

Administrative Procedure

CPCC-PRO-SH-40410

PRC-PRO-SH-40410

Hazard Communication Program

Revision 0, Change 0

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Program: Occupational Safety and Industrial Hygiene

Topic: Occupational Safety and Industrial Health

Technical Authority: Gallagher, Michael

Functional Manager: Robinson, Roby

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- Solid Waste Operations Complex :
Categorical Exclusion: GCX-2 (Editorial Changes)
 Screener: Kraemer, Laurie
- Canister Storage Building/Interim Storage Area :
Categorical Exclusion: GCX-2 (Editorial Changes)
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- Central Plateau Surveillance and Maintenance :
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- Waste Encapsulation Storage Facility :
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- 100 K Facility :
Categorical Exclusion: GCX-2 (Editorial Changes)
 Screener: Kraemer, Laurie
- Plutonium Finishing Plant :
Categorical Exclusion: GCX-2 (Editorial Changes)
 Screener: Kraemer, Laurie
- Transportation :
Categorical Exclusion: GCX-2 (Editorial Changes)
 Screener: Kraemer, Laurie
- 324 Facility :
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 Screener: Kraemer, Laurie
- PFP Ancillary Structures :
Categorical Exclusion: GCX-2 (Editorial Changes)
 Screener: Kraemer, Laurie

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Rev. 0, Chg. 0

Change Summary

Description of Change

Update references due to transition.

In 2021-2022, there is planned congressional debate to update Hazard Communications System to align with GHS Ver 7. At or before the date of final adoption, revision will be necessary.

3/10/21 publication correction: update JHA metadata link

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Hazard Communication Program**Published Date: 03/08/21****PRC-PRO-SH-40410****Effective Date: 03/08/21****1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This procedure describes the processes that are used to communicate hazardous chemical information to all personnel who work with hazardous chemicals during any activity within the Central Plateau Cleanup Company (CPCCo) work scope on the Hanford Site.

1.1 Purpose

This procedure provides for timely, complete, and accurate delivery of information to employees about the hazards of chemicals to which they may be exposed. It integrates with the CPCC-PRO-SH-40516, *Chemical Management Program*.

1.2 Scope

The procedure fulfills the requirements and criteria of 29 CFR 1910.1200, *Hazard Communication*.

This procedure does not apply to the following general categories of materials: (For additional clarification, consult project assigned Occupational Safety & Industrial Hygiene [OS&IH] personnel or the CPCCo Hazard Communication Technical Authority [HAZCOM TA]).

- Hazardous wastes/substances regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Personal use items, when workplace use is the same as normal consumer use and when such use does not result in a duration and frequency of exposure greater than the range of exposures which would reasonably be experienced by consumers using the product as intended by the manufacturer. Such items may include food, beverages, consumer products, cosmetics, drugs and first aid supplies
- Manufactured articles that will not release a hazardous chemical under normal or anticipated conditions of use [as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(c)]
- Tobacco or tobacco products
- Wood or wood products, except wood dust and wood products that have been treated with hazardous chemicals
- Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation hazards, unless the product also contains substances possessing toxic properties, in which case it will be regulated as a chemical substance
- Biological hazards
- Potable and non-potable water supplies

1.3 Applicability

This procedure applies to all CPCCo personnel and subcontractors.

1.4 Implementation

This procedure will be implemented upon date of publication.

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2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

All responsibilities associated with this procedure are identified in the process steps.

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3.0 PROCESS

3.1 Written Program

<i>Actionee</i>	<i>Step</i>	<i>Action</i>
HAZ COM TA	1.	REVIEW <u>AND</u> MAINTAIN the written hazard communication program procedure.
Line Management	2.	IMPLEMENT the hazard communication program procedure at the facility/project.

3.2 Hazard Identification/Determination

<i>Actionee</i>	<i>Step</i>	<i>Action</i>
Line Management	1.	Prior to purchase, ENSURE an assigned OS&IH professional performs a hazard assessment of all products suspected of being "hazardous chemicals." <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This hazard assessment is performed using the chemical screening process delineated in CPCC-PRO-SH-40516. • Previous documented hazard assessments may be used if they are representative of the current conditions and hazards.

