

HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS

List of Hazardous Chemicals

Each of our client facilities is required to maintain a list of all hazardous chemicals and related work practices used in their facilities, and are required to update the list as necessary. It is the responsibility of chemical manufacturers to assess the hazards of chemicals which they produce or import, and communicate this to employers, which are responsible in turn for communicating this to employees.

Container Labeling

Employers will insure that labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not removed or defaced, and that all chemicals are labeled, tagged, or marked with the identity of the chemical, appropriate hazard warnings, and the name and address of the manufacturer or other responsible party.

Material Safety Data Sheets

For each of the hazardous chemicals identified, employers must have a "Material Safety Data Sheet". This is a detailed information bulletin prepared by the manufacturer or importer of a chemical that includes the following information about the chemical: the physical and chemical properties, physical and health hazards, routes of exposure, precautions for safe handling and use, emergency and first aid procedures, and control measures. A sample of the required format of a MSDS sheet is provided in Exhibit A to this Training Program.

Information & Training in Hazardous Chemicals

Our client facilities will be responsible for orienting new employees to the listing of hazardous chemicals in their workplace and the location of associated MSDS sheets. Whenever a new hazardous chemical is introduced into the workplace, appropriate orientation and training for it are required at that time. Where appropriate, this training should include measures employees can take to protect themselves from the hazards, specific procedures put into effect by the employer to provide protection (e.g., engineering controls, work practices, use of personal protective equipment), and any methods or observations by which employees can detect the presence of a hazardous chemical to which they may be exposed.

Ionizing Radiation

Client facilities will be required to have signage in radiation areas that present a risk of exposure as defined in OSHA standards (magenta or purple on yellow background). Refer to Exhibit B to this Training Guide for representation of this symbol. The sign should be accompanied by the warning "*Caution: Radiation Area*" or "*Caution: High Radiation Area*". Areas or rooms in which radioactive material is used or stored in excess of OSHA-defined standards shall be equipped with warning signs stating "*Caution: Radioactive Materials*".

Contract employees designated to work in areas where radiation exposure is inherent will be required to wear the appropriate personal protective equipment. Aureus Medical Group will supply appropriate personnel monitoring equipment to insure that exposure limitations are not exceeded (e.g., badges). It will be the responsibility of each employee to return badges to Aureus Medical Group on a quarterly basis for testing. We will maintain records of the radiation exposure of employees for whom personnel monitoring is performed, and will provide a copy of exposure testing reports to employees upon their request.

Respiratory Protection Standards

Effective January 8, 1998, the entire previous respirator standard, 29 CFR 1910.134, has been redesigned as 29 CFR 1910.139 *Respirator protection for M. tuberculosis*, and will continue to apply to respirator use for protection against exposure to TB until the TB standard is finalized (proposal 62 FR 54160, Oct. 17, 1997).

Contract employees designated to work in an area where respiratory protection is deemed necessary, particularly when there is a risk of contracting TB, must advise Aureus Medical Group so that a medical evaluation may be completed prior to the employee commencing use of the respirator device. Respirators generally place a physical burden on an individual – usually relative to restricting breathing capacity. Negative pressure respirators restrict breathing, some respirators can cause claustrophobia, and self-contained breathing apparatuses are heavy. Each of these conditions may adversely affect the health of some employees who wear respirators.