BIOLAB DISTRIBUTOR HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

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BEFORE USING ANY PRODUCT, READ ITS LABEL.

BIOLAB DISTRIBUTOR HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

After some recent changes and court actions, the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), as it applies to non-manufacturers, is now final and fully in effect. The HCS covers all employers who employ persons who are, or may be, exposed to hazardous chemicals in their workplace. The HCS requires employers to educate their employees about the health and physical risks of hazardous chemicals in their workplace by means of 1) container warning labels, 2) material safety data sheets (MSDS), 3) a written hazard communication program, and 4) employee training.

Compliance with this regulation is your responsibility. BioLab's Safety and Governmental Affairs Department has developed this BioLab Distributor Hazard Communication Program (hereafter referred to as "Program") in order to give our distributors the tools neccesary to fully acheive that compliance.

After becoming familiar with its contents, the Program is designed for you to have a meeting with your employees to read and discuss the information. Both the Written and the Training Programs can be presented in one session. We estimate that it will take several hours to become acquainted with the Program and the hazardous chemicals listed. Then several additional hours will be required with your employees in training sessions. Documentated updates to the training are required annually, or when any new hazardous chemical or new MSDS information enters the employees workplace.

As with most regulations, different types of businesses have different requirements under the regulations. Summarized below are the HCS requirements for three types of BioLab customers. Even though your type of business may require less than the full Hazard Communication Program contained here, BioLab strongly suggests that all BioLab Distributors introduce and use the full Program that we have provided. It will help you acheive compliance under the law, and further insure a safer workplace for your employees.

SELECTED SUMMARY OF HCS REQUIREMENTS

RETAIL STORES - A retail store which sells products containing hazardous chemicals must provide MSDS's to the "employer buyers" (other retail stores or service businesses) upon request. It must post a sign, or otherwise inform these buyers that the MSDS's are available. These requirements also apply to a retail store with laboratories and/or pool service technicians in their employ.

Even though employees in a retail store may normally only handle hazardous chemicals in sealed containers, which are never opened in the store, the employer is obliged to provide the following:

- Ensure that hazard warning labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not defaced or removed.
- Keep copies of all MSDS's received for incoming shipments.

* If a particular MSDS is not received and it is requested by an employee, the employer must obtain the MSDS.
* Make sure that the MSDS's are readily available to all employees during each work shift.
* Ensure training of employees in appropriate action in the event of a chemical spill or leak from a sealed container.

RETAIL STORES WITH LABORATORIES OR POOL SERVICE TECHNICIANS - These stores must also comply with the conditions for employer buyers. In addition, employees who use, handle, or are otherwise exposed to hazardous chemicals on a routine or emergency basis must be provided the following:

* Ensure warning labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not removed or defaced.
* Provide employees with information and training as required by OSHA's HCS. This includes instruction on safe work practices, how to detect unintended releases of hazardous chemicals, first aid and emergency measures.
* Obtain an MSDS for every hazardous chemical in the workplace.
* Make MSDS's available to all employees during each work shift.
* Compile a list of hazardous chemicals known to be in the workplace.
* Develop, implement, and maintain a written hazard communication program which sets forth the steps the employer will take to comply with OSHA's HCS.
* Make the written hazard communication program available to employees upon request.

WAREHOUSE DISTRIBUTORS - Warehouse distributors must provide MSDS's to all employer buyers to whom they distribute hazardous chemicals, including other distributors. This is a must, not an "upon request" requirement.

Warehouse distributors whose employees use, handle, or otherwise are exposed to hazardous chemicals on a routine and/or emergency basis, must comply with the requirements of the HCS outlined above for retail stores with laboratories or pool service technicians.

The warehouse distributor need not supply an MSDS to retail stores only on one condition. The retail store must inform the distributor that it does not sell hazardous chemicals to commercial customers and does not open sealed containers of hazardous chemicals for use in its own workplace.