NOTE: *The purposes of the hazard assessment are to fulfill Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) 10 CFR 851 requirements to:*

- *Determine if the product is a hazardous chemical per 29 CFR 1910.1200 definitions*
- *Determine if it contains a carcinogen or other high hazard chemical requiring a formal Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessment per CPCC-PRO-SH-17916*
- *Determine if substitution with a less hazardous chemical is feasible*
- *Assure that the hazards are communicated to affected employees*
- *Plan for necessary industrial hygiene assessments and exposure monitoring*
- *Determine appropriate engineering and administrative controls*
- *Determine appropriate personal protective equipment needs*
- *Ensure that the planned hazardous chemical use falls within the established "safety envelope" of the project/facility*

This analysis can be accomplished through judicious use of professional judgment combined with knowledge of the facility/operations and hazard controls. Where appropriate and when employee exposure is anticipated, the hazard assessment may be documented via such means as baseline hazard assessments, Job Hazard Analysis, etc.

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Actionee	Step	Action
Line Management	2.	ENSURE a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is requested from the manufacturer for each chemical prior to purchase so that the chemical may be screened per CPCC-PRO-SH-40516.
<p>NOTE: OSHA's Globally Harmonized System (GHS) regulation requires the transition from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) to SDSs. While this procedure refers only to SDSs, MSDSs may continue to be used for those chemicals in inventory for which the manufacturer has not yet developed and/or provided an SDS.</p>		
	a.	SDSs are to be requested for all hazardous chemicals and materials, including those products whose end use or decomposition will result in the liberation of dusts, fumes, or vapors. For example, SDSs are required for lead blankets and welding and soldering rods and wires. Products such as these are considered articles when not in use but can produce a hazard when they are used.
OS&IH Professional	3.	PERFORM a hazard assessment as requested by line management using the chemical screening process.
	4.	DETERMINE if any additional controls are to be measured.
	5.	PROVIDE input into the hazard analysis documents.
Employees	6.	CONTACT project assigned Occupational Safety & Industrial Hygiene (OS&IH) or the Facility Chemical Custodian (FCC) with questions about chemicals, chemical mixtures, chemical components, SDSs or secondary container labeling.
Line Management	7.	SUBSTITUTE hazardous chemicals or products with less hazardous chemicals or products whenever possible and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. USE non-toxic, non-hazardous material whenever possible, and b. CONTACT project assigned system engineer and OS&IH or FCC for assistance in determining substitutes.

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Actionee	Step	Action
Line Management	8.	<u>IF</u> a chemical is or contains a suspected or confirmed carcinogen, <u>THEN</u> ENSURE it is identified as such on the purchase requisition in the "Notes" section.

NOTE: *A chemical is considered a carcinogen if it meets the definition of "carcinogen" contained in the CPCC-PRO-SH-17916, Appendix C, Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessments. Contact project assigned OS&IH with questions regarding the "carcinogenicity" of hazardous chemicals or the CPCCo Technical Authority (TA) for Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessments. The project OS&IH may determine the hazardous chemicals constitute carcinogen hazards and are, therefore, subject to the CPCCo IH Exposure Assessment requirements, even if they contain less than 0.1% of the carcinogen component. Use of all identified carcinogens is controlled per this process.*

9. ENSURE written justifications are provided in the "Notes" section of purchase requisitions for all carcinogens explaining why a non-carcinogenic material cannot be used and that the assigned OS&IH professional signs the justifications to indicate approval of the purchase.

3.3 Chemical Inventories

Actionee	Step	Action
FCC	1.	ENSURE a comprehensive and current chemical inventory, listing all hazardous chemicals present in the work place, is compiled and maintained.
	2.	ENSURE the chemical inventory includes the following information for each hazardous chemical in the inventory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identity, as referenced on the most recent SDS for that specific hazardous chemical, • The manufacturer's name, • The current SDS number, • The quantity, and • The storage location.
	3.	ENSURE the chemical inventory is posted in the location where the hazardous chemicals are stored/used, or identify the location of the inventory at the chemical storage area.
	4.	ENSURE chemical inventories are updated in accordance with CPCC-PRO-SH-40516.
	5.	STORE chemicals in accordance with CPCC-PRO-SH-40516.

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3.4 Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

NOTE: For guidelines on the use of electronic and hardcopy SDS files, see Appendix B, SDS/MSDS Guidelines.

