

Acronyms You May Wish To Become Familiar With

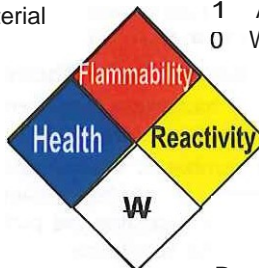
- OSHA- Occupational Safety & Health Act
- EPA- Environmental Protection Agency
- NRC- National Response Center
- DOT- Department of Transportation
- NIOSH- National Institute of Safety & Health
- MSHA- Mine Safety & Health Act
- TSCA- Toxic Substance Control Act
- CFR- Code of Federal Regulations
- CAS- Chemical Abstract Service
- ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist
- SARA- Superfund Amendments Re-authorization Act
- TLV- Threshold Limit Value
- PEL- Personal Exposure Limit
- UEL- Upper Explosion Limit
- LEL- Lower Explosion Limit
- PPE- Personal Protection Equipment
- PPM- Parts Per Million
- PPB- Parts Per Billion
- Mg/L- Milligrams Per Liter

Chemical Information Lists (CIL) and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are the key sources to determining which substances are in the work place and how to avoid exposure to hazardous substances. GIL's and MSDS's are available from your department, the Hazardous Material section of the Public Safety Department, and the CASC Safety Manager.

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- Health Hazard
- 4 Deadly
- 3 Extreme Danger
- 2 Hazardous Slightly Hazardous
- 0 Normal Material

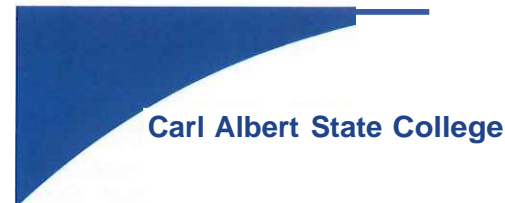
- Fire Hazard Flash Points
- 4 Below 73°F
- 3 Below 100°F
- 2 Above 100°F and exceeding 200°F
- 1 Above 200°F
- 0 Will not burn



- Specific Hazard
- ACID- Acid
- ALK- Alkali
- COR - Corrosive
- OXY - Oxidizer
- P - Polymerization
- ''' - Radioactive
- W Use no water

- Reactivity
- 4 May detonate
- 3 Shock & heat may detonate
- 2 Violent chemical change
- 1 Unsafe if heated
- 0 Stable

Health	Flammable	Reactive
Types of Possible Injury	Susceptibility of materials to burning	Susceptibility to release of energy
4) Too dangerous to enter vapor or liquid	4) Extremely flammable	4) May detonate- vacate area if materials are exposed to fire
3) Extremely dangerous	3) Ignites at normal temperature	3) Strong shock or heat may detonate- use monitors from behind explosion resistant barriers
2) Hazardous- use breathing apparatus	2) Ignites when moderately heated	2) Violent chemical change
1) Slightly hazardous	1) Must be pre-heated to burn	1) Unstable if heated- use normal precaution
0) Like ordinary material	0) Will not burn	0) Normally stable
OXY) Oxidizing chemicals	W) Do not use water	P) Subject to polymerization



Hazard Communication Standard

Chemical Name
CAS#
Health
Flammability
Reactivity
Specific
CASC HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS

EXAMPLE OF STANDARD LABEL

Right-To-Know

On September 17, 1984, the state of Oklahoma adopted the Federal OSHA Standards, 29 CFR 1910 and 1926, to apply to the state government and its political subdivisions. Title 40 O.S. sections 401-424, Oklahoma statutes as amended.

Carl Albert State College-Hazard Communication Standard

Right To Know

Employees of CASC have the right to know the properties and potential safety and health hazards of substances to which they may be exposed. Such knowledge is essential to reducing the risk of occupational illness and injury.

Goals of Right to Know:

- To help you reduce the risks involved in working with hazardous materials
- To transmit vital information to employees about real and potential hazards of substances in the work place
- To reduce the incidence and cost of illness and injury resulting from hazardous substances
- To promote public employer's and employee's need and right to know
- To encourage a reduction in the volume and toxicity of hazardous substances

Hazardous Substance

A hazardous substance is any substance which is a physical hazard or a health hazard

(a) "Health Hazard" means any chemical, or biological substance or agent which is listed in the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration's list of Toxic and Hazardous Substances, 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart "Z". And any other substances including but not limited to chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes or mucous membranes, and any substance for which a Material Safety Data Sheet has been provided by the manufacturer, as a hazardous material, or such substances deemed by the Commissioner, based on documented scientific evidence, that poses a threat to the health of a employee.

(a) "Physical Hazard" means a chemical which is a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, and organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive, and which is contained in the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration's list of Hazardous Materials, 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart "H". And any substances for which a Material Safety Data Sheet has been provided by the manufacturer as a hazardous

material, or such substances deemed by the Commissioner, based on documented scientific evidence that poses a threat to the safety of an employee.

Identifying Hazardous Substances

Every container of hazardous substances must bear a label showing the chemical name and the Chemical Abstract Service number or the manufacturer's label, or the identifying label. In addition, many containers will have pictorial labels suggesting the protective measures required in handling the substance.

Other labels and placards will utilize a numbering system of 0-4 to determine the seriousness or the hazard of the substance in the three categories of Health, Flammability, and Reactivity. In all cases, a 0 means the least threat while a rating of 4 means the greatest danger. An example of the hazard ratings used by the National Fire Protection Association is on the back of this pamphlet.

How to Determine Which Substances are in Your Work Place

Discuss the topic with your supervisor and review your department's Chemical Information List. To determine the extent of the hazard of each substance on the CIL or protective measures required in using the chemical, locate the Material Safety Data Sheets for each substance. The MSDS will provide an in-depth analysis of the substance along with all precautions necessary in handling the substance.

Chemical Information List/Material Safety Data Sheets

Chemical Information List is the list of all hazardous substances in a specific location. Every substance on the CIL will have a Material Safety Data Sheet on file at your department and with the Master Record Keeper. It is very important to know how to read and understand the MSDS. It is designed and written in sections:

- Section I Product Identification
(Chemical Name and Trade Names)
- Section II Hazardous Ingredients
(Components and Percentages)
- Section III Physical Data
(Boiling point, density, solubility in water, appearance, and color)
- Section IV Fire and Explosion Data
(Flash point, extinguisher media, special fire fighting procedures, and unusual fire and explosion hazards)

- Section V Health Hazard Data
(Exposure limits, effects of overexposure, emergency and first aid procedures)
- Section VI Reactivity Data
(Stability, condition to avoid, incompatible materials, etc.)
- Section VII Spill or Leak Procedures
(Steps to take to control and clean up Spills and leaks and waste disposal methods)
- Section VIII Control Measures
(Respiratory protection, ventilation, protection for eyes or skin, or other protective equipment)
- Section IX Special Precautions
(How to handle and store, steps to take in a spill, disposal method, and other precautions)

Appropriate Work Practices

It is strongly suggested that you read the MSDS for every substance you come in contact with and utilize the control measures (protective measures) and the special precautions delineated on the MSDS. When in doubt, consult with your supervisor.

Emergency Procedures

Report all spills and avoid contact with substances without proper protective equipment.

If you are exposed (exposed to a substance which requires protective equipment — when you do not have the required protective equipment) to a hazardous substance, seek medical attention and fill out an Incident Investigation Report of the exposure with your supervisor. The record of the exposure will be kept permanently and will be available to you.

Emergency Telephone Numbers

- Fire- 9-911
- Ambulance - 9-911
- Police - 9-911 or 647-8620