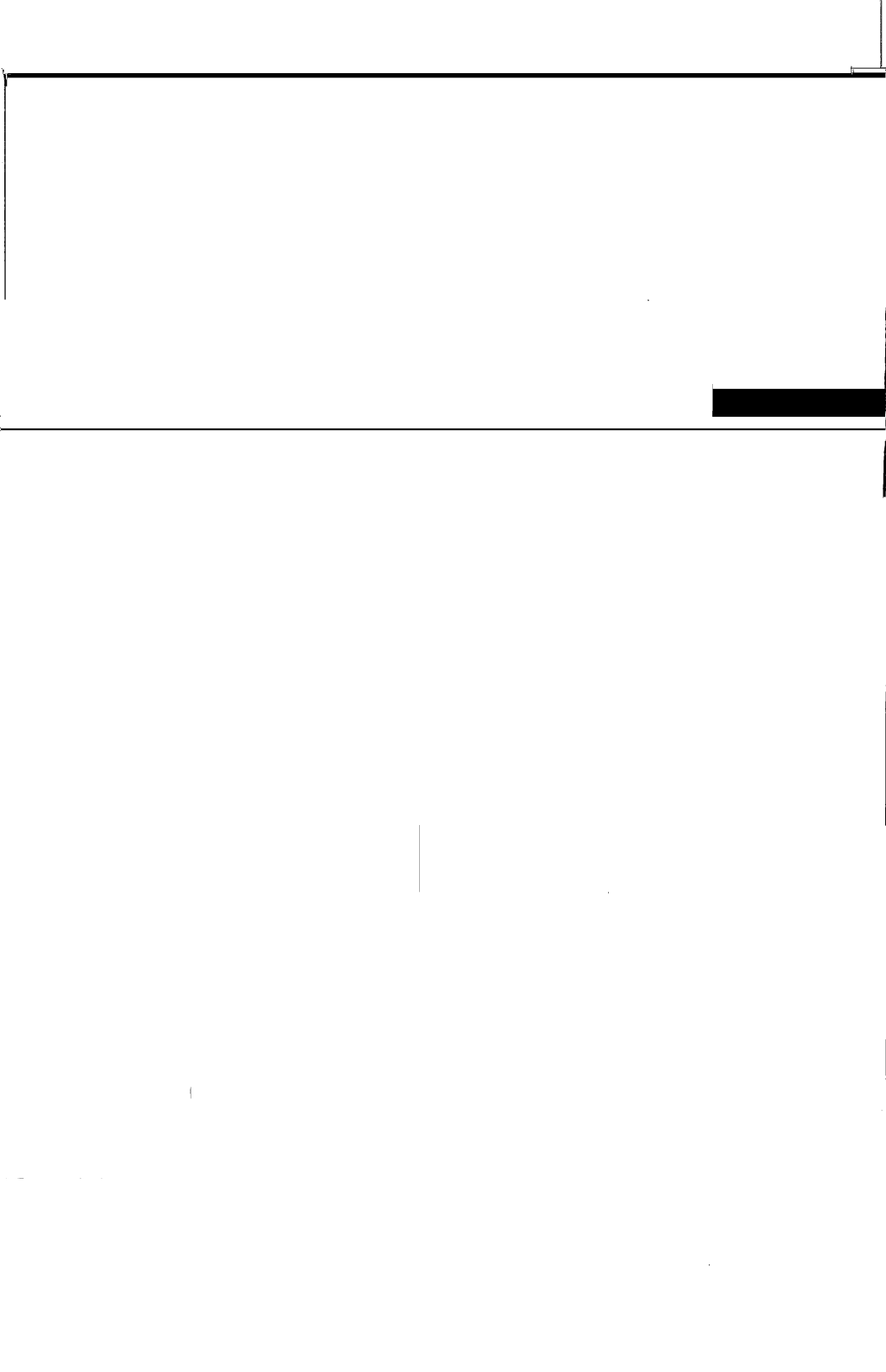