BIOLAB DISTRIBUTOR

WRITTEN HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

I. INTRODUCTION

We all use chemicals of one kind or another at work and at home. Some of the chemicals we use can cause problems if they are used improperly or carelessly. Some chemical hazards are well known. For instance, most people realize that acids can burn the skin and eyes and gasoline is very flammable. But, many chemical hazards are not common knowledge. This **WRITTEN HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM** has been adopted as part of our continuing efforts to provide employees with safe working conditions. This program will inform employees of the identity and safe handling procedures for the hazardous chemicals in their workplace.

II. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATOR

The person responsible for this program is _____ _____. All questions or inquiries regarding chemicals should be directed to this person, or, if unavailable, please contact _____.

III. LIST OF POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in its Hazard Communication Standard [29 CFR 1910.1200(c)] defines a "hazardous chemical" as any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard. A chemical is a health hazard if there is statistically significant evidence, based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles, that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. A chemical is a physical hazard if there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, compressed gas, explosive, flammable, pyrophoric, unstable or water reactive, or it is an oxidizer or an organic peroxide.

A list of hazardous chemicals to which you might be exposed is included in Appendix I. This list will be updated as necessary.

IV. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

For each chemical that is hazardous we will keep on file a material safety data sheet (MSDS). This MSDS sheet will provide specific information about the chemical, including the following:

* Chemical and common name of the chemical
* Chemical and common name of all hazardous ingredients in the substance
* Physical and chemical characteristics of the substance
* Physical and health hazards of the substance

* Routes of entry into the body
* Permissible exposures levels
* Precautions for safe use and handling
* Emergency first aid measures
* Name/address of chemical manufacturer/supplier

An example of an MSDS is included in Appendix II of this program. MSDS's are prepared by the chemical manufacturers or suppliers. The program administrator is responsible for obtaining and maintaining the MSDS file.

All MSDS's will be kept in a notebook in _____. The MSDS's are available to all employees.

V. LABELING

The program administrator is responsible for ensuring that all containers of hazardous chemicals are properly labeled while containing the hazardous chemical. Proper labeling requires the following information:

a) Identity of the hazardous chemical
b) Name/address of the manufacturer/supplier
c) Appropriate hazard warnings

The labels must remain on the containers and be legible at all times. Employees should promptly notify the program administrator of missing or defaced labels.

If an employee must transfer a hazardous chemical from a labeled container to an unlabeled container, that new container must be properly labeled immediately. Employees must not use chemicals they find in unlabeled containers, but promptly report this to the program administrator.

VI. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

All employees who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal operating conditions, or while performing non-routine tasks, or under foreseeable emergencies will receive training on how to use or handle safely all hazardous chemicals present in their work areas.

All new and transferred employees will receive training prior to their performing assigned duties in work areas where hazardous chemicals are used or present. All employees will receive appropriate training whenever a new chemical hazard is introduced into their work area.

The program administrator will keep a log of all training sessions. The log will indicate the date, the subjects covered, and the name and signatures of all employees in attendance.

_____ will be responsible for conducting training sessions. Specific information will be provided on the following:

EMPLOYEE HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING

* Basic requirements of OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
* Location and availability of this **WRITTEN HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM**
* Operations in their work areas where hazardous chemicals are present
* List of hazardous chemicals in Appendix I of this program
* Location and availability of MSDS notebook
* Instructions on how employees can observe or detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in their work area
* Information on the physical and health hazards of the chemicals in their work area
* Measures they can take to protect themselves from these hazards including appropriate work practices, emergency procedures and personal protective equipment
* How to perform non-routine tasks involving hazardous chemicals (i.e. cleaning up spills) in a safe manner
* Example of information that a MSDS may contain. (Appendix III)

VII. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

Any outside contractors performing repairs, additions, maintenance etc. must be made aware of the hazards present in their work area, and of the precautionary measures and personal protective equipment required to complete their assignment safely. If the outside contractor introduces a new chemical hazard into the work place, employees will be notified.

