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Hazard Communication & Globally Harmonized System (HAZCOM) (GHS)

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1. Purpose

- 1.1. Zoomin Groomin, hereinafter referred to as, the “Company,” has established a Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Hazard Communication program compliant with OSHA’S Hazard Communication (HCS) 29 CFR 1910.1200 (and comparable state and local standards/regulations and codes), which is intended to reduce the incidence of chemical-related injuries and illnesses in the workplace.
- 1.2. The Company shall make the written hazard communication program available, upon request, to its employees and designated representatives when a chemical is known to be present in the workplace in such a manner that employees may be exposed under normal circumstances or in a foreseeable emergency.

2. Applicability

- 2.1. This policy applies to employees, subcontractors and/or visitor(s) of the Company. For the purposes of this policy, an employee shall be considered on the job whenever he/she is:
 - 2.1.1. On or in, any Company or client property, including parking areas; or
 - 2.1.2. On Company time even if off Company premises (including paid lunch, rest periods and periods of being on call).
- 2.2. As a condition of employment, Company employees are required to abide by additional governmental or customer policies and requirements that may be imposed at a worksite in addition to the requirements of these policies and procedures. Nothing set forth in this policy constitutes, construes, or interprets in any way as a contract of employment.

3. Definitions

- 3.1. **Chemical** means any substance, or mixture of substances.
- 3.2. **Chemical Name** means the scientific designation of a chemical in accordance with the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name which will clearly identify the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard classification.
- 3.3. **Common Name** means any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, brand name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.
- 3.4. **Container** means any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. For purposes of this section, pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuel tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle, are not considered to be containers.

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- 3.5. **Exposure or Exposed** means that an employee is subjected in the course of employment to a chemical that is a physical or health hazard and includes potential (e.g., accidental, or possible) exposure. “Subjected” in terms of health hazards includes any route of entry (e.g., inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption.)
- 3.6. **Foreseeable Emergency** means 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.
- 3.7. **Globally Harmonized System (GHS)** is a set of guidelines for ensuring the safe production, transport, handling, use and disposal of hazardous materials.
- 3.8. **Hazard Category** means the division of criteria within each hazard class, e.g., oral acute toxicity and flammable liquids include four hazard categories. The categories compare hazard severity within a hazard class and should not be taken as a comparison of hazard categories more generally.
- 3.9. **Hazard Class** means the nature of the physical or health hazards, e.g., flammable solid, carcinogen, oral acute toxicity.
- 3.10. **Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)** means an adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the classification process that does not meet the specific criteria for the physical and health hazard classes addressed in this section. This does not extend coverage to adverse physical or health hazard effects for which there is a hazard class addressed in this section, but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/ concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a GHS hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA (e.g., acute toxicity Category 5).
- 3.11. **Hazard Statement** means a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree hazard.
- 3.12. **Hazardous Chemical** means any chemical which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.
- 3.13. **Health Hazard** means a chemical which is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in §1910.1200 – Health Hazard Criteria.
- 3.14. **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.

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- 3.15. **Label** means an appropriate group of written, printed, or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.
- 3.16. **Label Elements** means the specified pictogram, hazard statement, signal word and precautionary statement of each hazard class and category.
- 3.17. **Mixture** means a combination, or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.
- 3.18. **Physical Hazard** means a chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids); oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; or in contact with water emits flammable gas detailed in § 1910.1200 – Physical Hazard Criteria.
- 3.19. **Pictograms** are a composition that may include a symbol plus graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color, which is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to a hazard category.
- 3.20. **Precautionary Statement** means a phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling.
- 3.21. **Product Identifier** means the name or number used for a hazardous chemical on a label or in the SDS. It provides a unique means by which the user can identify the chemical. The product identifier used shall permit cross- references to be made among the list of hazardous chemicals required in the written hazard communication program, the label and the SDS.
- 3.22. **Pyrophoric Gas** means a chemical in gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or below.
- 3.23. **Safety Data Sheet (SDS)** means written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical that is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of this 1910.1200.
- 3.24. **Signal Word** means a word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used in this section are “danger” and “warning.” “Danger” is used for the more severe hazards, while “warning” is used for less severe.
- 3.25. **Simple Asphyxiant** means a substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in ambient atmosphere and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death.
- 3.26. **Specific Chemical Identity** means the chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number, or any other information that reveals the precise chemical designation of the substance.