Actionee	Step	Action
Line Management	1.	ENSURE SDSs are obtained prior to procurement of all hazardous chemicals.
	2.	In the event that a chemical is produced onsite, ENSURE the manufacturer performs a hazard determination, <u>AND</u> ENSURE the facility/project or subcontractor develop and provide a SDS to the project OS&IH for evaluation and submittal to the MSA database.
	3.	<u>IF</u> SDSs are obtained from a source other than the Hanford SDS/MSDS Administrator, e.g., the manufacturer or a subcontractor, <u>THEN</u> ENSURE a copy of the SDS is sent to the SDS/MSDS Administrator for inclusion in the Hanford Site SDS/MSDS database.
	4.	ENSURE project/facility SDS files are established, as necessary, to ensure SDSs are readily available to employees during each work shift.
	5.	<u>IF</u> the facility/project uses the Hanford online SDS/MSDS database as a full or partial means to meet SDS accessibility requirements, <u>THEN</u> ENSURE an adequate number of computer terminals with access to the Hanford online SDS database are available during each shift during which exposure to hazardous chemicals may occur.
	6.	RETRIEVE an electronic SDS by using the directions in Appendix B.
	7.	<u>IF</u> hardcopy SDS files are maintained, <u>THEN</u> ENSURE at an appropriate frequency that the most recent SDS representing the product formulation(s) in use, as available through the Hanford online SDS database or the Hanford SDS Administrator, is available for each chemical or product in the project/facility chemical inventory list.
	8.	ENSURE SDSs for hazardous chemicals contained in project/facility hardcopy SDS files contain identities that readily allow the user to match the SDS with the identities on product container labels.
	a.	<u>IF</u> difficulties are encountered meeting this requirement, <u>THEN</u> CONTACT the Hanford SDS/MSDS Administrator or the CPCCo Hazard Communication TA.

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Actionee	Step	Action
Line Management	9.	ENSURE the location and availability of SDSs is communicated to any and all users of those hazardous chemicals prior to first use.
	10.	Upon request, ENSURE SDSs are made readily available to employee representatives, official representatives of OSHA, DOE, or other CPCCo authorized health and safety inspectors.
Employees	11.	REVIEW the appropriate SDS <u>AND FOLLOW</u> all control measures and safe handling methods when using chemicals.

NOTE: *Technical work documents will normally provide additional detail to the controls listed in the SDS.*

12. IF an SDS is not found,
THEN STOP AND CONTACT project assigned OS&IH.

NOTE: *While only SDSs will be accepted for products received by CPCCo from the manufacturer, MSDSs may still be used for previously procured products until they are no longer needed or until the proper SDS can be obtained.*

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3.5 Hazardous Chemical Container GHS Labeling

Actionee	Step	Action
Line Management	1.	ENSURE each container of hazardous chemical purchased that had as SDS provided has been labeled with a legible, prominently displayed GHS compliant label written in English.
	2.	ENSURE the original manufacturer/importer/distributor GHS labels contain the following information, as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product Identifier • Signal Word • Hazard Statement(s) • Pictogram(s) • Precautionary Statement(s) • The name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer, importer or other responsible party.
	3.	<u>IF</u> the product label has been defaced and no longer legible; <u>THEN ENSURE</u> product is taken out of service and not used.
	4.	<u>IF</u> the product container was obtained prior to December 2015 and has a valid MSDS, <u>THEN ENSURE</u> the original manufacturer/importer/distributor product label is legible, prominently displayed, and written in English with the following information, as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identity of the hazardous chemical, • The name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party, • Associated health and safety hazards, including target organ effects, and • Any additional information required by applicable OSHA substance specific standards.

NOTE: *Chemicals which do not have SDSs either because the manufacturer is no longer in business or the product has been discontinued (including formulation changes) may continue to use the MSDS until such time the remainder of the product has been used up or it is declared waste.*

5. CONTACT the assigned OS&IH professional for assistance regarding proper labeling should questions or issues occur.

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3.6 Secondary Container GHS Labeling

<i>Actionee</i>	<i>Step</i>	<i>Action</i>
Line Management	1.	<p>Except as noted in step 2, ENSURE when a chemical is transferred from the original container to a secondary container and it is not to be used up during that shift, that a fully and accurately completed GHS-compliant Secondary Container Label is affixed to the container. Examples of GHS compliant secondary label are included in Appendix C of this document.</p> <p>NOTE: <i>The individual who obtains the secondary container of chemical is responsible for controlling the container until it is labeled. They must ensure they secure it if they are leaving the work area.</i></p> <p><i>Common chemicals whose hazards are well understood may be labeled with just the name of the material. Examples of such chemicals include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Motor oil</i> • <i>Diesel</i> • <i>Chemical De-icers (Ice Melt)</i> <p>2. CONTACT the Hazard Communication Technical Authority to determine if a “name only” label is appropriate.</p> <p>3. ASSIST requestors in developing compliant secondary labels.</p>
Industrial Hygienist / HAZ COM TA		

