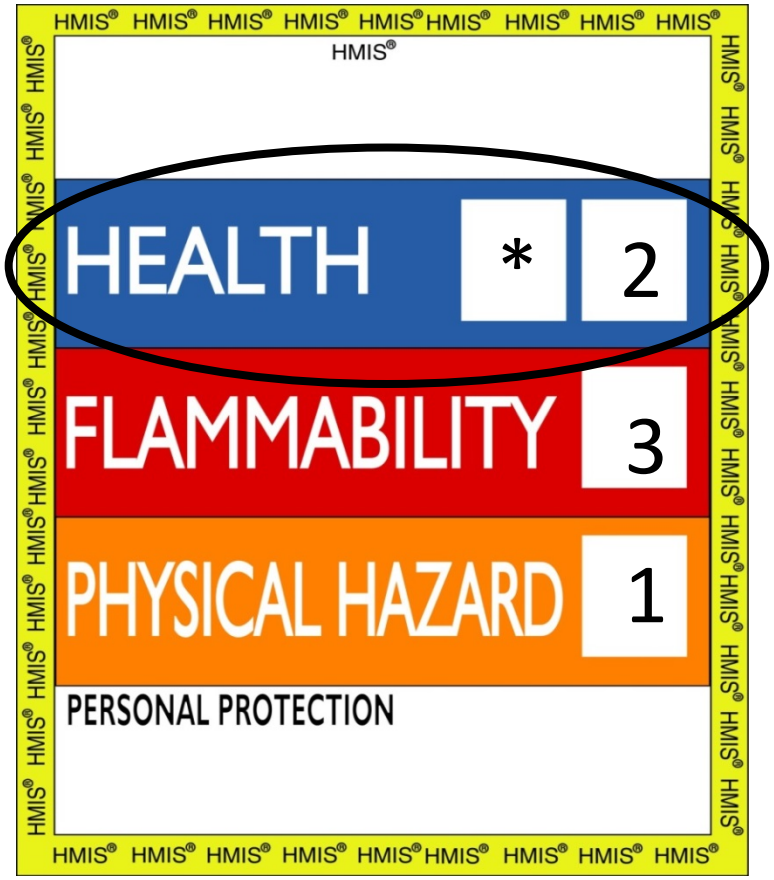
What Does Each Label Block Tell Me?



- The Blue Health block tells you if the chemical is a chronic hazard by the presence of the (*) and the level of severity (0-4) of any acute hazards associated with the material.

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Health Hazard Ratings

- There are a lot of ways you can come in contact with a chemical:
  - You can get it on your hands
  - It can splash and soak through your clothes or get in your eyes
  - Or you can breath the dust or vapors

Health Hazard Ratings

- There are also a lot of different ways that contact with a material can affect your health:
  - Some may cause health problems immediately and are called ACUTE hazards. Some examples of acute hazards are materials that give you a headache or cause a chemical burn.
  - Other materials are CHRONIC hazards and may cause health issues with repeated exposure. Cancer and lung disease are two examples.

Health Hazard Ratings

- The (*) in the Health block is used for health hazards with clear evidence of health effects from repeated overexposure, including carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, reproductive toxicity, and target organ toxicity.
- The hazard rating (0-4) in the Health block are used to communicate information on immediate health effects including irritants, skin sensitizers, corrosives and acute toxicity

EXAMPLES OF HEALTH RATINGS FROM FACILITY

- 0 Water
- 1 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 2 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 3 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 4 [Insert an example from your facility]

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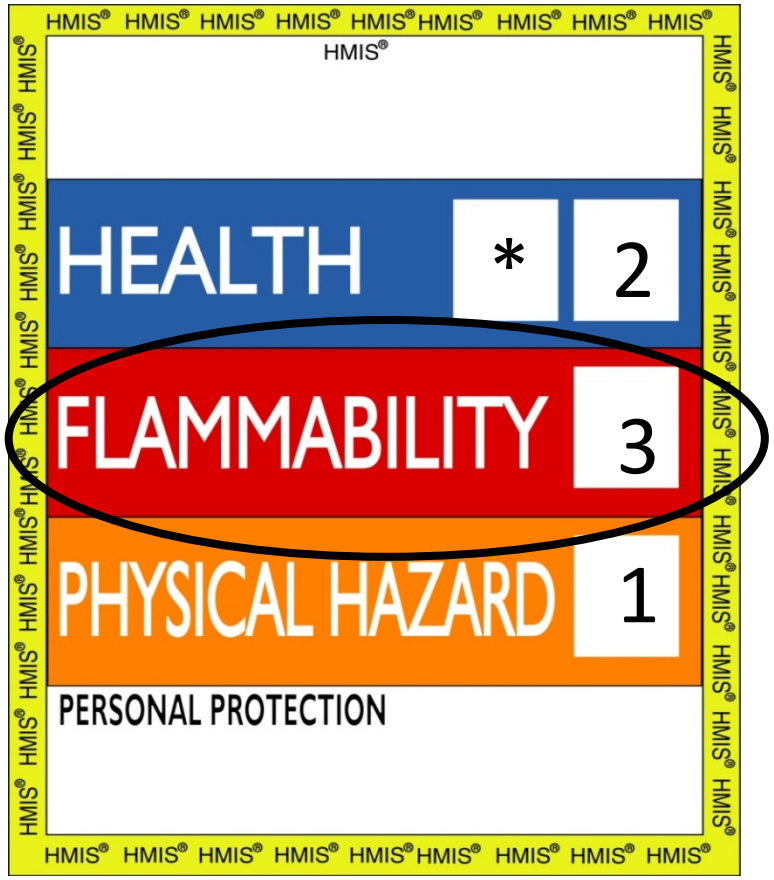
What Does Each Label Block Tell Me?



- The Red Flammability block tells you about the presence and severity (0-4) of things that will burn or ignite, causing fire or combustion based on flash point and boiling point data.

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EXAMPLES OF FLAMMABILITY RATINGS

- 0 Water
- 1 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 2 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 3 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 4 [Insert an example from your facility]

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What Does Each Label Block Tell Me?

- The Orange Physical Hazard block tells you about the presence and severity (0-4) of materials with these properties: self-reactive, organic peroxide, explosive, compressed gas, or oxidizer.

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EXAMPLES OF PHYSICAL HAZARDS

- 0 Water
- 1 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 2 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 3 [Insert an example from your facility]
- 4 [Insert an example from your facility]

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HMIS USE IN FACILITY

- Who assigns HMIS?
- What containers is it on?
- Who to contact if there are questions?

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QUESTIONS?

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