



# PERRIS UNION

## HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT

### Hazard Communications Plan (HCP) CCR Title 8, § 5194

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# Section 1

## Introduction

This program has been developed to provide employees who use, or who may be exposed to, hazardous substances, the necessary information to safely work with those substances. The Hazard Communication regulations require that manufacturers and suppliers prepare particular information about their products and provide that information to any purchaser (user) of those products. These regulations apply to any hazardous substance known to be present in the workplace to which employees may be exposed under normal working conditions or in a reasonably foreseeable emergency.

A copy of the written Hazard Communication Program can be found at each school site in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) binder that has been installed in the employee lounge or employee workroom; in Maintenance & Operations; and posted on the District's web page under Staff/Employee Safety ([www.puhsd.org](http://www.puhsd.org)). Additional copies will be made available to all employees upon request.

These plans, in conjunction with the employee training program, are important tools in providing information concerning hazardous substances used at the school and district sites. Training will be presented to all new employees when they attend the New Employee Safety Orientation and/or by their supervisor/administrator or the Director of Risk Management with an attendance record kept. If you have further questions concerning Hazard Communication, please contact your supervisor, administrator or the Director of Risk Management. The Director of Risk Management can be reached at (951) 943-6369 Ext 80281 or (951) 529-4691 (Cell).

# Section 2

## Regulatory Background

The hazard communication regulation was established to ensure that the hazards associated with substances used in the workplace were identified, and that the information was communicated to all affected employees through a comprehensive Hazard Communication Program (HCP). The regulations which outline this requirement can be found in:

1. California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 8, Division 1, Chapter 4, Section 5194 (General Industry Safety Orders);
2. State of California - Labor Code (Sections 6360-6399.7);
3. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 29, Section 1910.1200.

# Section 3

## Program Coordinator

The District designates the Director of Risk Management as the Program Coordinator, who shall be responsible for ensuring that the use, storage and disposal of hazardous substances is completed in accordance with the guidelines set forth in this document and the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). The Director of Risk Management can be reached at (951) 943-6369 Ext 80281 and (951) 529-4691 (Cell).

# Section 4

## Labels and Other Forms of Warnings

All employees are required to attend training on the Hazard Communication regulations. Training is required of new employees prior to their commencing work with hazardous substances, or for any employee when a new hazardous substance is introduced or discovered in the workplace. Training for employees shall consist of at least the following.

1. Informing employees of the requirements in this program, and the location of the written Hazard Communication Program. (see section I, Introduction, for locations).
2. Informing employees of any operations at their site where hazardous substances are present.
3. Training employees in the methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of hazardous substances in the work area (such as inspections of the work areas, continuous monitoring devices, visual appearance, or odor of hazardous substances when released, etc.).
4. Informing employees of the physical and health hazards of the substances in the work area, and the measures they can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous substances, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment to be used.
5. Informing employees of the container labeling system, safety data sheets (SDS), and how employees can obtain and use the appropriate hazard information.
6. Informing employees of the following rights:
  - a. The right to personally receive information regarding hazardous substances to which they may be exposed, according to the provisions of this section;

- b. The right against discharge or other discrimination due to the employee's exercise of the rights afforded pursuant to the provisions of the Hazardous Substances Information and Training Act.
7. Whenever the employer receives new or revised information related to hazardous substances in the workplace, the information will be provided to the employees. If the new information indicates significantly increased risks to, or additional measures necessary to protect employee health, supervisors, administrators and chairpersons are responsible for working with the Program Coordinator in reviewing the substances to ensure they are appropriate and necessary for conducting work.
  8. Employees will be informed that they are required to comply with all safety rules and regulations implemented for the purchase, storage, handling, use, and disposal of hazardous substances or wastes. Employees shall be informed that failure to comply with these rules and regulations may result in disciplinary action in accordance with the District's practice and policy and Bargaining Unit Agreements.

# Section 5

## Labels and Other Forms of Warnings

Any container in the workplace that holds a hazardous substance is required to have a proper identification label. Any secondary container into which a hazardous substance has been transferred into (full strength or diluted) must also be labeled appropriately. Employees should not use substances from unlabeled containers. A label on any container received from the manufacturer or supplier must include, at least, the following information.

1. Name of the product/substance.
2. A list of the hazardous ingredients.
3. The appropriate hazard warning(s) (flammable, toxic, corrosive, or oxidizer).
4. Manufacturer's or supplier's name and address.
5. Manufacturer's phone/contact information.

If a substance is transferred from its original container to another container (secondary container), a label must be affixed to that new container. The new label must contain at least the following information.

1. Name of the product/substance.
2. The appropriate hazard warning(s) (flammable, toxic, corrosive, or oxidizer).
3. Manufacturer's or supplier's name and address.
4. Manufacturer's phone/contact information.