VIII. EMERGENCIES

Emergencies may occur as a result of a fire, accident or natural catastrophe etc. In order to respond quickly and efficiently to these events we have established an Emergency Response and Evacuation Plan as outlined below.

In the event of an emergency situation any employee should immediately notify;

_____, or,

_____.

This individual will assess the situation and determine the appropriate action.

Employees might be asked to aid in the emergency, call for outside assistance, or evacuate the building. Listed below are the names and telephone numbers that might be used in case of an emergency.

	NAME	PHONE NUMBERS
OWNER		
FIRE		
POLICE		
DOCTOR		
HOSPITAL		
AMBULANCE		
OTHER		

If the event is an emergency situation where it is determined that an evacuation of the building is necessary. Then all employees, except those specifically directed to stay at the scene, will report to this area _____ _____ to ensure that everyone has been safely evacuated. Further instructions may be given at this time.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

BIO-LAB PRODUCTS

Chemical Name	MSDS #	OSHA * Hazard Class	EPA * Hazard Category
Sodium Dichloro-s-triazinetrione-Dihydrate	704	H2,H3,P6,P9	1,3,5
Sodium Dichloro-s-triazinetrione	705	H2,H3,P6,P9	"
Sodium Dichloro-s-triazinetrione	665	H2,H3,P6,P9	"
Sodium Dichloro-s-triazinetrione	671	H2,H3,P1,P6,P9	"
Trichloro-s-triazinetrione	666	H2,H3,P1,P6,P9	"
Trichloro-s-triazinetrione	655	H2,H3,P6,P9	"
Trichloro-s-triazinetrione	667	H2,H3,P6,P9	"
Trichloro-s-triazinetrione	706	H2,H3,P6,P9	"
Tricholor-s-triazinetrione	719	H2,H3,P6,P9	"
1-Bromo-3-Chloro-5,5-dimethylhydantoin	727	H2,H3,P9	1,5
Calcium Hypochlorite	709	H2,H3	1
Lithium Hypochorite	713	H2,H3	"
Potassium Peroxysulfate	717	H4,H5,P5	1,5
Quaternary Ammonium Salts	654	H2	1
Algaecide Mixtures (10%)	652	H4,H5	"
Algaecide Mixtures (40%)	651	H2	"
Algaecide Mix, Polyethylene-ethylene dichloride	721	H4,H5	"
Simazine; 2-chloro-4,6 bis	446	H5	1
Algaecide Mix, Alkyl---ammonium chloride	659	H4,H5	1
Triazine-2,4,6 - trione	662	H0,H4,H5	"
Sodium Bisulfate	707	H2	"
Sodium Carbonate	701	"	"
Sodium Bicarbonate	700	H0,H4,H5	"
Mixture- Calcium Chloride, Potassium Chloride	702	H5	"
Phosphoric Acid	669	H4,H5	"
Mixture- Hydrochloric/Phosphoric acids & esters	726	H4,H5	1
Mixture- Sulfonate & Ethoxyethanol	731	H4,H5	1
Mixture- Amine & Ethanol	673	"	"
Sodium Sulfite	672	H3,H4,H5	1
Mixture- EDTA & glycol ether	730	H5	"
Mixture- benzylammonium chloride & isopropanol	664	H2	"
Mixture	703	H5	"
Polyalumminum Chloride Solution	728	H0	NOT HAZ
Mixure	670	H0	NOT HAZ
Mixture- Phosphoric/hydrochloric acid & ethanol	716	H4,H5	1
Mixture- Sod Hydroxide/sulfonic acid/phos.ester	681	"	"
Mixture- Benzyl Ammonium Chloride	652	H4,H5	1
Mixture- Benzyl Ammonium Chloride/Ammonium Brom	654	H2	"
Mixture- Cal.Chloride/Prop glycol/Isopropanol	725	H4,H5,P9	1,5
Mixture- Suntan Lotion	441	H0	NOT HAZ
" "	442	H0	NOT HAZ
" "	443	H0	NOT HAZ
" "	444	H0	NOT HAZ
" "	445	H0	NOT HAZ
Mixture- Kerosene/Silica/Silicone/Fatty acid	724	H4,H5,P1	1,3
Mixture- Acids/glycols/polyethoxylates	714	H4,H5	1
Phosphonic Acid	669	"	"
Mixture- Antifoam	708	H0	NOT HAZ
[illegible]	674	H5	1

