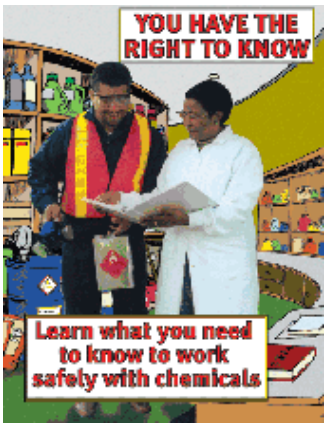
HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

PURPOSE / SCOPE



The purpose of the Winger Companies, herein referred to as Winger, Hazard Communication Program, also referred to as the OSHA "Worker' Right to Know Act", of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulation 1910.1200, which requires that employees be informed and understand the hazards from the chemicals that they may encounter at the work place, and the appropriate protective measures that are to be taken.

The objective of the Hazard Communication program is:

- To safeguard our employees' health by providing a management guide for safe compliance.
- To provide our employees, subcontractors, facilities and licensed vendors with necessary information concerning health and physical hazards of the chemical materials in use at the work place.
- It is a condition of employment for employees of Winger to acknowledge, in writing, that they have received a briefing on this program and that they agree to follow all directions, written, verbal, and visual pertaining to this program during their orientation process. This written Hazard Communication program is available to all employees and is readily available to Emergency Personnel.

PROGRAM ELEMENTS

The major elements of the Winger Hazard Communications Program include the following:

- Provide a readily available list and SDS of all known chemical products used at Company work places or stored on Company property.
- The method Winger will use to inform employees of the hazards of non-routine tasks.
- The method where Winger will provide access to Safety Data Sheets for each hazardous chemical that other employer's employees may be exposed to on multi-employer work sites.
- Proper labeling of all containers of the chemicals used.
- Proper selection and use of required Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Emergency response criteria.
- Administrative responsibilities.
- Training of employees in the safe handling and use of chemicals. Gas hazard awareness training must be provided before initial assignment and annually thereafter.

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD REVISIONS - 2012

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recently revised its existing Hazard Communication Standard to conform to the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals.

The purpose of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard is to ensure that workers are informed about the chemical hazards that they may be exposed to in the workplace. The agency believes that the revisions will reduce the incidence of chemical-related occupational injuries and illnesses.

KEY DATES THAT AFFECT MECHANICAL CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE INDUSTRY EMPLOYERS:

- May 25, 2012 - The final rule, which was published in the federal register on March 26, 2012, takes effect.
- December 1, 2013 – Workers must be trained on the new label elements and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) format.
- June 1, 2016 – Workplace labeling and written hazard communication programs must be updated. Additional worker training for newly identified physical and/or health hazards must be provided.

MAJOR CHANGES TO THE STANDARD

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are now referred to as Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Safety Data Sheets: Will now have a specified 16-section format:

- Required Sections and Required Order of Appearance
  - Section 1. Identification
  - Section 2. Hazard (s) Identification
  - 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
  - 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
  - Section 16. Other Information
- Hazard Classification – There are now specific criteria for classification of health hazards, physical hazards, and mixtures.
- Labels - Manufacturer and importer labels are required to include a harmonized signal word, pictogram, hazard statement for each hazard class and category, and precautionary statements.

NEW LABEL REQUIREMENTS

- Signal Words, Pictograms, Hazard Statements and Precautionary Statements
  - Signal Words – A signal word is one word used to indicate the severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard. The required signal words are “Danger” or “Warning.” “Danger” is used for the more severe hazards. “Warning” is used for less severe hazards.
- 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 and Hazards

Health Hazard 	**Flame** 	**Exclamation Mark** 

• Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity	• Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Emits Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides	• Irritant (skin and eye) • Skin Sensitizer • Acute Toxicity (harmful) • Narcotic Effects • Respiratory Tract Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non Mandatory)
Gas Cylinder 	**Corrosion** 	**Exploding Bomb** 
• Gases under Pressure	• Skin Corrosion/ burns • Eye Damage • Corrosive to Metals	• Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
Flame over Circle 	**Environment (Non Mandatory)** 	**Skull and Crossbones** 
• Oxidizers	• Aquatic Toxicity	• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