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- 3.27. **Substance** means chemical elements and their compounds in the nature state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.
- 3.28. **Trade Secret** means any confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information, or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it. Detailed in §1910.1200—Definition of Trade Secret, sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secrets.
- 3.29. **Use** means to package, handle, react, emit, extract, generate as a byproduct, or transfer.
- 3.30. **Work Area** means a room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used, and where employees are present.
- 3.31. **Workplace** means an establishment, job site, or project, at one geographical location containing one or more work areas.

4. Responsibilities

- 4.1. Manager(s) shall:
- 4.1.1. Be responsible for implementing, supporting, and enforcing the requirements of this policy at their locations.
 - 4.1.2. Be responsible for developing and implementing the Hazard Communications Program.
 - 4.1.3. Be responsible for maintaining Safety Data Sheets and the Chemical Inventory List for their locations.
 - 4.1.4. Review the SDS files and Chemical Inventory List at each location at least annually to ensure that they are complete and up to date.
 - 4.1.5. Ensure the written hazard communication program is kept at the primary location.
- 4.2. HSE Supervisor(s) shall:
- 4.2.1. Be responsible for implementing and enforcing the following elements of the Hazard Communication Program:
 - 4.2.1.1. Compliance- Ensure that the Hazard Communication Program follows applicable state and local regulations and codes.
 - 4.2.1.2. Exposed Employees – identify those employees potentially exposed to hazardous chemicals and make sure they are properly trained.
 - 4.2.1.3. Surveyed Chemicals - Verify that all chemicals used within the facility have been surveyed and whether a determination has been made to include each chemical in the Hazard Communication Program.

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4.2.1.4. Workplace Chemical Inventory, SDS and Labeling - Ensure that a Workplace Chemical Inventory is maintained for all hazardous chemicals in the workplace, an SDS is obtained and maintained for each hazardous chemical and containers are properly labeled.

4.2.1.5. Protective Measures - Ensure that protective measures are implemented, and that adequate personal protective equipment and first-aid supplies are available for use by employees when hazardous chemicals are in use.

4.2.1.6. Non-routine Tasks – Ensure that hazards of any non-routine tasks are identified, and employees are informed and trained of the associated hazards such as the non-routine hazard listed below.

4.2.1.6.1. Unlabeled pipes – Ensure employees are informed of hazards associated with unlabeled pipes in their work areas.

4.3. Employee(s) shall:

4.3.1. Abide by the requirements in the Hazard Communication policy.

4.3.2. Follow Hazard Communication programs at host client sites.

4.3.3. Utilize proper PPE, and report containers without labels immediately and not deface any label.

4.3.4. Learn the requirements of this policy and apply them to their daily work routines.

4.4. Subcontractor(s) shall:

4.4.1. Abide by the requirements in the Hazard Communication policy.

4.4.2. Follow Hazard Communication programs at host client sites.

4.4.3. Utilize proper PPE, and report containers without labels immediately and not deface any label.

4.4.4. Learn the requirements of this policy and apply them to their daily work routines.

5. Requirements

5.1. The Company’s written hazard communication program shall be developed, implemented, and maintained at each workplace that describes how labels & other forms of warning, safety data sheets, & employee information will be met.

5.2. The Hazard Communication Program will encompass this standard, the Hazard Communication Program, the Workplace Chemical Inventory and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs). Each operations facility shall maintain a copy of these items onsite.

5.3. A copy of the written hazard communication program will be kept at the primary workplace. Employees traveling between workplaces during a work shift, or their work is carried out at more than one geographical location, may request a copy from the primary location at any time.