* HAZARD CLASS KEY

OSHA DEFINITIONS

HEALTH HAZARDS		PHYSICAL HAZARDS	
H0	NOT HAZARDOUS	P1	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID
H1	CARCINOGEN	P2	COMPRESSED GAS
H2	CORROSIVE	P3	EXPLOSIVE
H3	HIGHLY TOXIC	P4	FLAMMABLE
H4	SKIN IRRITANT	P5	ORGANIC PEROXIDE
H5	EYE IRRITANT	P6	OXIDIZER
H6	SENSITIZER	P7	PYROPHORIC
H7	TOXIC	P8	UNSTABLE (REACTIVE)
H8	TARGET ORGAN	P9	WATER REACTIVE

EPA HAZARD CATEGORIES

FOR REPORTING UNDER SARA TITLE III
SECTION 311-312, COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW

Category

1 IMMEDIATE (ACUTE) HEALTH HAZARD - Including highly toxic, toxic, irritant, sensitizer, corrosive, and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect usually occurs rapidly as a result of short term exposure and is of short duration.

2 DELAYED (CHRONIC) HEALTH HAZARD - Including carcinogens and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect generally occurs as a result of long term exposure and is of short duration.

3 FIRE HAZARD - Including chemicals designated flammable, combustible liquid, pyrophoric, and oxidizers.

4 SUDDEN RELEASE OF PRESSURE - Including explosives, and compressed gases.

5 REACTIVE - Including chemicals designated unstable reactive, organic peroxide, and water reactive.

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APPENDIX II

Product Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME:Burn Out/Break Out/Pro Shock/ Break Point/CLC/
Calcium Hypochlorite/709/710/711
FORMULA:$Ca(OCl)_2$
CHEMICAL NAME:Calcium Hypochlorite CHEMICAL FAMILY: Hypochlorite

Listed on TSCA Inventory? Yes (X); No ( ); N/A* ( ) CAS No.7778-54-3

*Not applicable for any chemical mixtures or for substances regulated totally by FIFRA or FDA.

2. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	%	TLV (Units)
Calcium Hypochlorite	70.0	LD_{50}850mg/Kg oral

3. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID ACUTE HEALTH HAZARDS

Corrosive to all tissues on contact. If in eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes. Call a physicia immediately. If on skin, brush off excess and flush with water for 15 minutes. If irritation persist contact a physician. If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air. Contact a physician if symptoms develo If ingested, rinse mouth with water but DO NOT induce vomiting. Drink water and contact a physicia immediately. Probable mucosal damage may contrindicate the use of gastric lavage.

CARCINOGENICITY: Yes ( ) Source:
No (X)

4. DESCRIPTION AND PHYSICAL DATA

PHYSICAL FORM: Solid (X); Liquid ( ); Gas ( ) SOLUBILITY IN WATER:

APPEARANCE (color and odor): White crystals, Strong Chlorine odor insoluble ( ); moderate (X); complete (

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: (H_2O=1) 2.35

5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT (Method Used):NA

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water (X); Carbon dioxide ( ); Dry chemical ( ); Not applicable ( )

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:Use NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-containe breathing apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Fires can erupt and spread rapidly.

HAZARDOUS THERMAL DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: O_2

This form complies with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29CFR 1910-1200. Equivalent t OSHA Form 174.