- Hazard Statements - A hazard statement is a statement assigned to a specific hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard. An example of a hazard statement for acetylene follows.
  - **Hazard Statement for Acetylene:** Extremely flammable gas. Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard. Acetylene is a highly flammable gas that is unstable under certain conditions and can decompose explosively.
- Precautionary Statements - A precautionary statement is a phrase that describes the recommended measures to be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a chemical, or improper storage or handling of a hazardous chemical. An example of a precautionary statement for oxygen follows.
  Precautionary Statement for Oxygen: Keep away from combustible materials. Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease.
- Winger trained all affected workers on the new label elements and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) format by December 1, 2013 and thereafter by new employee orientation.
- Winger foreman will ensure that all containers, including secondary containers that contain chemical substances are properly labeled with a Globally Harmonized System compliant label by June 1, 2016 and thereafter.

CHEMICAL LISTS – SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

This hazard communication program relies on Safety Data Sheets (SDS), from suppliers for purposes of hazard determination. Employees will be trained in the use of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to include their location and availability, in order to avoid and/or lessen potential hazards. Each employee is expected to read and follow all information listed on the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) before working for each of the products and chemicals that they

may use or come into contact with. If they DO NOT understand the instructions listed on the Safety Data Sheets (SDS), they should ask their supervisor or safety personnel.

Safety Data Sheets must be readily available in an emergency. The list of all chemicals used or stored at Winger work places will be maintained and updated in a timely fashion from quarterly updates and annual chemical inventories to show the chemicals actually in use and in storage.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are stored on the MCAI website for our employee's access. Their website address is: http://sdsbinderworks.com; username: Winger office; password: Winger. Master lists may be reviewed on this website. Information will be maintained in Winger Safety Director's office at 918 Hayne Street, Ottumwa, Iowa and are available to the employees upon request.

For Winger employees who must travel between workplaces during a work shift, Winger foreman and employees can utilize their smart phones to access the Winger SDS on sdsbinderworks.com.

CONTRACTS / MULTI-EMPLOYER WORKSITES

All contracts signed by Winger shall be reviewed by the Safety Director or Project Manager to determine what contractual requirements, if any, exist with regard to Hazard Communications. These requirements shall be communicated to the appropriate person in the organization and necessary action taken. Methods will be discussed at the project pre-job meeting and a plan put into place informing employees of any hazardous chemical they could be exposed to. Specific site orientations inform Winger employees as to the location and access procedure for their facility.

Winger subcontractors are required to adhere to the provisions of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Information on hazardous chemicals known to be present will be exchanged with other employers. Employers will be responsible for providing necessary information to their employees.

HAZARDOUS NON-ROUTINE TASKS

Prior to starting work on a hazardous, non-routine task, each employee will be given information about hazards involved. This information will include:

- Specific chemical hazards.
- Protective safety measures the employee can take.

LABELS AND OTHER FORMS OF WARNING

Each container of hazardous chemicals regardless of size, shall be labeled, tagged, or otherwise marked to show the identity of the hazardous chemicals and the appropriate hazard warnings. Employees shall be trained on how to read and interpret warning labels.

- Supervisors will be responsible for seeing that all containers delivered at company work places are properly labeled.
- Winger shall ensure that workplace labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift. If employees speak other languages Winger will add the information in their language to the material presented, but the information will be presented in English as well.

- SDS for new products purchased shall be submitted to the Safety Director for SDS inventory updates.
- All incoming labels shall be checked for identity, hazard warning, and name and address of manufacturer or supplier.
- Each supervisor shall be responsible for seeing that all portable containers used in their work area are labeled with identity and hazard warning.
- Report any damaged, unreadable, or missing labels to your supervisor immediately. Winger shall not remove or deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information.
- NOTE: Exceptions to this rule are made only for very small containers filled by the person using the material, which must then be used/emptied by that person during the same shift. Such containers need not be labeled, but, they must NOT be left unattended in the work area.
- If employees are to work on pipes that are not labeled, the foreman will be responsible for determining the contents of pipes and will review the information with the employees before working on that system.
- Workplace hazards need to be marked to alert employees to the dangers that exist in a facility or area. Depending on the specific workplace situation, different regulations could apply. To provide uniformity among organizations and industry, ANSI has designed color schemes and sizes for marking hazards:

COLOR	MEANING	APPLICATION
RED	Danger	Safety cans, signs.
	Stop	Emergency stop bar or button on machinery. Identification of fire equipment.
FLUORESCENT ORANGE, ORANGE-RED	Biosafety	Labels and containers for blood and infectious waste. (Warning labels must be fluorescent orange or orange-red with the biosafety symbol in a contrasting color.)
YELLOW	Caution	Tripping, falling and striking hazards. "Flammable, Keep Fire Away" labels on cabinets. Safety cans, containers for explosives, corrosives or unstable materials.
ORANGE	Warning	Parts of machinery or energized equipment that may cut, crush or otherwise injure. Inside of transmission guards for pulleys, gears, etc.
GREEN	Safety	Location of first aid equipment. Location of safety equipment; respirators, safety showers, etc.
BLUE	Information	Signs, bulletin boards. Specific railroad warnings against starting, using or moving equipment being repaired.
BLACK, WHITE, YELLOW OR COMBINATION OF BLACK WITH WHITE OR YELLOW	Boundaries	Traffic or housekeeping markings. Stairways, directions and borders.
MAGENTA OR PURPLE ON YELLOW	Radiation Caution	X-ray, alpha, beta, gamma, neutron and proton radiation.

NEW LABEL REQUIREMENTS

- Winger will ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace is labeled, tagged, or marked in accordance with CFR §1910.1200(f)(6) product identifiers and words, pictures, symbols or combination thereof.
- Portable containers into which hazardous chemicals are transferred from labeled containers for immediate 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.
- Labels or other forms of warning will be legible and in English, and prominently displayed on the container.
- Safety data sheets will be available at the work site for each hazardous chemical employees' use.

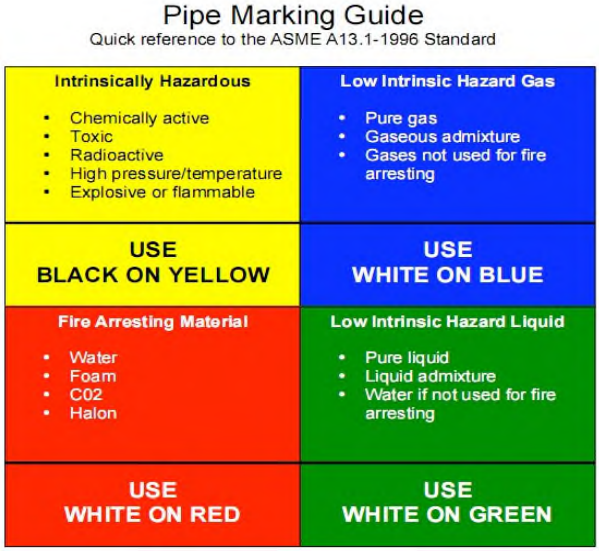
Comparison of NFPA 704 and HazCom 2012 Labels

	 NFPA 704	 HazCom 2012
Purpose	Provides basic information for emergency personnel responding to a fire or spill and those planning for emergency response.	Informs workers about the hazards of chemicals in workplace under normal conditions of use and foreseeable emergencies.
Number System: NFPA Rating and OSHA's Classification System	0-4 0-least hazardous 4-most hazardous	1-4 1-most severe hazard 4-least severe hazard • The Hazard category numbers are NOT required to be on labels but are required on SDSs in Section 2. • Numbers are used to CLASSIFY hazards to determine what label information is required.
Information Provided on Label	• Health-Blue • Flammability-Red • Instability-Yellow • Special Hazards*-White * OX Oxidizers W Water Reactives SA Simple Asphyxiants	• Product Identifier • Signal Word • Hazard Statement(s) • Pictogram(s) • Precautionary statement(s); and • Name address and phone number of responsible party.
Health Hazards on Label	Acute (short term) health hazards ONLY. Acute hazards are more typical for emergency response applications. Chronic health effects are not covered by NFPA 704.	Acute (short term) and chronic (long term) health hazards. Both acute and chronic health effects are relevant for employees working with chemicals day after day. Health hazards include acute hazards such as eye irritants, simple asphyxiants and skin corrosives as well as chronic hazards such as carcinogens.
Flammability/ Physical Hazards on Label	NFPA divides flammability and instability hazards into two separate numbers on the label. Flammability in red section Instability in yellow section	A broad range of physical hazard classes are listed on the label including explosives, flammables, oxidizers, reactives, pyrophorics,combustible dusts and corrosives.
Where to get information to place on label	Rating system found in NFPA Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials **OR** NFPA 704 Standard System for Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response 2012 Edition. Tables 5.2, 6.2, 7.2 and Chapter 8 of NFPA 704	OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (2012). 1) Classify using Appendix A (Health Hazards) and Appendix B (Physical Hazards) 2) Label using Appendix C
Other	The hazard category numbers found in section 2 of the HC2012 compliant SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond.	Supplemental information may also appear on the label such as any hazards not otherwise classified, and directions for use.
website	www.nfpa.org/704	www.osha.gov **OR** www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html