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- 5.4. The manager and Supervisor will review the Hazard Communication Program on a semi-annual basis, when changes occur to governing regulatory sources that require revision, and/or when there is an accident or near-miss that relates to hazard communication.
- 5.5. Prior to employees performing non-routine or special tasks (i.e., the cleaning of chemical reactor vessels, etc.) that may expose them to hazardous chemicals, they shall be informed through training by a supervisor or other competent person on the hazards associated with those chemicals contained in unlabeled pipes in their work areas. Employees must follow the specifications of this program.
- 5.6. Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and safety data sheets in a location readily accessible to employees.
- 5.7. A review of the Hazard Communication Program will be conducted via random checks of Workplace Chemical Inventories and SDSs and discussions with employees.
- 5.8. Emergency Information
- 5.9. The local fire department should be informed of the presence of hazardous chemicals.
- 5.10. On request supply the fire department with a copy of the workplace chemical list and SDS to the Fire Chief. Notify the department of any changes.
- 5.11. Allow all local fire departments to conduct onsite inspections of the chemicals for the sole purpose of preparing for an emergency.

6. Procedure

6.1. Identifying Hazardous Chemicals

- 6.1.1. Consistent with the GHS system, the health, physical and environmental hazards of chemicals the facility shall be surveyed. Only the chemicals determined to be hazardous shall be included in the Written Hazard Communication Program.

6.1.1.1. Hazardous chemicals have one or more of the following characteristics:

6.1.1.2. Toxic

6.1.1.3. Oxidizer/corrosive

6.1.1.4. Flammable

6.1.1.5. Explosive

6.1.1.6. Compressed gas

6.1.1.7. Reactive

6.1.1.8. Carcinogenic

6.1.1.9. Sensitizer

6.1.1.10. Target chemical (attacks specific body parts or organs).

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6.1.2. The Company does not manufacture any chemicals. Therefore, the Company will rely upon product labeling and SDSs as a means of hazard determination. This determination includes whether the chemical has hazardous characteristics, either in the original state or when mixed with other products. Chemicals determined to be hazardous shall be included in the written hazard communication policy, and shall abide by the following:

- 6.1.2.1. Product warning labels shall visibly identify if a chemical is hazardous.
- 6.1.2.2. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) must be provided by the manufacturer or supplier whenever a new hazardous chemical is purchased when the hazard evaluation of a chemical has changed or when a request for an SDS is made.
- 6.1.2.3. A product may not be hazardous in its normal state but when mixed with other chemicals or when physical properties are changed, the product may release harmful gases, fumes, vapors, etc., thus making it hazardous. The manager must obtain an SDS for each ingredient in a mixture to make a determination.

6.2. Workplace Chemical Inventory

- 6.2.1. An inventory of all hazardous chemicals used by the Company is maintained. Each chemical on the list should have the same name as shown on its corresponding Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
- 6.2.2. The local manager or supervisor is responsible and accountable for reviewing all chemicals introduced into the workplace and maintaining a workplace chemical inventory of hazardous chemicals.
- 6.2.3. Customers and other contractors who use hazardous chemicals in the workplace to which employees are exposed, or bring, purchase, or supply hazardous chemicals that will be used by employees, shall have an SDS readily available for review prior to introducing the hazardous chemicals into the workplace. Different types of labeling systems shall be discussed. Any special precautionary measures (i.e., personal protective equipment) shall be discussed and implemented prior to the commencement of work activities.
- 6.2.4. General Public Products - Products commonly used by the general public (i.e., dishwashing soaps, bathroom cleaners, etc.) that are used by employees on an occasional basis and not used as a chemical agent in the workplace need not be included on the Workplace Chemical Inventory.
- 6.2.5. Suggested Classification of Products are protective coating (painting, and thinners, pipe coatings, etc.) solvents and cleaners, metal working fluids, metal finishing materials, lubricants, fuel and fuel additions, water testing/ water treatment chemicals and reagents, vehicle maintenance material, office supply, janitorial supply, construction materials, insecticides, fire extinguisher, chemicals and gases, gauge fluids and inks.
- 6.2.6. Workplace Chemical Inventory shall at least include the following:
 - 6.2.6.1. The trade name of the product (the name by which the product is sold).