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6. REACTIVITY DATA

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID):
May Occur ( )	High temperatures (X)	Strong Oxidants ( )
Will Not Occur (X)	Poor Ventilation (X)	Alkali ( )
	Contamination (X)	Moisture (X)
STABILITY:	Moisture/High Humidity (X)	Acids (X)
Unstable ( )	Other ( )	Solvents ( )
Stable (X)		Other (X) Ammonia, Urea, Ammonium salts

7. SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Remove combustibles and sources of ignition. Ventilate spill area. Wear skin, eye and respiratory protection during cleanup. Sweep up and recover uncontaminated material. Mix remaining material with water or reducing agent and let stand until pH is neutral. Thoroughly wash spill area with a soap solution containing a weak reducing agent (i.e. sodium thiosulfate)

Waste Disposal Method: RCRA Hazardous Waste - Yes (X) Type D001 ; No ( )
Dispose of untreated material in a hazardous waste facility. Discharge neutral, reduced solution to a sewer serviced by a wastewater treatment facility.

8. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:	Required: Yes (X); No ( )
	Type: Dust Mask (X); Cannister ( )
VENTILATION:	Required: Yes (X); No ( )
	Type: Local Exhaust (X); Forced Mechanical (X)
EYE PROTECTION:	Required: Yes (X); No ( )
	Type: Safety Glasses (X); Face Shield ( )
SKIN PROTECTION:	Required: Yes (X); No ( )
	Gloves (X) Type: Rubber
	Apron (X) Type: Rubber

OTHER EQUIPMENT: Full body suit if desired.

9. SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:
Prevent skin and eye contact. Store in a cool; dry, well ventilated area away from flammable, combustible, or other material capable of oxidation.

0. EFFECTS OF LONG TERM EXPOSURE

None Known

1. DOT Proper Shipping Name/Hazard Class

Oxidizer (X); Flammable ( ); Combustible ( ); Poison ( ); Corrosive ( ); Other ( )
Not a DOT Hazard ( )

Signature: [signature] Title: Special Projects Assistant
Date: 5/12/87

APPENDIX III

Material Safety Data Sheets
(MSDS's)
An example of information they may contain

Manufacturer's Information

Organizational Name

Address

24 Hr. Emergency Tele. No.

Chemical Name Synonyms

Hazardous Ingredients of Mixtures

Listing of Hazardous Components

Spec. Requirements If A Component Is A Carcinogen

(Applicable) Physical Data

Boiling Pt.

Melting Pt.

Solubility

Specific Gravity

Vapor Density

Evap. Rate

(Applicable) Fire and Explosion Data

Flash Point

Recommended Extinguishing Media

Special Procedures

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards

Reactivity Data

Compatibility

Stability Info.

Hazardous Products of Decomposition

Health Hazard Data

Exposure Limits

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Primary Routes of Entry

Potential Carcinogen Information

Control Measures

Engineering Controls

Work and/or Handling Practices

Personal Protective Equipment

Special Precautions

Special Handling Requirements

Special Storage Requirements

Other Precautions

Recommended First Aid

Inhalation

Ingestion

Skin Contact

MSDS Revision Date

Date

NOTES

1. MSDS's may take different physical forms from different suppliers
2. MSDS's must be supplied with the initial shipment and regularly updated, or reissued if new information is developed.
3. All informational areas on an MSDS must be completed or marked if they don't apply
4. MSDS's are to be readily available and accessible, wherever hazardous chemicals are stored, transported, or used.

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BIOLAB DISTRIBUTOR

HAZARD COMMUNICATION TRAINING PROGRAM

I. INTRODUCTION

This training program is designed to inform employees of the hazards they face in their jobs and measures that can be taken as protection against such hazards. This training is part of the WRITTEN HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM adopted as part of our efforts to provide employees with safe working conditions.

In accordance with OSHA's expanded Hazard Communication Standard, employees must be trained on the hazards in their work with chemicals, and how to read and interpret information on Material Safety Data Sheets and container labels.

II. EXPOSURE TO CHEMICALS

Chemicals can be found in three states; solids, liquids, or gases. An example of a solid chemical is calcium hypochlorite (as in "Burn Out"); a liquid is sodium hypochlorite (as in liquid bleach); and an example of a gas is chlorine gas. You may find chemicals in your work place in any one of these three physical states.