MARKING PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Several regulations refer to markings depending on the situation. The following are common situations where tapes and labels are needed. State and local codes may require more specific markings.

- Compressed Gas Cylinders (29 CFR 1910.253). The contents of the cylinder—either the chemical or trade name—must be labeled, stenciled or stamped on the shoulder of the cylinder.
- Confined Spaces (29 CFR 1910.146). A workplace containing confined spaces must be identified by danger signs or other effective means of identifying the existing confined spaces, their locations and the dangers they pose.
- Exits (29 CFR 1910.37). Signs must identify exit locations. "EXIT" with an arrow showing the direction of the nearest exit must be placed in locations where an exit is not immediately observable. Doors and passageways that are not exits must also be marked.
- Eyewash/Shower Stations (ANSI Z358.2-2004). The locations of eyewashes and showers must be identified.
- Hazardous Chemicals (29 CFR 1910.1200). Appropriate labels and warnings on chemical containers in the workplace are required.
- Hazardous Waste (40 CFR Part 262). Facilities accumulating hazardous waste on site must label containers as "Hazardous Waste" and include the accumulation start date. Containers that are transported must be labeled in accordance with the Department of Transportation.
- High Voltage (29 CFR 1910.305). Outside covers for pull and junction boxes must be permanently marked "High Voltage."
- Ladders (29 CFR 1910.25). Defective ladders that have been taken out of service need to be marked, "Dangerous—Do Not Use."
- Lockout/Tagout (29 CFR 1910.147). Lockout and tagout devices need to be standardized within a facility in terms of size, color, shape, print and format. Tagout devices also need to warn against hazardous conditions if equipment is energized. Appropriate legends on the tagout devices include: Do Not Start, Do Not Open, Do Not Operate, Do Not Close, and Do Not Energize. Winger designated LOTO color is red.
- Machine Guarding—Radial Saws (29 CFR 1910.213). The direction of rotation must be marked on the hood. Additionally, a permanent label, at least 1 1/2 inches by 3/4 inch is placed at the rear of the guard that reads "Danger: Do not rip or plough from this end."
- Permanent Aisles and Passageways (29 CFR 1910.176). Sufficient clearances need to be allowed for mechanical equipment handling, loading docks and doorways. To keep areas clear, such passageways must be clearly marked. Striped or solid floor tapes are commonly used to mark off such areas. The color of tape used depends on degree of hazard.
- Pipe Markings (A13.1-1981). ANSI requires that pipes be marked with a legend indicating the name of the contents and arrows showing the direction of flow of the material. A color is used in combination with the legend to identify the characteristic hazards of the contents. The label needs to be applied close to valves, flanges, branches, changes in direction, and wherever pipes pass through walls. Following is the classification of materials and designated colors.
    - Inherently Hazardous Materials
      Flammable or explosive
      Chemically active or toxic



Extreme temperatures

- Radioactive (Yellow and purple are acceptable if already installed or until existing supplies are depleted.) Color field: yellow. Lettering: black.
- Material of Inherently Low Hazard (Materials that are not hazardous by nature and are at or near ambient temperature and pressure.)
  Liquid or liquid mixtures. Color field: green. Lettering: white.
  Gas or gaseous mixtures. Color field: blue. Lettering: white.
  Fire-Quenching Materials Color field: red. Lettering: white.
- Water
- Foam
- CO2
- Halon

