





These are reviews of important practices to keep you and your fellow employees safe from hazards. Information comes from resources provided by BP America Production Company, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Texas Division of Workers' Compensation, Workers' Health and Safety.







Employers must comply with these requirements:

Inform all workers (including contractors), through training programs, about the hazardous chemicals they might encounter in the workplace, the effects of the chemical hazards, and actions to protect themselves from the hazards.

- Label all hazardous chemical containers properly.
- Obtain and make available to employees a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for each hazardous chemical used at the facility.
- Establish a written hazard communication program specifying training procedures, proper labeling, and how to obtain SDSs.

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Procedures for implementation of the standard are as follows:

- Assign the responsibility for implementing the program to one person, who will obtain a copy of the 29 CFR.
- 1910.1200 and will read and understand the standard's requirement.
- Perform a hazard assessment in your facility.
- List all chemicals and raw materials used in the work-place.
- Note the quantity used, where it is used, who is exposed, the type of hazard and where the SDS is located.







Procedures for implementation of the standard are as follows.

- Determine which of the chemicals on your list are exempted from the standard.
- Assign one person to maintain and upgrade SDSs.
- Make SDSs readily accessible to employees in "Right to Know" stations located in or near areas where the chemicals are used or stored.
- Assign one person the responsibility for ensuring all hazardous chemical containers are properly labeled.
- Ensure employees use only labeled containers and do not deface or remove the labels.





Procedures

The following items have labeling requirements specified by other agencies, like the FDA.

- Insecticides, fungicides, and rodenticides
- Food
- Food additives
- Drugs
- Cosmetics
- Medical or veterinary products
- Wine, beer, and distilled spirits intended for non-industrial use
- Consumer products

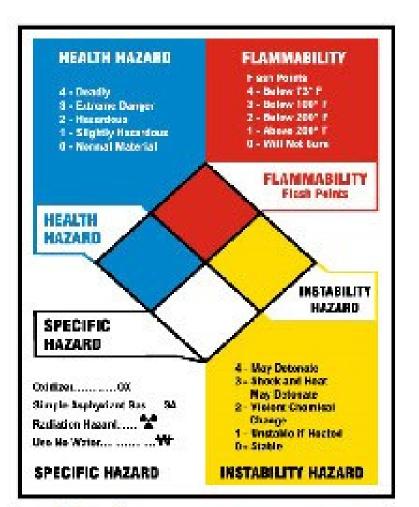






Label containers in English with:

- the identity of the chemical.
- a hazard warning (such as flammable, corrosive, etc.)
- the name and address of the manufacturer, or other responsible party.



Click the image to zoom in





Exceptions to labeling requirement:

Containers, like buckets, may not require a label if used to carry quantities of chemicals for immediate use.

Pipes and piping systems do not require labeling unless exposure is likely through leaks or repair of the system. However, employees must be informed of the identity and hazards of the chemicals contained in the pipes.

Alternate labels like signs, placards, or written operating procedures may be posted in areas where fixed process containers like degreaser baths, reactor vessels, etc., are located.







Procedures for the hazard communication program must be written and contain the following information.

- A list of hazardous chemicals in each work area
- Location of SDSs
- Container labeling procedures
- Identity of the person(s) responsible for labeling and for obtaining and maintaining SDSs
- Procedures for obtaining and maintaining SDSs
- Description of the employee training program
- Procedures to inform contractors of chemical hazards







Inform and train employees on chemical hazards.

- Where hazardous chemicals are located
- Physical and health hazards of each chemical or class of chemical
- How to read and understand SDSs
- Hazard communication rule requirements
- What personal protective equipment to use





Procedures

All new employees and employees assigned new tasks where hazardous chemicals are used must be trained for routine and unexpected encounters with chemical hazards. Written training procedures must be incorporated into the company's hazard communication program and training records for each employee retained.

Remember to practice safety. Don't learn it by accident.