In order for a chemical to pose a health hazard it must get into your body by way of your mouth, skin, or through the nose into the lungs. These are the routes of entry that a chemical can take into the body. In addition, some chemicals pose a health hazard by contact with the skin only (as in contact dermatitis). Proper use of protective gear reduces the risk of health hazards posed by chemicals. Working in an environment where chemicals are present requires that you be aware of certain health signs or symptoms that may occur. In general, your body alerts you of the danger by giving you warning signs.

Irritation of all kinds may result from chemical exposure. Irritation of the eyes (tearing), nose (running), throat (coughing, wheezing), and especially the skin (itching, rashes) may result. Nausea or dizziness may result from an excessive exposure to a hazardous chemical. Some hazardous chemicals can cause difficulty in breathing or shortness of breath. In summary, a combination of any of these symptoms may occur.

Some general guidelines apply when you have been exposed to a hazardous chemical:

* Get out of the area where the emergency exists.
* Immediately notify your supervisor.
* If you are contaminated by a chemical spill, immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash the residual chemical from your body with large amounts of water.

III. HAZARDS OF CHEMICAL EXPOSURE

The hazards posed by a chemical may be classified as either a chemical or a physical hazard. Let's take a closer look at these.

A. Chemical health hazards are grouped according to the effect they may have on your body. A chemical can be a carcinogen, a corrosive, a sensitizer, a toxic, an irritant, or it can have target organ effects. A chemical may have one or more of these hazards.

Something is a carcinogen if it has been shown to cause cancer in various kinds of scientific tests. The health hazards associated with chemicals that are suspected of causing cancer are of course very serious. Such chemicals require very careful handling. Most often the effects of carcinogens upon the health do not appear for a long time.

Corrosives are strong chemicals that can burn your skin, eyes, lips or mucous membranes. The effects of exposure to a corrosive chemical are felt within a matter of minutes or hours.

Sensitizers can cause certain allergies which can effect the skin, eyes, nose or lungs. Allergies can develop over time. However, once you are sensitized, later exposure may cause immediate reaction.

The toxicity of a chemical can only be described by its effects upon a living organism. Different species of organisms/animals react differently to toxic materials. Even different individuals within their species can react differently to toxic chemicals. These toxic chemicals can be hazardous at high levels if inhaled, ingested, or if in continuous contact or repeated exposure with the skin for many hours at a time.

If something is defined as highly toxic, it is a deadly poison and can kill within a matter of minutes. These are not common substances and should be readily identified by warning labels. Chemicals known to be highly toxic include some that can be inhaled and some that can be ingested. The effects of these dangerous chemicals show up quickly even with very short exposure. Thus, highly toxic chemicals pose a very serious health hazard.

Irritants cause the skin or eyes to be especially sensitive at the point of contact. The effects of exposure to irritants may include rashes, unusual skin conditions, or burning/itching sensations in the eyes. While they are less hazardous than corrosives, irritants pose a common health hazard in dealing with chemicals.

Some chemicals pose danger to your lung, liver, kidneys, nervous system, or the reproductive organs. These are called target organ effects and may result from contact with a particular chemical that poses a hazard to a specified body part or system.

B. **Physical Hazards** refer to the nature of a chemical that can create a fire or explosion when that chemical has been mishandled or allowed to mix with other chemicals. Physical hazards fall into the following categories:

Physical Hazards

* Flammables
* Combustible liquids
* Explosives
* Oxidizers - Promotes combustion in other materials causing fires or release of gases.
* Pyrophoric- Spontaneously ignites.
* Unstable - Will become self-reactive under shock, pressure or high temperature.
* Water reactive- Reacts with water to produce a gas that is either flammable or a health hazard.
* Organic peroxide- Causes very active chemical reactions that can form hazardous compounds.

IV. COMMON HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

Let's look at some examples of common hazardous chemicals which we come in contact with every day.