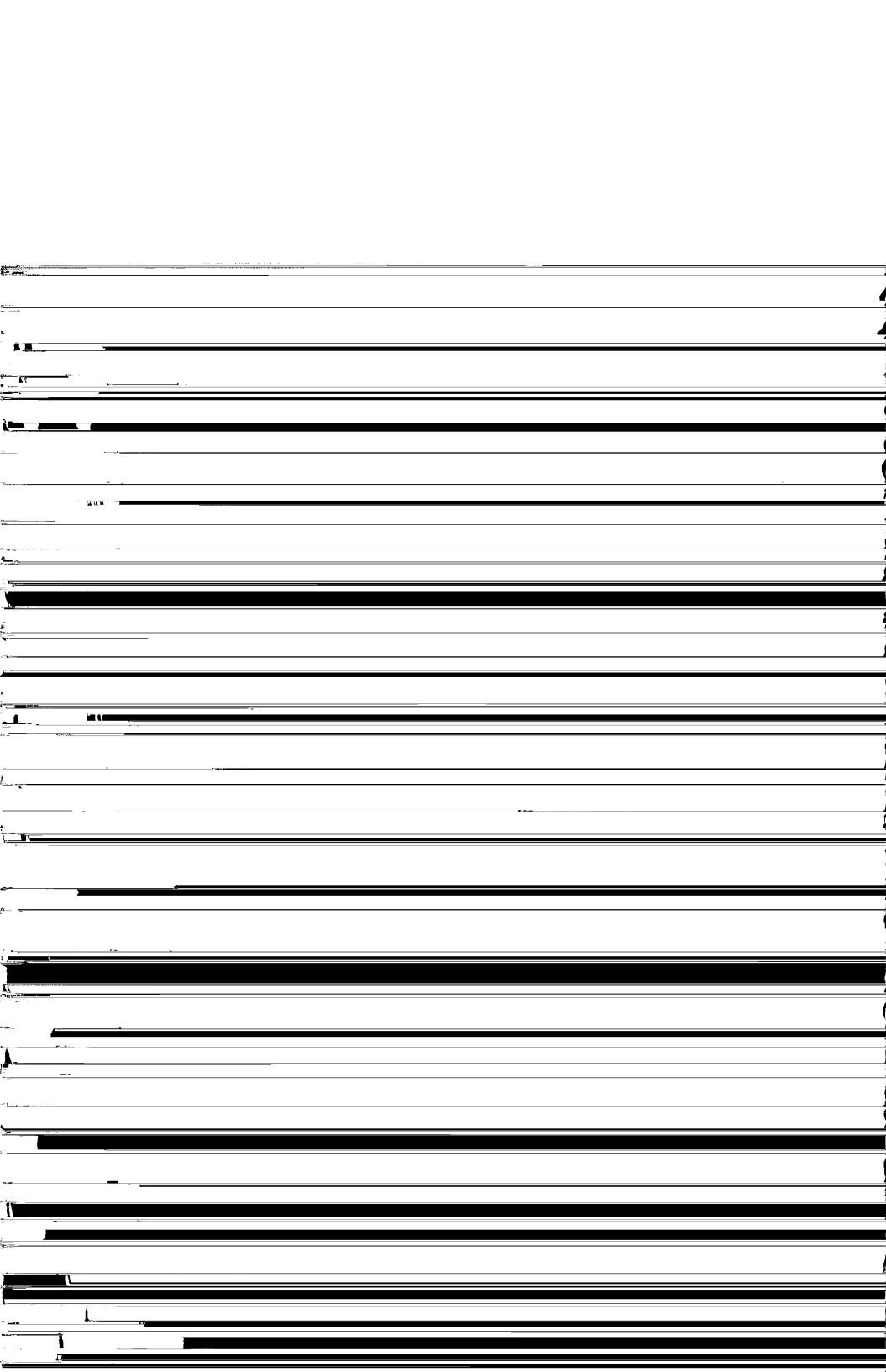