Supervisors, Administrators, Department Chairpersons are responsible for ensuring that the containers in their work area(s) are properly labeled and that the employee using the substance understands the label.

# Section 6

## Toxicity and Exposure

Toxic substances or chemicals are considered toxic if they can cause either short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic) health effects. A toxic substance is a health hazard only when it has entered the body; however, there is no substance or chemical that is completely non toxic.

Toxicity is dependent on several factors, including route of entry, degree of exposure, length of exposure, concentration of chemical, and a person's susceptibility. Toxicity is also affected by human factors such as age, diet, heredity, lifestyle, and exposures to other chemicals. The entry point of a toxic substance is commonly referred to as the "route of entry." Because no substance has the same route of entry, it is important for employees to review the SDS to become aware of the entry routes for the chemicals they may be working with. Exposure to toxic substances may occur through the following routes: 1. absorption, 2. ingestion, 3. inhalation, or 4. injection.

1. Absorption - This is the most common of the four routes of entry. Absorption takes place as the chemical comes in contact with the skin and destroys some of the protective outer layer, thus allowing the toxic chemical to come in contact with the inner tissues and possibly the bloodstream.
2. Inhalation - Toxic substances can create dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, and smoke that can become airborne and affect the air being inhaled. The toxic substance is thus allowed to enter the respiratory tract through the nose and mouth and move downward through the windpipe and into the lungs.
3. Ingestion - A toxic material when ingested is absorbed through the stomach and intestines into the bloodstream. The bloodstream may carry the toxic substance to the liver, which may or may not be able to detoxify all of the toxic materials. Liver cells may be destroyed.
4. Injection - Exposure to toxic chemicals by injection occurs very seldom. However, injection can occur as the result of puncturing the skin with glass, metals, or other materials that are contaminated by toxic substances, or when syringes contain toxic substances.

Exposures to toxic substances are the result of many factors, including:

- a. Lack of qualified personnel;
- b. Insufficient training;
  1. Not following safety procedures
  2. Not using proper personal protection equipment
- c. Failure or misuse of personal protection equipment;
- d. Failure to decontaminate after a spill or splash.

The concentration of the toxic substance is based on the dose a person receives over a specific time. The effect of a substance is a result of the dose received and the toxicity of the substance. The concentration and effect of toxic substances has prompted OSHA to issue and enforce Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL). In addition, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) also produces a list of what they refer to as Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for common chemicals used in the workplace. These TLVs are meant as guides to ensure that employees are not exposed to a toxic substance more than is necessary.

# Section 7

## Hazardous Substance/Material Inventory

An inventory of the hazardous substances known to be used at each district administrative and school site can be found in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) binder that has been installed in the employee lounge or employee workroom, in Maintenance & Operations, and posted on the District's web page under Staff/Employee Safety.

Specific chemical or hazardous substance information is contained in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Supervisors, administrators and chairpersons will ensure that employees are aware of the location of the SDS binder and of any new or updated SDSs received by his/her department/school site. The supervisor, administrator and chairpersons will review any new or updated SDSs with affected employees when they are received.

Electronic SDS folders for all Perris Union High School District sites are also available and can be accessed through **SafeSchoolSDS** an internet-based tool for viewing SDS, for keeping track of chemical inventories; and for adding SDS when a new chemical or product is purchased or is brought onto a PUHSD school or district location. To access the electronic SDS files go to the District's web page under Staff/Employee Safety or <http://puhsd.ca.safeschoolssds.com/>

*Please ask your supervisor, site administrator or call Risk Management if you cannot locate the SDS for a specific chemical or product, or if a SDS needs to be added because a new chemical or product has been purchased.*

# Section 8

## Personal Protective Equipment and Ventilation

Employees using hazardous substances should review the respective SDSs for information on required personal protective equipment (PPE) and precautions that should be taken to ensure against exposure, injury or illness. Employees should not work with or use hazardous substances for prolonged or repeated periods unless the proper precautions have been taken to keep exposures to safe levels. Personal Protective Equipment includes safety devices such as gloves, goggles, aprons, and respirators that act as safeguards for the proper type of exposure.

It is extremely important that supervisors, administrators and chairpersons instruct all employees in their area(s) to follow the manufacturer's guidelines regarding a chemical's use and its required ventilation. Use of laboratory fume hoods may be an essential part of the curriculum or prep work conducted within the department. All fume hoods must be inspected by a qualified person at least once per year to ensure that it meets the standards and ventilation requirements set forth by the manufacturer. Supervisors, chair persons, chemical hygiene officers and/or administrators are responsible for checking that inspection tags are posted on each fume hood, as these indicate it is in good working order as outlined above. If the hood requires repair, supervisors, chairpersons, chemical hygiene officers and/or administrators are responsible for taking it out of service, posting a sign on the hood, and notifying Maintenance and Operations and Risk Management.