* Gasoline is flammable, irritating to eyes and toxic if ingested.
* Rubbing alcohol is flammable, irritating to eyes and toxic if ingested.
* Drain cleaners are usually very caustic and thus corrosive to eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Could be deadly if ingested.
* Vinegar is a weak acid and irritating to eyes.
* Potash in soil fertilizers is corrosive to eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.
* Laundry and dishwash powders are eye irritants.
* Hair shampoos are eye irritants.
* Aspirin is an eye irritant and may be orally toxic if taken in excess.
* Saccahrin is a carcinogen.
* Cigarette smoke is carcinogenic.
* Aerosol sprays are flammable and an inhalation irritant.
* Furniture polish is orally toxic and a major cause of child poisonings.

V. LABELS AND MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS

As you can see, we must always be cautious when using chemicals regardless of whether we are at home or at work. We need not be frightened by the word hazardous; however, we must be familiar with safety practices to minimize risks.

The first line of defense against a chemical hazard is the information contained on a label. A label will contain information on the identity, hazards and manufacturer of the chemical. Many labels will also list emergency response procedures and recommended protective equipment

The most detailed information on a chemical can be found on a Material Safety Data Sheet. Additional information may be needed to deal with an emergency situation. This may be obtained by contacting the supplier of the chemical.

In some cases, all sections of the MSDS may not be completed. This indicates that information is not available and must be marked as such. Under the law employers and suppliers are not required to conduct studies to discover new information. However, when new information is discovered or developed then the MSDS's must be revised within three months to include that change.

MSDS's should be kept on file for all hazardous chemicals you handle at work. They must also be readily available to you. The order and quantity of information on a MSDS may vary between different suppliers of the same chemical. They may also vary by individual chemical, but each sheet must contain known information about the following general areas:

* Chemical identity such as: chemical name, chemical formula, mixture information, synonyms, common names etc.
* Physical characteristics such as: flashpoint, boiling point, specific gravity etc.
* Health hazards such as: routes of entry, signs and symptoms, medical conditions aggravated by such exposure etc.
* Exposure limits such as: OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit, ACGIH Threshold Limit Value and so forth.
* Is the material listed as a carcinogen or has it been found to be a potential carcinogen? If this information exists it must be furnished as a part of the MSDS.
* Safe handling precautions and spill clean-up procedures.
* Control measures such as ventilation, work practices, protective equipment and so forth.
* Emergency and first aid procedures.
* Date of MSDS preparation or revision.
* Manufacturer's information: company name, address, telephone number and emergency telephone number.

VI. SUMMARY

Both the Written Hazard Communication Program and the Training Program are designed to provide employees with information necessary to identify and handle safely any hazardous chemicals that might be present in their workplace. Remember that the best source of information on how to safely handle chemicals in your workplace can be found on product labels and MSDS's.

LIST OF STATES/RIGHT TO KNOW INFORMATION

The information contained on the next page is intended to provide you with contact names and phone numbers for the individuals within your state responsible for administration of the new federal Community Right to Know (RTK) programs. These individuals will also be knowledgeable of any state RTK laws that would apply to your business.

Your business may be exempt from the reporting requirements under the Sec. 311 Community Right To Know program because you have the hazardous chemicals only in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public. Please understand that this exemption does not take away your reporting responsibilities if your state has it own RTK law, nor does it take away your hazard communication and training responsibilities under the expanded OSHA standard.

EPA and OSHA treat the hazardous chemical in consumer goods or articles in a different manner. OSHA says that if you have a hazardous chemical in a consumer good/article, and you use that product in your workplace, then you are using it with greater frequency and use than a home situation; therefore, the employer must communicate and provide training to the employees on the hazards associated with that product.

EPA, on the other hand, says that if your workplace contains hazardous chemicals (they use OSHA's definition of hazardous chemicals) that are used for personal, family or household purposes or these chemicals are present in the same form and concentration as a product packaged for distribution and use by the general public; then, your workplace is exempt from the reporting requirements of the Sec. 311 Community Right To Know law.