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3.7 Employee Training

<i>Actionee</i>	<i>Step</i>	<i>Action</i>
Line Management	1.	<p>ENSURE each employee who is or may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal conditions or in a foreseeable emergency is provided with documented Hazard Communication information and training. Training shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details of the hazard communication program • Explanation of the Hanford labeling system • How to obtain SDSs • Operations in the facilities/projects where hazardous chemicals are present • Procedures or other measures implemented by the facilities/project to protect the employee from exposure to hazardous chemicals, including types and availability of personal protective equipment • Facilities/project emergency and first aid procedures to address applicable hazardous chemical exposure • Location and availability of written Hazard Communication Program • Methods and observations which can be used to detect presence of or release of the hazardous chemicals present in the facility/project • Physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemicals present in the facilities/project • Measures employees can take to protect themselves from the hazards • Identities of and any special provisions for carcinogenic hazardous chemicals present in the facilities/project

NOTE: *This training may be given through a combination of Hanford General Employee Training (HGET), Facility Emergency Hazards Identification Checklist (FEHIC), HAZWOPER, and safety or pre-job safety meetings.*

2. ENSURE employees are provided with additional Hazard Communication information, as necessary, to ensure they are informed of the hazards of any new hazardous chemical prior to use or potential exposure.

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<i>Actionee</i>	<i>Step</i>	<i>Action</i>
Line Management	3.	ENSURE CPCCo employees exposed to hazardous chemicals used/stored by subcontractor/vendor employees are informed of the hazards of such hazardous chemicals, including specific information as to where/how SDSs can be obtained.
	4.	ENSURE subcontractors/vendor employees exposed to hazardous chemicals used/stored at CPCCo facilities are informed of the hazards of such hazardous chemicals, including specific information as to where/how SDSs can be obtained.
	5.	CONSULT <u>AND</u> INVOLVE the assigned OS&IH professional when developing/delivering the project/facility-specific Hazard Communication information and training necessary to meet the training requirements outlined in step 1.

3.8 Multi-Employer Workplaces

<i>Actionee</i>	<i>Step</i>	<i>Action</i>
Buyer's Technical Rep. (BTR)	1.	REVIEW the written hazard communication program for subcontractors performing CPCCo scope of work at facilities under their control to ensure they have developed, implemented and maintained the program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>IF</u> subcontractors performing CPCCo scope of work do not develop their own hazard communication program, <u>THEN</u> INFORM them they shall use this procedure for their work operations.
Line Management	2.	ENSURE subcontractor/vendor employers with employees working in or near CPCCo-controlled facilities are informed about the chemical and physical hazards of hazardous chemicals their employees may encounter.
	3.	ENSURE that prior to the subcontractor/vendor introducing chemicals or products to the work area, information from the subcontractor/vendor employer regarding the chemicals and the hazards associated with those chemicals is requested and procured. The information shall INCLUDE the SDS and Hanford SDS number, an assessment of the hazards the chemical presents using the chemical screening process outlined in CPCC-PRO-SH-40516, as well as any occupancy permit checks that may be required.
BTR	4.	Prior to commencement of subcontractor/vendor work, ENSURE all Hazard Communication information is exchanged with the subcontractor/vendor. Subcontractor/Vendor Pre-Job Hazard Communication, Appendix D, may be used for guidance.

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4.0 FORMS

None

5.0 RECORD IDENTIFICATION

None

6.0 SOURCES

6.1 Requirements

10 CFR 851 Subpart C, *Worker Safety and Health Programs, Specific Program Requirements*

10 CFR 851 Appendix A, *Worker Safety and Health Programs, Worker Safety and Health Functional Areas*

29 CFR 1910.1200, *Hazard Communication*

6.2 References

CPCC-PRO-SH-17916, *Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessments*

CPCC-PRO-SH-40516, *Chemical Management Process*

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Appendix A - Glossary

This glossary is not intended to be a complete listing of all definitions necessary to understand and implement the CPCCo Hazard Communication program. Refer to 29 CFR 1910.1200, paragraph (c) and 29 CFR 1910.1200, Appendix B, for additional definitions and information.

TERM	DEFINITION
Acute Effects	Effects usually occurring rapidly as a result of short-term exposures, and of short duration. Examples are: irritation, corrosiveness, sensitization, lethal dose, and narcosis.
Biological Agent	A material of biological origin. Infectious biological agents may be classified as (1) viral, (2) bacterial, (3) fungal, or (4) parasitic. Noninfectious biologic agents, including saliva and dander, are those capable of eliciting an allergic, sensitizing, or other similar response.
Carcinogen	A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and found to be a Group 1, Group 2A or Group 2B carcinogen; or • It is listed in the National Toxicology Program's (NTP) "Annual Report on Carcinogens" (most recent edition) in the "Agents, Substances, Mixtures or Exposure Circumstances Known to be Human Carcinogens" listing or in the "Agents, Substances, Mixtures or Exposure Circumstances Reasonably Anticipated to be Human Carcinogens" listing; or • It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen in 29 CFR 1910, subpart Z or 29 CFR 1926, subpart Z; or • It is classified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) as Group A1 (confirmed human carcinogen) or Group A2 (suspected human carcinogen) carcinogen
NOTE:	See CPCC-PRO-SH-17916, <i>Industrial Hygiene Exposure Assessments</i> , for further requirements and information regarding control of occupational exposure to carcinogens.
Chronic Effects	Effects generally occurring as a result of long-term exposure, and are of long duration. Examples are: carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity, anemia, liver atrophy, etc.
Corrosive	A chemical that causes visible destruction of or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.
Foreseeable Emergency	Any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment which could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace.