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- 6.2.6.2. The generic name and or chemical family of the product (the general name or classification of the compound such as engine oil lubricant, fuel caustic, etc.).
- 6.2.6.3. The name of the manufacturer or supplier.
- 6.2.6.4. The date the SDS was received.
- 6.2.7. The workplace chemical inventory information shall be reviewed as needed and updated annually.
- 6.3. Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
 - 6.3.1. The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)), revised in 2012, requires that the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer provide Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) (formerly MSDSs or Material Safety Data Sheets) for each hazardous chemical to downstream users to communicate information on these hazards. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be obtained for all hazardous chemicals and be readily available to employees and their designated representatives.
 - 6.3.2. The manager shall obtain, review, and maintain the SDS provided by the chemical manufacture and supplies and/or each hazardous chemical in the workplace. The SDS must identify the following.
 - 6.3.2.1. Identification
 - 6.3.2.2. Hazard(s) identification
 - 6.3.2.3. Composition/information on ingredients
 - 6.3.2.4. First Aid measures
 - 6.3.2.5. Firefighting measures
 - 6.3.2.6. Accidental release measures
 - 6.3.2.7. Handling and storage
 - 6.3.2.8. Exposure controls/personal protection
 - 6.3.2.9. Physical and chemical properties
 - 6.3.2.10. Stability and reactivity
 - 6.3.2.11. Toxicological information
 - 6.3.2.12. Ecological information
 - 6.3.2.13. Disposal considerations
 - 6.3.2.14. Transport information
 - 6.3.2.15. Regulatory information
 - 6.3.2.16. Other information
 - 6.3.3. An SDS may take any form as long as it contains all the essential information required by the HCS.

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- 6.3.4. An SDS must be in English. Other languages may be used if the information is in English as well.
- 6.3.5. The identity on an SDS is to correspond to the identity on the container label so that a link is established.
- 6.3.6. SDSs shall be kept in alphabetical order by trade name in a binder at the workplace.
- 6.3.7. The SDS information about hazardous chemicals shall be readily available to employees, other hiring clients, and designated representatives.
- 6.3.8. SDSs for hazardous chemicals furnished by a customer or other contractor shall be readily available to employees.
- 6.3.9. SDSs will be available upon request by other employer's or hiring clients.
- 6.3.10. Chemical information concerning hazardous chemicals at job sites, methods of providing SDS sheets, methods of precautionary measures to be taken & methods of providing information on labeling systems shall be provided and readily available to all employees.
- 6.3.11. Employees, their designated representatives, the Assistant Secretary & the Director, or those who work at multiple worksites and/or more than one geographical location during a work shift shall have SDSs in the work area or shall be able to immediately receive SDS information by telephone or radio communication from the local office.
- 6.3.12. In these cases, SDSs must be readily accessible at the primary workplace, the local office, during normal working hours and in emergencies. After normal hours, information shall be accessible by contacting the supervisor, local manager, or safety personnel.
- 6.3.13. In some cases, the local manager may have a need to begin using a product before receiving an SDS. When this occurs, an SDS can be produced by calling the manufacturer or supplier and completing a Standard SDS Form with the information provided.
- 6.3.14. If an SDS is not received with the chemical the following shall occur:
 - 6.3.14.1. The chemical should not be introduced into the workplace and the local manager should be notified immediately.
 - 6.3.14.2. The manager should immediately contact the manufacturer, supplier, customer, or contractor who furnished the chemical to explain the circumstances.
 - 6.3.14.3. The manager shall make a written request to the manufacturer, supplier, customer, or contractor. The request for SDS Letter provides a sample letter. A second request should be made if a response is not received within 10 calendar days.