- Portable Fire Extinguishers (29 CFR 1910.157). Fire extinguishers need to be mounted and identified so they are readily accessible to employees. No specific markings are required. Local fire codes may be more detailed. These are generally red background with white letters.
- Radiation Hazards. (29 CFR 1910.96.) Radiation areas and containers of radioactive material are posted or labeled with signs bearing the radiation caution symbol. These sign or labels require specific wording depending on the situation.
- Respirator Storage (29 CFR 1910.134). Storage compartments for respirators at workstations and for emergency use must be clearly identified.
- Storage Rooms for Flammable and Combustible Materials (29 CFR 1910.106). An aisle at least three feet wide must be marked in every inside storage room.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Required PPE is stated on the product's Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and is available from the supervisor or customer. Any employee found in violation of PPE requirements will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including discharge. Each employee shall use a portable gas detector as required in all high gas hazard areas.

EMERGENCY RESPONSES

Any incident of over exposure to or spill of a hazardous chemical/substance must be reported to the supervisor immediately. The foreman or the immediate supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that proper emergency response actions are taken in leak/spill situations.

NFPA 704 CHEMICAL HAZARD LABELS

The NFPA 704 Diamond placard is used by emergency personnel to safely identify, from a distance, the risks posed by nearby hazardous materials. This is necessary to help determine what, if any, specialty equipment should be used, procedures followed, or precautions taken during the first moments of an emergency response.

The placard is separated into 4 color-coded, diamond-shaped sections.

- Blue indicates the level of health hazard.
- Red indicates the level of flammability.
- Yellow indicates the level of chemical reactivity.
- White contains special codes for unique hazards.

Each of the sections for health, flammability and reactivity is rated on a scale from 0 (no hazard; normal substance) to 4 (severe risk).

BLUE (HEALTH)

4—Deadly
3—Extreme Danger
2—Hazardous
1—Slightly Hazardous
0—No Health Hazard

RED (FLAMMABILITY)

4—Will rapidly or completely vaporize at normal atmospheric pressure and temperature. Has a flash point below 73°F.
3—Liquids and solids that can be ignited under almost all ambient temperature conditions. Has a flash point below 100°F but above 73°F.
2—MUST be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperature before ignition can occur. Has a flash point between 100°F and 200°F.
1—MUST be pre-heated before ignition can occur. Has a flash point over 200°F.
0—Will not burn.

YELLOW (REACTIVITY or INSTABILITY)

4—Readily capable of detonation at normal temperatures and pressures.
3—Capable of detonation if heated or shocked.
2—Violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.
1—Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.
0—Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions.

WHITE (SPECIAL)

W—Reacts with water in an unusual or dangerous manner.
OXY—Material is an oxidizer, which can greatly increase the rate of combustion.
COR—Corrosive material which can be either a strong acid or base .
ACID—Material is an acid with a pH lower than 7.
ALK—Material is an alkaline / base with a pH greater than 7.
BIO—Bio-hazard.
 - Radioactive.
CRYO—Cryogenic.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Administrative responsibilities for this program are hereby delegated to the Safety Director. The Safety Director will be responsible for the execution and continual audit of this program on a day-to-day basis and is hereby given the necessary authority to perform his/her responsibilities.

TRAINING

Employees shall be trained according to a written hazard communication-training plan, which is part of Winger overall hazard communication program. Training shall extend to non-routine tasks, as necessary, and foreseeable hazards.

Orientation training shall be provided to all newly hired employees who will be routinely exposed to hazardous materials provided by Winger. When an employee may be exposed to a different set of hazardous chemicals, additional training will be provided.

The training provided shall include the following items according to individual requirements:

- Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the employer, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.).
- The physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area.
- The gas monitor must be calibrated per manufacturer's recommendations and contain a current calibration sticker on the monitor providing the date of calibration.
- The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards.
- The details of the company Hazard Communication Program.
- Availability and interpretation of Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- Labeling and placarding procedure.
- Protective procedures.
- Protective equipment.
- Procedures for non-routine tasks.
- While attending the training class each employee will sign an attendance form stating that they received training in accordance with the Winger Hazard Communication Program. Quizzes will be completed and will be kept in their employee safety training file.
- Bump tests are required to be completed at the beginning of each day the monitor is in use, per the requesting client and manufacturer's guidelines, to ensure the monitor is functioning correctly.
- Employees will be aware of the client's contingency plan provisions including evacuation routes and alarms. Employees should participate in emergency evacuation drills and practice rescue procedures.