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Appendix A - (Cont.)

TERM	DEFINITION																														
Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	GHS stands for the "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals". GHS is a system that defines and classifies the hazards of chemical products, and communicates health and safety information on labels and material safety data sheets (called Safety Data Sheets, or SDSs, in GHS). The goal is that the same set of rules for classifying hazards, and the same format and content for labels and safety data sheets (SDS) will be adopted and used around the world. An international team of hazard communication experts developed GHS.																														
Hazard Warning	Any words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the specific physical and health hazard(s), including target organ effects, of the chemical(s) in the container(s). (See the definitions for "physical hazard" and "health hazard" to determine the types of hazards which must be covered.)																														
Hazardous Chemical	Any chemical or mixture of chemicals that is a health hazard or a physical hazard, as those terms are defined in OSHA and in this Appendix. Definitions of some of the most commonly encountered types of hazards are defined in this Appendix. For additional definitions and information regarding how to whether or not a chemical is hazardous, see 29 CFR 1910.1200, <i>Hazard Communication</i> , Appendices A and B.																														
	<p>The following table lists some hazard indication terms often found on container labels and SDSs that serve as a positive indication that a chemical shall be considered as a "hazardous chemical." This table is not intended to be all-inclusive. The assigned OS&IH professional should be consulted regarding which chemicals are to be considered as hazardous.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="459 1316 1430 1959"> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1316 946 1352">• Acutely toxic</td> <td data-bbox="946 1316 1430 1352">• Oxidizer</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1352 946 1388">• Carcinogenic</td> <td data-bbox="946 1352 1430 1388">• Peroxide or peroxide former</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1388 946 1423">• Chronically toxic</td> <td data-bbox="946 1388 1430 1423">• Poison</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1423 946 1459">• Combustible liquid</td> <td data-bbox="946 1423 1430 1459">• Polymerization can occur</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1459 946 1495">• Compressed gas</td> <td data-bbox="946 1459 1430 1495">• Reactive</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1495 946 1530">• Corrosive</td> <td data-bbox="946 1495 1430 1530">• Reproductive hazard</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1530 946 1566">• Explosive</td> <td data-bbox="946 1530 1430 1566">• Sensitize</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1566 946 1602">• Flammable liquid</td> <td data-bbox="946 1566 1430 1602">• Strong acid (low pH<2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1602 946 1638">• Flammable solid</td> <td data-bbox="946 1602 1430 1638">• Strong base (high pH>12)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1638 946 1717">• Hazardous decomposition products</td> <td data-bbox="946 1638 1430 1717">• Target organ effect indicated</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1717 946 1753">• Highly toxic</td> <td data-bbox="946 1717 1430 1753">• Teratogenic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1753 946 1789">• Incompatible storage</td> <td data-bbox="946 1753 1430 1789">• Toxic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1789 946 1869">• Irritant to eyes, skin or respiratory tract</td> <td data-bbox="946 1789 1430 1869">• Unstable/reactive</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1869 946 1904">• Low temperature storage</td> <td data-bbox="946 1869 1430 1904">• Water reactive</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="459 1904 946 1959">• Mutagenic</td> <td data-bbox="946 1904 1430 1959"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	• Acutely toxic	• Oxidizer	• Carcinogenic	• Peroxide or peroxide former	• Chronically toxic	• Poison	• Combustible liquid	• Polymerization can occur	• Compressed gas	• Reactive	• Corrosive	• Reproductive hazard	• Explosive	• Sensitize	• Flammable liquid	• Strong acid (low pH<2)	• Flammable solid	• Strong base (high pH>12)	• Hazardous decomposition products	• Target organ effect indicated	• Highly toxic	• Teratogenic	• Incompatible storage	• Toxic	• Irritant to eyes, skin or respiratory tract	• Unstable/reactive	• Low temperature storage	• Water reactive	• Mutagenic	
• Acutely toxic	• Oxidizer																														
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Appendix A - (Cont.)