6.4. Multi-Employer Sites

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- 6.4.1. Employees from other companies working on our property or job site are required to bring copies of all SDS for all hazardous materials they are bringing on the site. These will be kept at the primary location, so the information is accessible to all employees.
- 6.4.2. Each subcontractor must bring its specific Hazard Communication program and all SDS in a binder labeled with the contractor's name and identified as a Hazard Communication Program. Upon leaving the jobsite and the removal of all hazardous materials, they may take their SDS and Hazard Communication Program with them.
- 6.4.3. During the pre-job meeting employees will be informed of any precautionary measures that need to be taken to protect employees during the workplace's normal operating conditions and in foreseeable emergencies, and the labeling system.
- 6.4.4. Employees working on the Company's property or job site will be informed of the Company's written Hazard Communication Program and where to locate the SDS. It will be the responsibility of that employer to properly train his or her employees in the avoidance and or emergency procedures for these materials.
- 6.4.5. The program shall be made available, upon request, to employees, their designated representative, the Assistant Secretary, and the Director. Where employees must travel between workplaces during a work shift (multi job sites), the written program may be kept at a primary job site.
- 6.5. Labeling, Tagging and Marking
 - 6.5.1. Containers of hazardous chemicals must be labeled. Labels and other forms of warning shall be legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift. Labels and other forms of warning may be used in addition to English.
 - 6.5.2. Existing labels on incoming containers shall not be removed or defaced unless the container is immediately marked with the required information.
 - 6.5.3. Appropriate hazard warnings, or alternatively, words, pictures, symbols, signal word, precautionary statement or combination thereof, which provide at least general information regarding the hazards of the chemicals, pictogram, name, address, phone number of the manufacturer and which, in conjunction with the other information immediately available to employees shall be provided with the specific information regarding the physical and health hazards of the hazardous chemical.

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7. Training

- 7.1. Employees will be provided with training/information on the hazardous chemicals they may be exposed to. Employees shall be provided with effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, refresher training annually thereafter, and whenever a new physical or health hazard the employees have not previously been trained about is introduced into their work area.
- 7.2. Training shall be conducted in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (or comparable state standards/regulations) and shall include the following:
 - 7.2.1. Information and training may cover categories of hazards (e.g., flammability, carcinogenicity) or specific chemicals.
 - 7.2.2. Hazard Communication Standard
 - 7.2.3. Location of the Company's written Hazard Communication Program.
 - 7.2.4. Any operations in the work area where hazardous chemicals are present.
 - 7.2.4.1. Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring conducted by the Company, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance or odor or hazardous chemicals when being released, etc.).
 - 7.2.5. Physical and health hazards of chemicals in the work area.
 - 7.2.6. Measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the Company has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures and personal protective equipment to be used.
 - 7.2.7. Location of Workplace Chemical Inventory.
 - 7.2.8. New Label elements of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and labeling of chemicals (GHS).
 - 7.2.9. Format of the New Safety Data Sheets Used in (GHS).
 - 7.2.10. Location of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs).
 - 7.2.11. Containers and labeling
 - 7.2.12. Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals from customers or other contractors (different labeling systems and special precautions).
 - 7.2.13. Categories of hazards

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8. Recordkeeping

- 8.1. Workplace chemical inventory shall be maintained for all hazardous chemicals and containers shall be properly labeled.
- 8.2. Training records shall be maintained in the corporate office.

9. Reference

- 9.1. OSHA'S Hazard Communication (HCS) 29 CFR 1910.1200.

10. Appendix

- 10.1. Appendix 1 Hazardous Chemical Classification Guide (GHS)

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APPENDIX 10.1 HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL CLASSIFICATION GUIDE (GHS)

