



WEEKLY SAFETY MEETING

GHS HAZARD COMMUNICATION

Chemical Lists & Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

The Hazard Communication Program relies on information provided from suppliers for purposes of hazard determination. A list of all specific chemicals and their associated Safety Data Sheets (SDS) that are used by Winger employees are available upon request at Winger Companies' work sites and at the Winger Safety Office located at: Winger Contracting Company, 918 Hayne Street, Ottumwa, Iowa, 52501. Winger Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are also stored on the Mechanical Contractors of Iowa Safety Data Sheet website for our employee's access. Their website address is: <http://www.sdsbinderworks.com>; username: wingsafety; password: winger. Customer SDS are available at each work site and should be reviewed before work commences.

There are 16 sections on a Safety Data Sheet (SDS):

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification, Product Name, Emergency Contact Information 2. Hazard (s) Identification 3. Composition/Information of Ingredients 4. First Aid Measures 5. Fire Fighting Measures 6. Accidental Release Measures 7. Handling and storage 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection (PPE) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Information
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It is Winger policy that customer's SDS **MUST** be reviewed before any line breaks or the potential of chemical exposure. **READ** and **FOLLOW** all information listed on Safety Data Sheets for each of the products and chemicals that you may use or come into contact with. If you **DO NOT** understand the instructions listed on a SDS, **ASK** your supervisor or safety personnel for assistance.

Labels and Other Forms of Warning

- ✚ Each supervisor **SHALL** be responsible for seeing that all portable containers used in their work area are labeled with the proper identity and hazard warning.
- ✚ Employees **SHALL** be trained on how to read and interpret warning labels.
- ✚ Labels or other forms of warning will be legible and in English, and prominently displayed on the container.
- ✚ **Each** container of hazardous chemicals **SHALL** be labeled, tagged, or otherwise marked, to show the identity of the hazardous chemicals, hazard warnings and name and address of manufacturer or supplier.
- ✚ The only exception to this rule is when a chemical substance is transferred into a secondary container. Portable containers into which hazardous chemicals are transferred from labeled containers for use by the employee does not have to be labeled as long as the product is used for immediate use and in their possession. In those situations, it is highly recommended to write the product name on the container with a Sharpie, or similar permanent marker, and disposed of properly when work is completed.
- ✚ Labels shall not be defaced or removed. If a label becomes damaged over a period of time, a new label will be affixed to ensure all hazards and warnings are communicated to employees.
- ✚ Report any damaged, unreadable, or missing labels to your supervisor immediately for replacement.
- ✚ **Pictograms**—A pictogram is a symbol and other graphic elements intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. There are a total of **eight** pictograms required for labels by OSHA. The environment pictogram is **not** required since environmental issues do not fall under OSHA's jurisdiction

HCS PICTOGRAMS & HAZARDS

 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Emits Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritant (skin and eye) • Skin Sensitizer • Acute Toxicity (harmful) • Narcotic Effects • Respiratory Tract Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non Mandatory)
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gases under pressure 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corrosion/ burns • Eye Damage • Corrosive to Metals 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidizers 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Toxicity 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

COMPARISON OF HMIS III/NFPA 704 RATING SYSTEMS & GHS HAZARD CATEGORIES	
<p style="text-align: center; color: #0056b3; margin: 0;">HMIS III/NFPA 704 RATINGS</p> <p>0 = Minimal Hazard 1 = Slight Hazard 2 = Moderate Hazard 3 = Serious Hazard 4 = Severe Hazard</p>	<p style="text-align: center; color: #0056b3; margin: 0;">GHS HAZARD CATEGORIES</p> <p>1 = Severe Hazard 2 = Serious Hazard 3 = Moderate Hazard 4 = Slight Hazard 5 = Minimal Hazard</p>

The biggest difference between the new GHS and the NFPA/HMIS system is that the level of warnings is reversed. In the GHS system, the most severe warnings start at the number 1 and go to the least severe to number 5. That is totally opposite of the old NFPA/HMIS system. Warnings start at 0 and go to the most severe to number 4. Caution should be taken when looking at warning labels and reading a new SDS to determine the hazard levels and ways to eliminate those hazards.

Meeting Date: _____
 Supervisor: _____

Trainer: _____
 Location: _____

Attendees: (Please print clearly)



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GHS HAZARD COMMUNICATION QUIZ

1. Winger SDSs are found on the website www.sdsbinderworks.com. What is the username and password?
Username: _____ Password: _____
2. There are _____ sections on a Safety Data Sheet. _____
3. When reviewing a SDS, what section do I look at to know what PPE is required? _____
4. What section do I look at for first aid measures? _____
5. It is Winger policy that customer's SDS **MUST** be reviewed before any line breaks or the potential of chemical exposure.
True or False? _____
6. If I **DO NOT** understand the instructions listed on a SDS, who do I **ASK** for assistance?
My _____ or _____
7. Each container of hazardous chemicals **SHALL** be labeled, tagged, or otherwise marked, to show the identity of the hazardous chemicals and the appropriate hazard warnings.
True or False? _____
8. Portable containers do not have to be labeled as long as the product is in the employee's possession, used for immediate use and disposed of properly.
True or False? _____
9. Supervisors are **NOT** responsible for seeing that all portable containers used in their work area are labeled with the proper identity and hazard warning. True or False? _____
10. There are a total of _____ pictograms required for labels by OSHA. _____
11. Looking at the comparison of HMIS and GHS Hazard Ratings, the HMIS Severe Hazard is number _____. The GHS Severe Hazard number is _____



Printed Name: _____ Trained by: _____

Signature: _____ Trained by Signature: _____

Date: _____ Location: _____