TERM	DEFINITION
NOTE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Chemicals listed in the following publications are considered to be hazardous:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>ACGIH, "Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment" (latest edition).</i> ○ <i>29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z, "Toxic and Hazardous Substances."</i> • <i>If a chemical mixture has been tested as a whole to determine its hazards, the results of this testing should be used for work use evaluation. If a mixture has not been tested as a whole to determine its hazards, it can be assumed to present the same hazards as each component that comprises at least one percent (1%) of the volume or weight. The assigned OS&IH professional should be contacted with questions about mixtures or components.</i>
Health Hazard	A chemical for which 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. The term health hazard includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly-toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, hematopoietic toxins, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.
Immediate Use	Means that the hazardous chemical will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred.
Irritant	A chemical which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical, which describes health, safety and environmental guidance for its use. MSDSs for hazardous chemicals used by CPCCo are prepared according to and containing all the information specified in the previous HAZCOM standard and are in the process of being phased out and replaced by SDSs.
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)	An exposure limit published and enforced by OSHA as a legal standard. The PEL may be either a time-weighted-average (TWA) 8-hour exposure limit, a 15-minute short-term exposure limit (STEL), or a ceiling (C). The PELs are found in 29 CFR 1910.1000, "Air Contaminants", Tables Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 (see definition for threshold limit value).
Physical Hazard	A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive), or water reactive, as those reactivity terms are defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) provides comprehensive information for use in workplace chemical management. Employers and workers use the SDS as sources of information about hazards and to obtain advice on safety precautions.
Sensitizer	A chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical.
Target Organ Effects	<p>The bodily organ that is impacted from exposure to a chemical or chemicals. Chemicals may have multiple target organs. Examples of chemical with target organ effects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hepatotoxins: chemicals that produce liver damage. Signs and symptoms are jaundice and liver enlargement. Chemicals are carbon tetrachloride and nitrosamines. • Nephrotoxins: chemicals that produce kidney damage. Signs and symptoms are edema and proteinuria. Chemicals are halogenated hydrocarbons and uranium. • Neurotoxins: chemicals that produce their primary toxic effects on the nervous system. Signs and symptoms are narcosis, behavioral changes and decreased motor functions. Chemicals are mercury and carbon disulfide. Recommended statement for " • Hematopoietic toxins: chemical that damage the blood forming cells and/or blood cells. Signs and symptoms are cyanosis and loss of consciousness. Chemicals are carbon monoxide and cyanides. • Agents that damage the lung: chemicals that irritate or damage the pulmonary tissue. Signs and symptoms are cough, tightness in chest and shortness of breath. Chemicals are silica and asbestos. • Cutaneous Hazards: chemicals that affect the dermal layer of the body. Signs and symptoms are defatting of the skin, rashes and irritation. Chemicals are ketones and chlorinated compounds. • Reproductive Toxins: chemicals that affect the reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis). Signs and symptoms are birth defects and sterility. Chemicals are lead and DBCP. • Eye Hazards: chemicals that affect the eye or visual capacity. Signs and symptoms are conjunctivitis and corneal damage. Chemicals are organic solvents, acids, and caustics.

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TERM	DEFINITION
Threshold Limit Value (TLV)	<p>Devised by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), threshold limit values (TLVs) are airborne concentrations of substances that represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be exposed day after day with no adverse effect. The TLV is an advisory exposure guideline based on evidence from industrial experience, animal studies, and human studies (when they exist). The basis upon which the values are established may differ from substance to substance. They are not to be considered fine lines between safe and dangerous conditions, nor are they a relative index of toxicity. TLVs should not be used by anyone untrained in the discipline of industrial hygiene.</p> <p>There are three different types of TLVs: time- weighted-average (TLV-TWA), short term exposure limit (TLV-STEL), and ceiling (TLV-C).</p> <p>Though TLVs do not, as opposed to OSHA PELs, have the force of law, CPCCo is required contractually by DOE to use and observe them as occupational exposure limits.</p>
NOTE:	<p><i>CPCCo is not required to use or observe the Recommended Exposure Limit (RELs) established by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).</i></p>
Toxicity	<p>The potential of a substance to exert a harmful effect on humans or animals and a description of the effect and the conditions or concentration under which the effect takes place.</p>
Work Area	<p>A room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used and where employees are present.</p>
Workplace	<p>An establishment at one geographical location containing one or more work areas.</p>

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Appendix B - SDS Guidelines

1. Instructions for retrieving an Electronic SDS/MSDS:

Use this link - http://www7.rl.gov/msds/msds_search.aspx to access the SDS/MSDS database.