Hazard class	Cut-off value/concentration limit
Acute toxicity	≥ 1.0%
Skin corrosion/Irritation	≥ 1.0%
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	≥ 1.0%
Respiratory/Skin sensitization	≥ 0.1%
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 1)	≥ 0.1%
Germ cell mutagenicity (Category 2)	≥ 1.0%
Carcinogenicity	≥ 0.1%
Reproductive toxicity	≥ 0.1%
Specific target organ toxicity (single)	≥ 1.0%
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated)	≥ 1.0%
Aspiration hazard (Category 1)	≥ 10% of Category 1 ingredient(s) and kinematic viscosity ≤ 20.5 mm ² /s at 40°C
Aspiration hazard (Category 2)	≥ 10% of Category 2 ingredient(s) and kinematic viscosity ≤ 14 mm ² /s at 40°C
Hazardous to the aquatic environment	≥ 1.0%

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (d) (2), states: “Chemical manufacturer, importers, or employers (emphasis added) classifying chemicals shall identify and consider the full range of scientific literature and other evidence concerning the potential hazards.”

A material is hazardous if it is classified as hazardous by one of the following sources:

- **OSHA:** 29 CFR Part 1910, Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances, Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- **ACGIH:** Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment, 1983-1984 editions, American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists
- **NTP:** Annual Report on Carcinogens, third edition, National Toxicology Program, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- **IARC:** Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of chemicals to Humans, 1982, International Agency for Research on Cancer, World Health Organization

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1.	Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) GHS Product identifier. (b) Other means of identification. (c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use. (d) Supplier's details (including name, address, phone number etc.). (e) Emergency phone number.
2.	Hazards identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) GHS classification of the substance/mixture and any national or regional information. (b) GHS label elements, including precautionary statements. (Hazard symbols may be provided as a graphical reproduction of the symbols in black and white or the name of the symbol e.g. "flame", "skull and crossbones"). (c) Other hazards which do not result in classification or are not covered by the GHS.
3.	Composition/ information on ingredients	<p><u>Substance</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Chemical identity. (b) Common name, synonyms, etc. (c) CAS number and other unique identifiers. (d) Impurities and stabilizing additives which are themselves classified and which contribute to the classification of the substance. <p><u>Mixture</u></p> <p>The chemical identity and concentration or concentration ranges of all ingredients which are hazardous within the meaning of the GHS and are present above their cut-off levels.</p> <p><i>NOTE: For information on ingredients, the competent authority rules for CBI take priority over the rules for product identification.</i></p>
4.	First-aid measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e. inhalation, skin and eye contact and ingestion. (b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed. (c) Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary.
5.	Firefighting measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media. (b) Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g. nature of any hazardous combustion products). (c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters.
6.	Accidental release measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures. (b) Environmental precautions. (c) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.
7.	Handling and storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Precautions for safe handling. (b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

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8.	Exposure controls/personal protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Control parameters e.g. occupational exposure limit values or biological limit values. (b) Appropriate engineering controls. (c) Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment.
9.	Physical and chemical properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Appearance (physical state, colour etc). (b) Odour. (c) Odour threshold. (d) pH. (e) Melting point/freezing point. (f) Initial boiling point and boiling range. (g) Flash point. (h) Evaporation rate. (i) Flammability (solid, gas). (j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits. (k) Vapour pressure;
10.	Stability and reactivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Reactivity (b) Chemical stability. (c) Possibility of hazardous reactions. (d) Conditions to avoid (e.g. static discharge, shock, or vibration). (e) Incompatible materials. (f) Hazardous decomposition products.
11.	Toxicological information	<p>Concise but complete and comprehensible description of the various toxicological (health) effects and the available data used to identify those effects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin, and eye contact). (b) Symptoms related to the physical, chemical, and toxicological characteristics. (c) Delayed and immediate effects and chronic effects from short and long-term exposure. (d) Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates).
12.	Ecological information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available). (b) Persistence and degradability. (c) Bio accumulative potential. (d) Mobility in soil. (e) Other adverse effects.

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13.	Disposal considerations	Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging.
14.	Transport information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) UN number. (b) UN proper shipping name. (c) Transport hazard class(es). (d) Packing group, if applicable. (e) Environmental hazards (e.g.: Marine pollutant (Yes/No)). (f) Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code). (g) Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises.
15.	Regulatory information	Safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product in question.
16.	Other information including information on preparation and revision of the SDS	