Right-to-Know

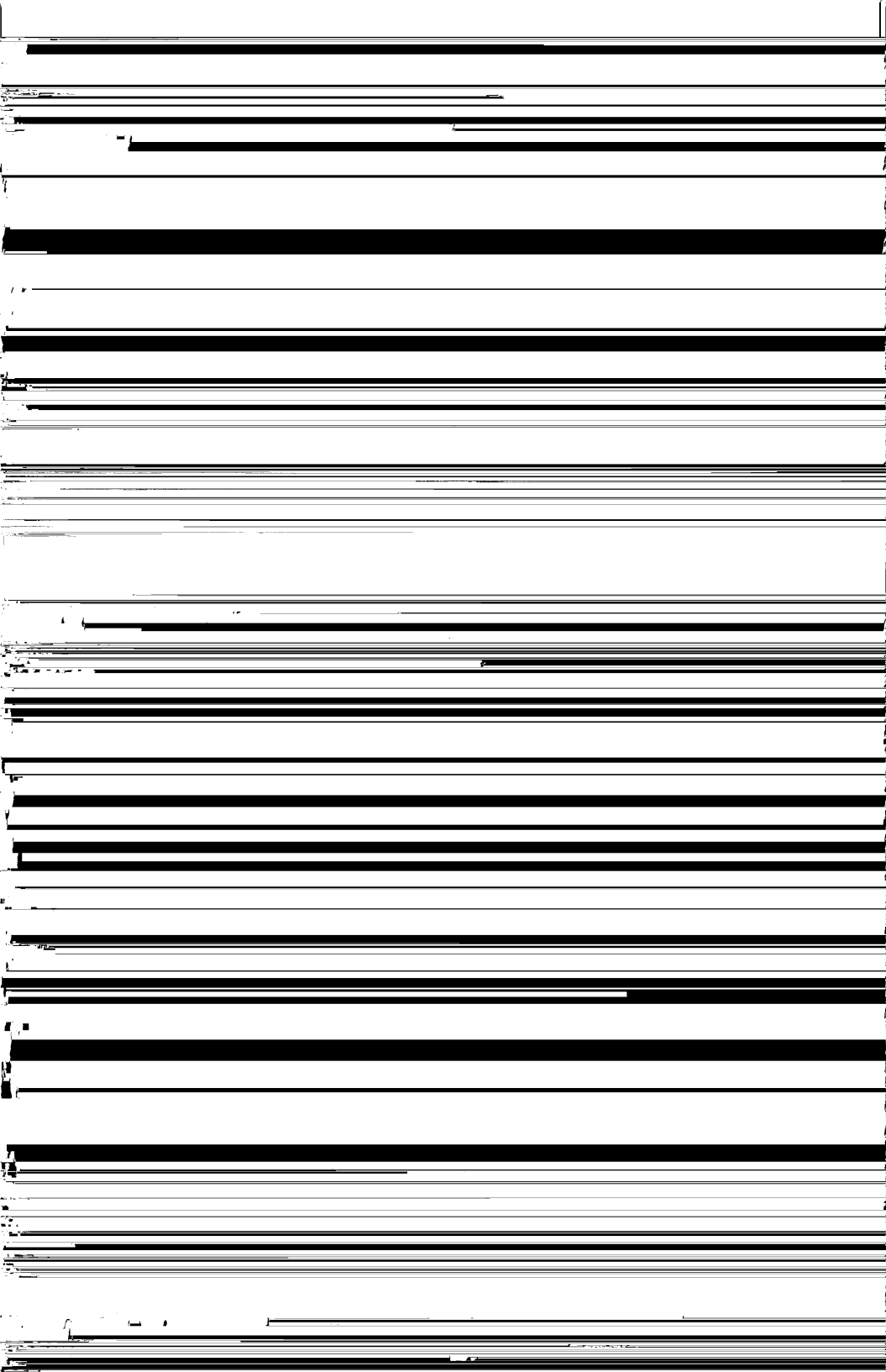






WORKING WITH
CHEMICALS/HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Life is not as simple today as it was 20, 30 or more years ago. Significant changes occur that have a profound effect over the way we live, how we live, what we eat and the air we breathe.



EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

Your rights by law are as follows:

1. You have the right to receive information regarding hazardous

substances to which you might be exposed.

2. Your opinion or collective bargaining agent also has

the right to receive such information for which you may be exposed.

3. You cannot be discharged or discriminated against in any way for exercising these rights.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

be removed, substance under normal working conditions, or in a

6. Pesticides (covered by other, more stringent regulations).

7. Consumer products that are not classified as hazardous.

provided that employee exposure is not significantly greater than a consumer's exposure. An example would be "white out" (Liquid Paper®), which may contain toluene. This is a product that can be used by consumers and the use of the product by

LABELS

One of the four main components of the "Right to Know" Program is that of container labels. Unlike consumer products, industrial products must meet more stringent requirements regarding labeling. By law, whenever a manufacturer sends or ships a drum, box or other container with a hazardous substance, a label must be on the container and it must contain the following information at a minimum:

1. The name (identity) of the substance such as gasoline, ammonia, etc.

2. A hazard warning statement (e.g., extremely flammable)

"Caution" (Category IV) means the product is slightly toxic if eaten

absorbed through the skin, inhaled or if it causes slight eye or skin irritation.

When substances are transferred from original containers to other

containers, labels must be placed on these secondary containers. This must contain the following information:

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

There is a lot of information being generated about hazardous substances. The basic source of information about safety and health is found in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and it is an integral part of the District's Hazard Communication Program.

Your work area will have an MSDS on all hazardous products you might use. Check with your supervisor for the exact location. The MSDS is an OSHA form required to be provided by a manufacturer.

SAMPLE
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



29 CFR 1910.1200

Material Safety Data Sheet
OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard
U.S. Department of Labor

OMB No. 1218-0072

Identify # 170281-170282-170284-170285

Name SPRING CLEAN MINT ODOR DISINFECTANT

[REDACTED]

DATA SECTIONS OF A MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is an integral part of a Hazard Communication Program. It is a form that provides detailed information about a chemical. Your department will have an MSDS

SECTION V: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

This section describes effects of overexposure and emergency and first aid procedures. It gives very practical and important

WRITTEN PROGRAM

Acid: A compound with a ph less than 7.