Select "Search" in the upper left hand corner. This will take you to the MSDS Search screen.

On the lower part of the screen, type in any of the following information in the appropriate field:

- The name of the product, and
- The manufacturer of the product, and
- The SDS/MSDS number. Some numbers have a letter at the end; this letter is placed in the "Suffix" box.

NOTE: *Placing a "%" sign before and after the word being searched will widen the search and increase the number of results.*

Click on "Find." This will prompt a search of the database for the information entered. A SDS/MSDS Search Results list will be displayed.

Select the appropriate product from the SDS/MSDS Search Results list by clicking on "Retrieve."

The electronic copy SDS/MSDS will be displayed and can be printed as needed.

A SDS/MSDS may also be obtained by contacting the assigned OS&IH professional or Facility Chemical Custodian (FCC) with access to Chemical Inventory Tracking System [CITS]) or by requesting one from the chemical manufacturer/distributor.

All hazardous materials on the Hanford Site must have an SDS/MSDS filed with the Mission Support Alliance (MSA) SDS/MSDS Administrators. Terms associated with this department include "Hanford SDS/MSDS Administration," "Hanford SDS/MSDS," "SDS/MSDS Administration," "MSA SDS/MSDS Administration," "SDS/MSDS System," etc. All SDSs/MSDSs that have processed through the SDS/MSDS Administration will have a five or six digit Hanford SDS/MSDS number stamped on it, generally in the upper right hand corner of the SDS/MSDS. If an SDS/MSDS is received or found missing this number, it should be considered unacceptable and SDS/MSDS Administration should be contacted and provided a copy of the unnumbered SDS/MSDS. With specific CPCCo OS&IH approval, on a case-by-case basis, unnumbered SDSs/MSDSs can be used temporarily.

SDSs/MSDSs shall be in English and contain as a minimum, all information required by 29 CFR 1910.1200(g) (2). If a SDS/MSDS is known or suspected to be lacking the required information, the assigned OS&IH professional should be contacted so additional data or a completed SDS/MSDS can be generated or obtained from the supplier.

"Other MSDS System-provided images" include distributor/supplier letters specifying that a product name has changed or the SDS/MSDS System "MSDS Product Data" page, which lists previous product name(s) and manufacturer(s).

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Every effort should be made to remove SDSs/MSDSs from hardcopy SDS/MSDS file collections for materials that are no longer used/stored in the workplace. This facilitates ease of finding relevant SDSs/MSDSs and reduces unnecessary paper. The Hanford SDS/MSDS Administrator maintains historical files of old SDS/MSDS sheets to meet the CPCCo recordkeeping requirements for SDSs/MSDSs.

SDSs/MSDSs may be kept in more than one format or may be selected and formatted to cover groups of chemicals in a work area where it may be more appropriate to address the hazards of a process rather than individual chemicals. The employer should ensure, in all cases, the required hazard information is provided for each chemical and is readily accessible to employees in their work area(s) during each work shift.

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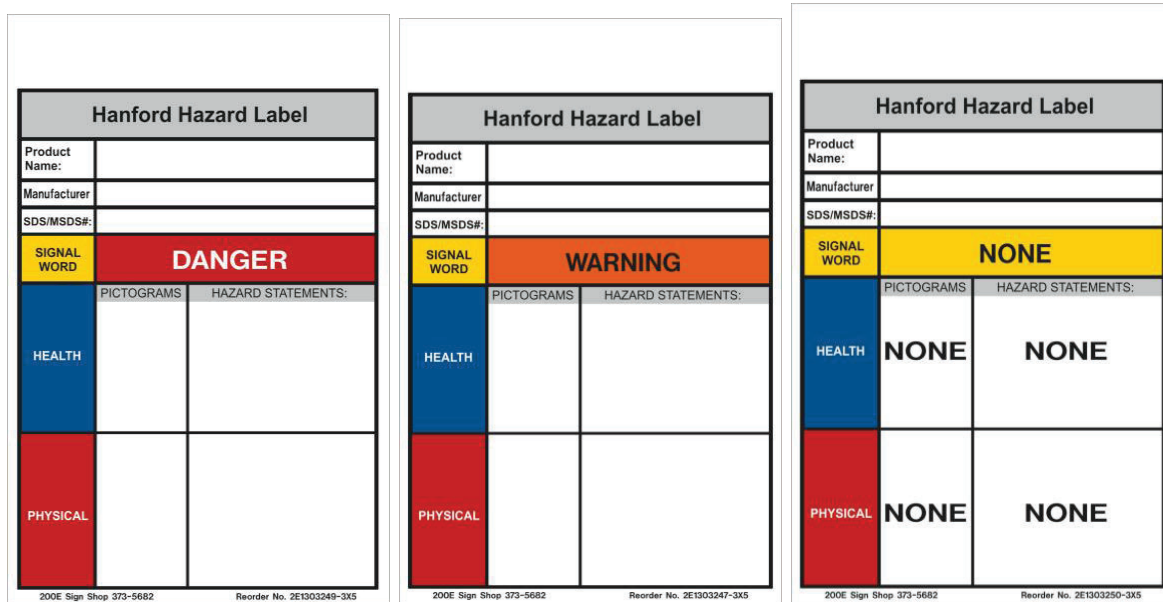
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Appendix C - GHS Compliant Secondary Labels