Because of the oxidizing or caustic nature of swimming pool chemicals, BioLab's Safety and Governmental Affairs Department requests all BioLab Distributors to contact their state agency and verify their standing under the regulations. Inform the agency of your exemption under the regulation (40 CFR 370.2 - Definitions, Hazardous Chemical, paragraph 3), and explain that your business only carries these hazardous chemicals in products packaged for consumer use. The agency in turn should verify your exemption in writing to you. You can then send a copy of this letter to your local fire department. This effort on your part ensures good community relations, and verifies compliance under the law should a problem or inspection arise.

STATE *=Right to Know Law	SEC 311 MSDS/List	STATE RIGHT TO KNOW CONTACT
Alabama	List	J. Williford, 205-271-7700
Alaska*	Optional	A. Kyle, 907-465-2600
Arizona	List	C. Funk, 602-244-0504
Arkansas	List	J. Ward, 501-562-7444
California*	List	D. Zocchetti, 916-427-4287
Colorado	List	R. Bardsley, 303-236-1624
Connecticut*	List	R. Raskauskas, 203-238-6109
Delaware*	List	M. McCann, 302-736-4321
D.C.	Optional	P. Thurber, 202-727-6161
Florida*	Optional	R. Westall, 904-487-4915
Georgia	List	J. Kirkland, 404-656-6905
Hawaii	List	M. Ingoglia, 808-548-2076
Idaho	List	J. Records, 208-334-5898
Illinois*	List	L. Killiam, 217-782-4102
Indiana*	Optional	S. Powers, 317-243-5176
Iowa*	List	J. Taylor, 515-281-6175
Kansas*	List	K. Birns, 913-296-1500
Kentucky*	Optional	C. Martin, 502-564-8682
Louisiana*	Optional	K. Fellon, 504-925-6113
Maine*	Optional	R. Malaney, 207-289-4082
Maryland*	Optional	P. Phillips, 301-225-5790
Massachusetts*	List	A. Sapentar, 617-292-5913
Michigan*	Optional	D. Warner, 517-373-8481
Minnesota*	State form	L. Tischler, 612-296-2233
Mississippi	Optional	W. Austin, 601-960-9973
Missouri*	Optional	D. Martin, 314-751-7929
Montana*	Optional	T. Ellerhoff, 406-444-3948
Nebraska	List	C. Smith, 402-471-4230
Nevada	List	G. Ozawa, 702-885-4240
New Hampshire*	Optional	S. Byer, 603-271-3176
New Jersey*	List	R. Dewling, 609-292-2885
New Mexico	List	S. Larcombe, 505-827-9222
New York	Optional	W. Miner, 518-457-4107
No.Carolina*	Optional	V. Kee, 919-733-3867
No.Dakota*	Optional	D. Monteith, 701-224-2374
Ohio	State form	K. Schultz, 614-644-2260
Oklahoma*	List	J. Muse, 405-521-2481
Oregon*	Optional	State Fire Marshall, 503-378-2885
Pennsylvania*	List	J. Tinney, 717-783-2071
Puerto Rico	Optional	S. Rohena, 809-722-1175
Rhode Island*	Optional	J. DeMarco, 401-421-7333
So.Carolina	List	P. McLeod, 803-734-0428
So.Dakota	Optional	J. McDonald, 605-773-3153
Tennessee*	List	T. Durham, 615-252-3300
Texas*	State form	M. Scott, 512-465-2138
Utah	Optional	N. Taylor, 801-538-6121
Vermont*	Optional	R. McCandless, 802-828-2886
Virginia	List	W. Halbleib, 804-225-2513
Washington*	Optional	R. Voerman, 206-438-7252
West Virginia*	Optional	W. Pinnell, 304-348-2981
Wisconsin*	Optional	R. Braund, 608-266-3232
Wyoming	Optional	E. Usui, 307-777-7566

******* Information is accurate as of August 1988 *******