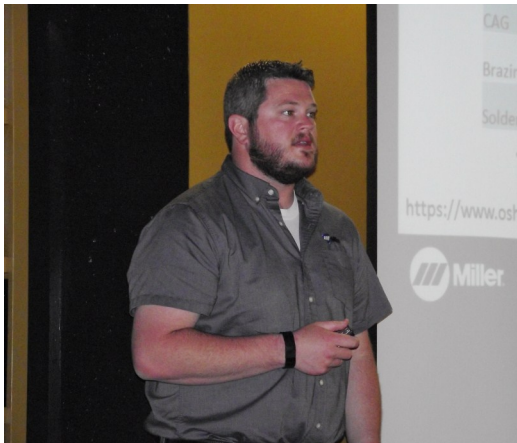


Training in Action

A Welding Safety class was presented by guest speaker Byron Nield from Miller Electric.



Byron Nield



Tim Colston, Jay Reynard, Jackie Toburen, and Adam Shriner.



Tim Colston, Jay Reynard, Jackie Toburen, Adam Shriner, Ed Heptig, and Tim Brunner.



Protecting Workers from Heat Stress

Heat Illness

Exposure to heat can cause illness and death. The most serious heat illness is heat stroke. Other heat illnesses, such as heat exhaustion, heat cramps and heat rash, should also be avoided.

There are precautions your employer should take any time temperatures are high and the job involves physical work.

Risk Factors for Heat Illness

- High temperature and humidity, direct sun exposure, no breeze or wind
- Low liquid intake
- Heavy physical labor
- Waterproof clothing
- No recent exposure to hot workplaces

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion

- Headache, dizziness, or fainting
- Weakness and wet skin
- Irritability or confusion
- Thirst, nausea, or vomiting

Symptoms of Heat Stroke

- May be confused, unable to think clearly, pass out, collapse, or have seizures (fits)
- May stop sweating

To Prevent Heat Illness, Your Employer Should

- Establish a complete heat illness prevention program.
- Provide training about the hazards leading to heat stress and how to prevent them.
- Provide a lot of cool water to workers close to the work area. At least one pint of water per hour is needed.



For more information:
OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration
www.osha.gov (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

Final Implementations of GHS

Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System will include changes in Safety Data Sheets, Labeling, and Pictograms.
Compliance Deadline: June 1, 2016










The goal of GHS is to communicate hazard information in a prescribed and uniform way on labels and safety data sheets.

Safety Data Sheets

The documents formally called Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are now known as Safety Data Sheets (SDS) under the Globally Harmonized System. A SDS identifies the substance and its hazardous properties, and outline appropriate safety precautions. A SDS is comprised of 16 standardized sections:

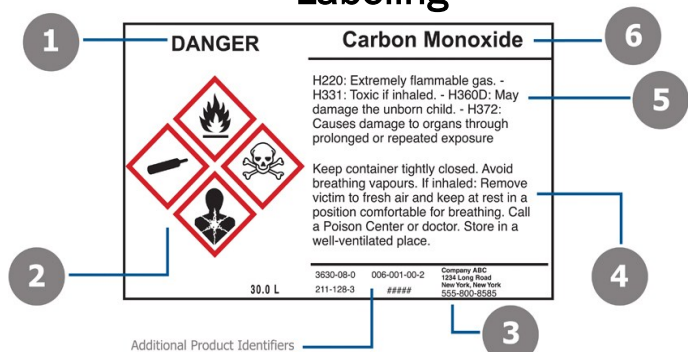
1. Identification
2. Hazard(s) Identification
3. Composition/Information on Ingredients
4. First Aid Measures
5. Fire-Fighting Measures
6. Accidental Release Measures
7. Handling and Storage
8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection
9. Physical and Chemical Properties
10. Stability and Reactivity
11. Toxicological Information
12. Ecological Information (non-mandatory)
13. Disposal Considerations (non-mandatory)
14. Transport Information (non-mandatory)
15. Regulatory Information (non-mandatory)
16. Other Information

Pictograms

Health Hazard  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carcinogen • Mutagenicity • Reproductive Toxicity • Respiratory Sensitizer • Target Organ Toxicity • Aspiration Toxicity 	Flame  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammables • Pyrophorics • Self-Heating • Emits Flammable Gas • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides 	Exclamation Mark  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irritant (skin and eye) • Skin Sensitizer • Acute Toxicity (harmful) • Narcotic Effects • Respiratory Tract Irritant • Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
Gas Cylinder  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gases Under Pressure 	Corrosion  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skin Corrosion/ Burns • Eye Damage • Corrosive to Metals 	Exploding Bomb  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explosives • Self-Reactives • Organic Peroxides
Flame Over Circle  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxidizers 	Environment (Non-Mandatory)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Toxicity 	Skull and Crossbones  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Sources: MUSC, osha.gov, Brady Worldwide

Labeling



1. Signal Word. The signal word indicates hazard level. It's like a safety sign header for your chemicals. "Danger" is used for the most severe instances, while "Warning" is less severe.

2. GHS Symbols (Hazard Pictograms). These are used to identify hazardous products and are commonly grouped by chemical/physical risk, health risk and environmental risk.

3. Manufacturer Information. This identifies the manufacturer's company name, address and telephone number.

4. Precautionary Statements/First Aid. These are phrases that are tied to each hazard statement. They describe general preventative, response, storage or disposal precautions. These statements will be found on the chemical's Safety Data Sheet. Similar to Hazard Statements, Precautionary Statements can be identified by a P-Code (like P100).

5. Hazard Statements. These are phrases that describe the nature of hazardous products and the degree of hazard. Hazard statements should be found on the chemical's Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and identified by an H-Code (like H100).

6. Product Name or Identifiers. Simply identify the product or chemical name. Additional identifiers can be noted to the right of the Manufacturer's information.