Secondary containers are required to be properly labeled if the contents are not used in the same work shift. The container must be identified in one of three ways. The specifics of this requirement can be found in Section 3.6 of this document.

The primary way to properly label a secondary container is use a Hanford GHS label that has been printed by the MSA Sign shop. The format for the Hanford GHS labels is shown below.



If a label is needed and a Hanford GHS label isn't available, a temporary label may be used. These labels may either be hand printed on label templates available from the MSA sign shop or printed using a printer.

A limited number of common chemicals with well-known hazards may also be labeled with just their name.

Contact your OS/IH representative or your FCC for assistance.

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Appendix D - Subcontractor/Vendor Pre Job Hazard Communication

Step 4 of Section 3.7 states that the subcontractor and CPCCo representative will communicate pre-job hazards prior to commencement of any work where subcontractor/vendor employees have an actual/potential exposure to hazardous chemicals used/controlled by CPCCo or CPCCo employees have an actual/potential exposure to hazardous chemicals used/controlled by subcontractors/vendors.

This appendix provides a list of the items that should be considered when exchanging HAZCOM information between CPCCo and the subcontractor. The subcontractor's/vendor's representative and the CPCCo Buyer Technical Representative (BTR) for the Project requesting the job, with the Facility Chemical Custodian (FCC), should jointly review the items listed in this form and share all information required with all affected employees.

CPCCo Project/Facility Responsibilities	
	Task
1	Inform the subcontractor/vendor of any potential chemical hazards to which the subcontractor's/vendor's employees could be exposed while performing work at the facility/project.
2	Inform the subcontractor/vendor of the identity of any CPCCo used/controlled hazardous chemical(s) to which the subcontractor's/vendor's employees have potential for exposure while performing work at the facility/project. Provide copies of SDSs/MSDSs or specify where they may be readily obtained and how, for any CPCCo used/controlled hazardous chemicals the subcontractor's/vendor's employees may be exposed to while performing work at the facility/project.
3	Ensure the subcontractor/vendor has a copy of any procedure(s) to be followed and protective measures to be used, including personal protective equipment, to minimize exposure to CPCCo used/controlled chemical hazards to which the subcontractor's/vendor's employees could be exposed while performing work at the facility/project.
4	Give the subcontractor/vendor a copy of (or specify the location of) the written <i>Hazard Communication Program</i> .
5	Inform the subcontractor/vendor of the locations of the facility chemical inventory.
6	Explain the Hanford hazard labeling system, as discussed in Section 3.5.

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Subcontractor/Vendor Responsibilities

	Task
1	Inform the CPCCo BTR of any potential hazards to which CPCCo employees could be exposed as a result of the subcontractor's/vendor's work at the facility/project.
2	Inform the CPCCo facility/project representative of the identity of any subcontractor/vendor owned/controlled hazardous chemical(s) to which CPCCo employees have potential for exposure while the subcontractor/vendor is performing work at the facility/project.
3	Provide a copy of the subcontractor/vendor written Hazard Communication Program, as applicable, to the CPCCo facility/project representative.
4	Request approval from the CPCCo Facility Chemical Custodian before bringing chemical products on site (CPCC-PRO-SH-40516, <i>Chemical Management Process</i>). Update chemical inventory worksheet(s) upon restocking chemicals, and request approval for any new chemical products brought on site after initial approval.
5	Provide the CPCCo facility/project with SDSs/MSDSs for each subcontractor/vendor owned/controlled chemical product. Have SDSs/MSDSs for all chemical products and hazardous materials readily accessible to his/her own employees, affected CPCCo employees, and any other subcontractor's/vendor's employees at the work site.
6	Ensure that all affected employees have been or will be trained in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 and on the information provided by the CPCCo facility/project BTR (the information listed in parts 1 through 6 above and verify the means used to certify that employees received the information.