# Section 9

## Purchasing Hazardous Substances

An effectively managed hazardous materials program begins with the appropriate purchasing controls. Because disposal of hazardous substances is becoming increasingly costly, substances used by all departments and school sites should only be purchased in quantities necessary to support educational needs.

If at any time a substance containing an extremely hazardous or acutely toxic substance (as defined in the [California Code of Regulations](#) and the [Federal Code of Regulations](#)) is requested to be purchased. The Purchasing Department shall coordinate with the Chemical Hygiene Officer (CHO) and/or Risk Management Department. If it is determined that all of the safety rules for its use can be met, the substance may be purchased. If subsequent findings determine the substance is not being used according to the rules set, the privilege to use it will be immediately revoked. The quantity to be purchased for this type of special request will be no more than what can be used during one school year.

# Section 10

## Handling and Storage of Hazardous Substances

Each hazardous substance should be handled, used, and stored in accordance with the information provided by the manufacturer through its container labels, SDSs, and other standards of practice. Hazardous substances should be handled only with proper protective equipment and only under the proper conditions. Carcinogens, radioactive materials and biological materials shall not be used within the District.

The proper storage of hazardous substances is as important as their proper handling. Inadequate storage space can result in overcrowding and the storage of incompatible chemicals. Shelf-stored hazardous substances should be visually checked on a regular basis by the department chemical hygiene officer (or designee). This visual inspection will help identify those substances that may be leaking, have corroded caps, or have developed other problems which indicate that they should be immediately disposed of in a safe manner. Storage shelves and cabinets should have sufficient lips, edges or restraints to prevent bottles or other containers of hazardous substances from falling.

# Section 11

## Disposal Procedures for Hazardous Substances/Universal Wastes

The proper disposal of hazardous substances is the responsibility of all employees. Hazardous substances must not be disposed of into the sanitary sewer system (e.g., sink). Once a hazardous substance is determined to no longer be useful to the site or department staff, it shall require proper disposal.

Hazardous waste, if so designated, shall be removed under contract with a licensed company. Universal Waste is hazardous waste that has been given relaxed standards for generators for the purposes of accumulating and transporting these waste streams until they reach a point where they are properly disposed of or recycled. Maintaining all documentation and manifests created for any such removal is the responsibility of each department who should receive and maintain all original documents for a minimum of three years as follows:

### **Risk Management:**

- Sharps/Medications
- Science Chemicals

### **Maintenance and Operations:**

- Fluorescent Lights, ballasts
- Batteries
- Paints

### **Technology**

- E-Waste

### **Student Services**

- Auto/Oils

# Section 12

## Non-Routine Tasks

Department supervisors, administrators and chairpersons shall determine if their employees might be involved in non-routine tasks. These tasks will be identified when assigned and additional training regarding health and safety shall be conducted prior to the beginning of the task.

## APPENDIX A

**CHEMICAL:** Any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements and/or compounds.

**CHEMICAL NAME:** 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 evaluation.

**COMMON NAME:** Any designation or identification such as code name, code number, trade name, branch name or generic name used to identify a chemical other than by its chemical name.

**CONTAINER:** 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.

**EMPLOYEE:** A teacher, student, or district employee who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal operating conditions or in foreseeable emergencies. Workers such as clerical staff who encounter hazardous chemicals only in non-routine, isolated instances are not covered.

**EXPOSURE OR EXPOSED:** 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).

**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.

**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).

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL:** Any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard.

**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, hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

**IDENTITY:** Any chemical or common name which is indicated on the safety data sheet (SDS) for the chemical. The identity used shall permit cross-references to be made among the required list of hazardous chemicals, the label and the SDS.

**IMMEDIATE USE:** 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.

**LABEL:** Any written, printed, or graphic material displayed on or affixed to containers of hazardous chemicals.

**LABORATORY SCALE:** Work with substances in which the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person. "Laboratory scale" excludes those workplaces whose function is to produce commercial quantities of materials.

**LABORATORY USE OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS:** Handling or use of such chemicals in which all of the following conditions are met: (i) Chemical manipulations are carried out on a "laboratory scale"; (ii) Multiple chemical procedures or chemicals are used; (iii) The procedures involved are not part of a production process, nor in any way simulate a production process; and (iv) Protective laboratory practices and equipment are available and in common use to minimize the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS):** Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical which is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, to be provided by the manufacturer, importer, or distributor of the chemical. This material is now called Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

**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.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS):** Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical which is prepared in accordance with paragraph (g) of 29 CFR 1910.1200, to be provided by the manufacturer, importer, or distributor of the chemical.

**USE:** To package, handle, react, emit, extract, generate as a byproduct, or transfer.

**WORK AREA:** A room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are produced or used, and where employees are present.

**WORKPLACE:** An establishment, job site, or project, at one geographical location, containing one or more work areas.