SUMMARY OF WINGER HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM EMPLOYEE TRAINING

What is the purpose of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard?
To evaluate chemical hazards by the chemical manufacturer, and inform employers and employees of these hazards.

What is the objective of the Program?
To protect the health of our employees and provide a safe working environment by informing our employees of the physical and health hazards of materials used on our jobsites.

Where is the Written Hazard Communication Program kept?
The Written Hazard Communication Program is kept on the jobsite at all times for your review. Contact your supervisor for this information.

What are the kinds of hazards I can be exposed to at my job?
There are two kinds of hazards you should be aware of – physical and health hazards. **PHYSICAL HAZARDS –** are substances which burn easily, explode, or react in some dangerous way. **HEALTH HAZARDS –** are substances which may be irritating, corrosive, sensitizing, or toxic to your skin, eyes, mucous membranes, lungs, or other body organs. These substances have been shown to cause cancer in humans or laboratory animals, or are generally dangerous to your health. The severity of the health hazard depends on the toxicity and length of exposure to the chemicals.

How do chemicals enter the body?
-Inhalation
-Absorption
-Ingestion
-Injections

How do I know if a chemical is hazardous?
Once a chemical manufacturer determines a chemical is hazardous, they must label the container alerting you to the hazards and the safe procedures to be taken when you work with these chemicals. You are responsible for reading the labels or any materials you use on the jobsite.

What do I look for on a label?
-the contents of the container
-the manufacturer (name, address, and emergency phone number)
-physical and health hazards
-recommended personal protective equipment needed to work with the chemical

How can I detect if hazardous chemicals are present?
Detection of the presence of hazardous chemicals may be based on odor or appearance. Sometimes this is not possible. Be aware that possible symptoms of overexposure can be nausea, vomiting, skin sensitivity, dizziness, etc. You must refer to the SDS for information about symptoms of overexposure.

What can I do to protect myself against hazardous chemicals?
Your supervisor will inform you if any special equipment such as respirators, goggles, gloves, protective clothing, etc., is required to handle any chemicals. You should read the labels, ask if you are uncertain, and practice safe work habits in any situation.

What is a Safety Data Sheet (SDS)?
The SDS is a form that provides more detailed information about a chemical than the label. Refer to the sample.

Where are the SDSs kept and who obtains them?
Your supervisor will obtain the SDSs for any hazardous chemicals and will keep them on the jobsite in the jobsite trailer/office for your review.

What information is found on a SDS?
The SDS will tell you the product name and the hazardous ingredients of the mixture. It will tell you the physical data, the fire and explosion hazards, the health hazards, the reactivity to other substances, what personal protective equipment is required, how to handle or store the material, what to do if a chemical spills or leaks, and any special information for working with a hazardous substance.

What should I do in case of an emergency involving a hazardous chemical?
Report to your supervisor. He will refer to the SDS and take appropriate first aid measures if required. If more extensive medical treatment is required, an SDS should be furnished to the physician.

WINGER TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

I, _____, have received training on the Hazard Communication Standard from _____ and understand the chemical hazards of the job. I have been informed where the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and the written Hazard Communication Program are kept on this jobsite. (Signed training documentation shall be submitted to the Safety Director to be recorded and filed).

_____ _____

(Employee Signature) (Date)

_____ _____

(Supervisor Signature) (Date)

SOURCE CREDITS

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, www.osha.gov
Mechanical Contractors Association of America, www.mcaa.org
WD-40 Company Material Safety Data Sheet
National Safety Council
ERCO Worldwide, Superior Plus LP
Sigma-Aldrich, www.sigma-alrich.com
Lab Safety Supply (LSS), Safety & Industrial Supplies
Cargill Corn Milling North America
University of Iowa, Hazard Communication Program
Oakland Community College
Middle Georgia College, www.mgc.edu

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Reviewed July 8, 2003
Revised February 17, 2006
Revised March 18, 2008
Reviewed February 27, 2009
Revised September 27, 2011
Revised May 23, 2012
Revised April 2, 2013
Revised June 6, 2015
Revised October 19, 2016
Revised May 11, 2017
Revised September 13, 2017
Revised September 27, 2018
Revised February 3, 2020