

Chapter 1 : Forms - Virginia Department of Social Services

This appendix lists leasing -related templates, forms, sample documents, and other useful resources cited throughout the Leasing Desk Guide. To constrain the size and complexity of this.

Minor technical amendments and changes were made in and It was effective 60 days thereafter May 25, and had a four-year transition period. The revised Standard provides harmonized criteria for classifying chemicals and requires specific label elements on shipped containers and mandatory section standardized safety data sheets SDSs. Prior to this revision, information was conveyed on labels and material safety data sheets MSDSs in whatever formats the supplier chose. The purpose of the Hazard Communication Standard has remained the same since it was first enactedâ€”to ensure that the hazards of all hazardous chemicals imported, produced or used in U. This transfer of information is to be accomplished by means of a comprehensive hazard communication program that includes container labeling and other forms of warning, Safety Data Sheets SDS and employee training. Mandatory classification considerations are given in 29 CFR Chemicals exempt from the standard include: These are exempt because they are all regulated by separate government agencies. It requires employers to fully document the actions taken to comply with all of the provisions of the HCS and to list the responsible person s for each area of the program. A copy of the written program must be made available, upon request, to all employees and OSHA officials. Product Identifier - name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or SDS and a unique means to identify the chemical. Pictogram - symbol plus other graphic elements to convey specific hazard information. There are nine pictograms under GHS. Signal Word is used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard. Hazard Statement - describes the nature and degree of the hazard s. Precautionary Statement - phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure or improper storage or handling. Supplier Information - name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party. The signal word, hazard statement s , and pictogram s must be grouped together on the shipped container label and NOT separated on the container or outside packaging. With the revision to the Hazard Communication Standard, OSHA continued to give employers the flexibility to determine what types of workplace labels they use. Employers have the ability to choose to label workplace containers either with the same label information that the chemical manufacturer or importer used on the shipped containers or with alternate labels that meet the requirements of the standard. Each shipped container and workplace label must be prominently displayed in English, however other languages may also be included if appropriate for your workplace. All of the information on the SDS must be in English and be available to employees working with or near the hazardous chemical. SDSs are presented in a consistent user-friendly, section format. Sections 1 through 8 of the SDS contain general information about the chemical, identification, hazards, composition, safe handling practices, and emergency control measures. Sections 9 through 11 and 16 contain other technical and scientific information, such as physical and chemical properties, stability and reactivity information, toxicological information, exposure control information, and other information including the date of preparation or last revision. To be consistent with the required section format, the SDS must also contain Sections 12 through 15 - ecological information, disposal considerations, transport information and other regulatory information. A description of all 16 sections of the SDS, along with their contents, is given below: Identification includes product identifier; manufacturer, importer or other responsible party name, address, phone number; emergency phone number; recommended use; restrictions on use. Hazard Identification includes all hazards and the appropriate warnings regarding the chemical; required label elements. Fire-fighting measures list suitable extinguishing techniques, equipment; chemical hazards from fire. Accidental release measures list emergency procedures, protective equipment; proper methods of containment and cleanup. Handling and storage lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities. Stability and reactivity lists chemical stability and possible hazardous reactions. Toxicological information includes routes of exposure; related symptoms, acute and chronic effects; numerical measures of toxicity. Ecological information provides ecotoxicity, persistence and degradability, bioaccumulative potential,

mobility in soil and other adverse effects information. Disposal considerations provide description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging. Transport information provides guidance on classification information for shipping and transporting hazardous materials by road, air, rail or sea. Regulatory information provides product specific safety, health and environmental regulations. Other information includes the date of preparation or last revision. The training must include methods and observations used to detect the presence or release of the chemical, physical and health hazards, protective measures, labeling and explanation of the SDS. The chemical manufacturer may withhold the chemical identity, including the chemical name and other specific information, from the SDS. If a trade secret is claimed, it must be indicated on the SDS. Provisions for a written statement of need and confidentiality agreement will be based on the situation circumstances. Commonly Asked Questions Q. OSHA did anticipate that future updates of the Hazard Communication Standard may be necessary and determined that they would be done through various rulemaking options, including: Technical updates for minor terminology changes Notice and Comment rulemaking for more substantive or controversial updates such as additional criteria or changes in health or safety hazard classes or categories Direct Final Rules for text clarification Q: What portions of the Hazard Communication Standard must employers who only use chemicals and do not produce or import them focus on? Employers who do not produce or import chemicals need only focus on those parts of the Standard that deal with establishing a workplace program and communicating information to their workers.

Chapter 2 : National Interagency Fire Center

Organization Charts, Checklists, and Forms Revision Central City Government Organizational Chart Communications.

Chapter 3 : Alternate Assessments / Special Populations

For mixtures classified in accordance with A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, A.8, or A.9 of this Appendix, an aerosol form of a mixture shall be classified in the same hazard category as the tested, non-aerosolized form of the mixture, provided the added propellant does not affect the toxicity of the mixture when spraying.

Chapter 4 : Army Publishing Directorate

-,Bold"Appendix A - Base Bid and Alternates RFP - Addendum No. 1 Times New Roman,Bold" 2Appendix A - Unit Pricing RFP - Addendum No. 1 Access Control and Alarm Monitoring System (ACAMS).

Chapter 5 : Hazard Communication Standard - Grainger Safety Record

option 2, Monday through Friday, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Central Time, for assistance with this form. â€¢ This form may be submitted by mail to the following address: TMHP-CSHCN Services Program Authorization Department.