# Hazard Communication General Industry-29CFR 1910 Construction-29CFR 1926.59

www.osha.gov/SLTC/hazardcommunications/standards.html

## Checklist for Compliance

- Obtain a copy of the Rule
- Read; Assign Responsibility\_\_\_\_\_
- Inventory of Chemicals
- Check Labels; Obtain MSDS\_\_\_\_\_
- Written Program
- Conduct Training; MSDS available\_
- Maintain and Evaluate

### MSDS Available

- OSHA Inspection-Electronic Availability=
- Computer, Fax (Telephone)

- Binder in Vehicle
  - Why?- Immediate Availability for Medical
    - Treatment

### SIMPLE HAZ COM PROGRAM

- HTTP://www.lni.wa.gov
  - 1. GO TO State of Washington web page
  - 2. Type in Hazard Communication in search
  - 3. Click on-Sample Chemical Hazard

    Communication Program Helpful Tool
  - 4. Fill in Sample program for modifying

## Isocyanates Materials

- To summarize what is required by OSHA and NASA for the use of ISO's:
- A written safety program addressing the specific short term and long term hazards when using and being exposed to ISO's
- Training of individuals of what the <u>chemical use hazards are</u>.
- Proper air and surface sampling relative to the specific chemical mixture being used.
- Sampling to be done annually or more frequently if there is a change in the process, chemical mixture or any other portion of the use procedure.
- Proper selection of PPE to prevent skin contact.
- Proper selection of respiratory protection to prevent inhalation.

### **Exposure Documentation**

- Under the Federal OSHA and NASA work standards the use of Isocyanates is permissible if the products are used safely with out employee exposures.
- User exposures can occur by inhalation and skin contact.
- Contact with isocyanates can cause sensitivity reactions which can lead to permanent disability or even death.
- A Federal OSHA document —<u>Isocyanates-Hazards and Solutions</u>— lists various fact sheets available on the OSHA web site relative to ISO's.

Short or long-term exposure to PMDI can affect the skin, eyes, and respiratory system. Chronic dermal exposure can lead to skin irritation and/or skin sensitization, and may cause respiratory sensitization

#### Respiratory Protection

 The use of air purifying (cartridge) respirators is now approved in certain situations as part of a comprehensive respiratory protection program(3)(Air line respirator is the only acceptable respirator until hazard is known)

An organic vapor cartridge with a particulate filter may be used where the concentration of PMDI in air can be documented, and it is verified that the sorbent capacity will prevent breakthrough.

A cartridge change out schedule must be part of the respiratory protection program. When concentrations of Diisocyanate exceed the protection afforded by a cartridge respirator (e.g. emergency situations), an airsupplying respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus must be used.