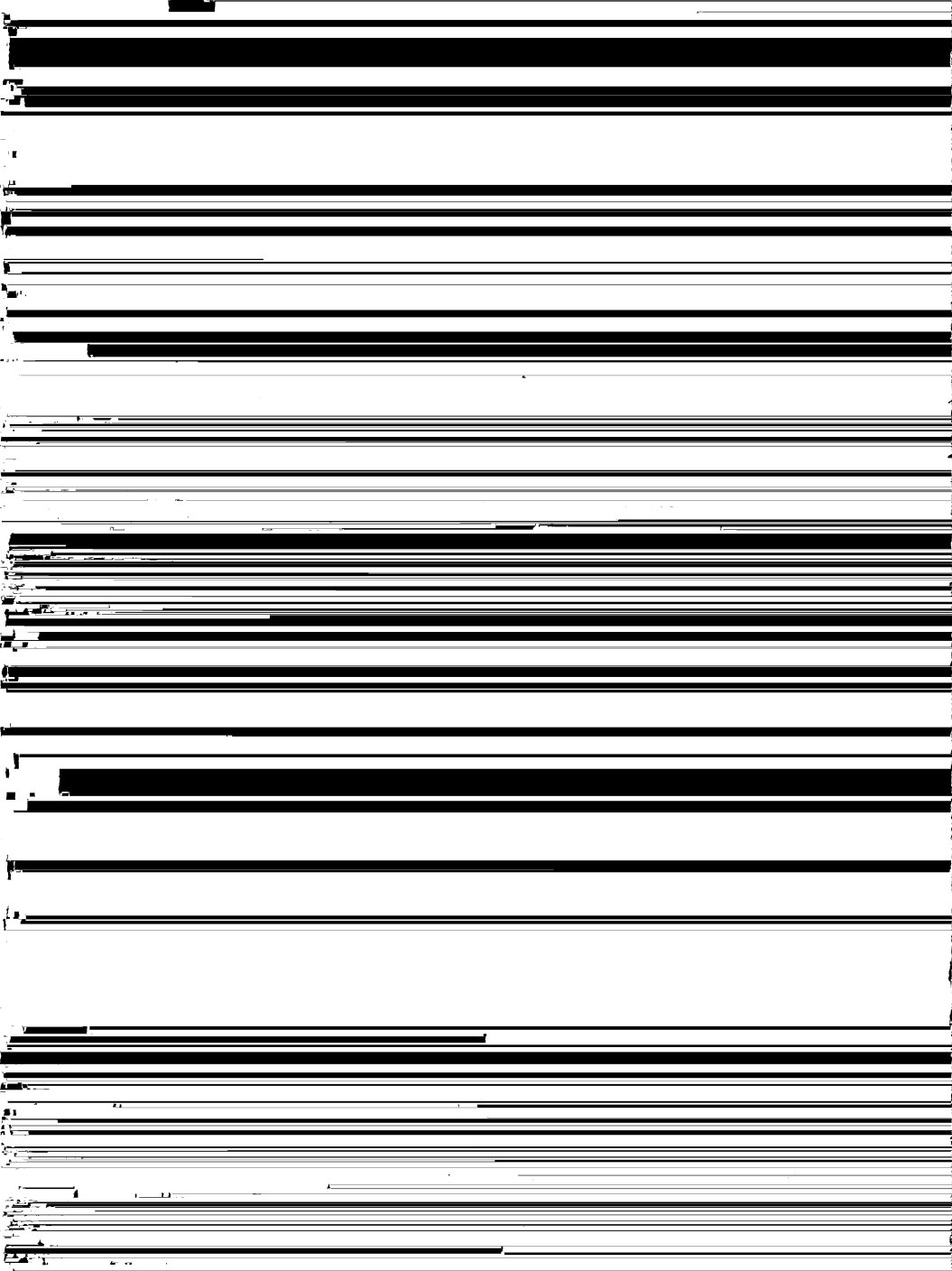
Alkali/Base: A compound with a ph greater than 7.

Boiling Point: The temperature at which a liquid becomes a gas.

CAS Number: Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number

Flashpoint: The lowest temperature at which vapors are present
to provide a flammable mixture in the atmosphere.

TIV, Threshold Limit Value. A term used by the ACGIH to



RIGHT TO KNOW
TRAINING PROGRAM

I have received my copy of the employee "Right to Know" training program.

Employee Name (Print)

Employee Signature

Supervisor Name

Date of Training

This page is to be placed in employee's personnel file.

