



Chemical Hygiene Plan

Mid-Michigan District Health Department

The Hazard Communication Plan (Chemical Hygiene Plan) is required by Part 431 of the Michigan Occupational Safety and Health Act governing hazardous work in laboratories and supercedes federal regulations in Michigan to ensure that information is transmitted to employees about the chemical hazards that they are exposed to. This is accomplished through labels, material safety data sheets, instructions, written information, training and other forms of warning.

1. BASIC RULES & PROCEDURES

The standard requires that Mid-Michigan District Health Department employees work cooperatively in providing a safe and healthful work environment with training, evaluations and periodic meetings that ensure that all staff are aware of and comply with safeguards that are in place to limit accidents and injuries by the following basic rules (MIOSHA Rule 325.70113, Part E).

- Institute a Chemical Hygiene Program at the Work Site.
- Avoid Underestimation of Risk
- Provide Adequate Ventilation When Working With Chemicals
- Minimize Chemical Exposures
- Observe the Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL's) and Threshold Limit Values (TLV's) as defined by the MSDS for all chemicals in use at the work site.

2. PROCUREMENT/HAZARD DETERMINATION/CHEMICAL INVENTORY (MIOSHA Rule 325.70113, Part D, No. 2)

General Considerations:

- Procurement: Before a substance is received, information on proper handling, storage, and disposal should be known to those who will handle, store, work with or dispose of the substance.
- Laboratory storage: Amounts stored should be as small as practical. A **Laboratory** means a facility where the laboratory use of hazardous chemicals occurs. It is a workplace where relatively small quantities of hazardous chemicals are used on a non-production basis. Laboratory scale means 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.
- Distribution: When chemicals are hand carried outside of the immediate work area, the container should be placed in an outside container or bucket. Freight only elevators should be used if possible.

Information supplied by the manufacturers will be relied upon for the hazard determination.

- A **hazardous chemical** means 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, agents which act on the hematopoietic systems, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.
- A **physical hazard** means 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.
- A **health hazard** includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic systems, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

It is the policy of Mid-Michigan District Health Department to request a material safety data sheet for each chemical that is used in the workplace.

Laboratory uses of hazardous chemicals that provide no potential for employee exposure. Examples of such conditions might include:

- Procedures using chemically-impregnated test media such as dip-and-read tests where a reagent strip is dipped into the specimen to be tested; and
- Commercially prepared kits, such as pregnancy tests, in which all of the reagents needed to conduct the test are contained in the kit.
- Medications and drugs are considered exempt from the Hazard Communication Plan when it is determined that are in solid, final form, for direct administration to the patient (i.e., tablets, pills, capsules).
- Consumer products, when it is determined that they are used in the same manner and with no more frequency than a normal consumer would use them.

The chemical inventory is monitored and training updates are coordinated by: Andrea Tabor, Director of Community Health & Education and updated whenever one or more of the following occurs:

- A new hazard is introduced into the workplace.
- A hazard has been removed from use in the workplace.
- The hazard determination process is reviewed during annual self-inspection to ensure that it is current and that any new safety situations are promptly addressed.

3. HOUSEKEEPING, INSPECTIONS & MAINTENANCE

(MIOSHA Rule 325.70113, Part D, No. 4)

- Housekeeping. Floors should be cleaned regularly. The cleaning schedule with particulars listed for Mid-Michigan District Health Department is posted in the CLIA manual
- Inspections. Formal housekeeping and chemical hygiene inspections should be held at least quarterly for units which have frequent personnel changes and semiannually for others; informal inspections should be continual.
- Passageways. Stairways and hallways should not be used as storage areas. Access to exits, emergency equipment, and utility controls should never be blocked. The inspection schedule for Mid-Michigan District Health Department is annually and is conducted by the Branch Office Supervisors
- Maintenance - As applicable and documented.
- Eye wash fountains should be inspected at intervals of not less than three months.
- Respirators (if supplied) for routine use should be inspected periodically by the laboratory supervisor.
- Safety showers (if supplied) should be tested routinely. Other safety equipment should be inspected regularly (e.g., every 3-6 months). Procedures to prevent restarting of out-of-service equipment must be established. These records are maintained in the CLIA manual.

4. HAZARD LABELING SYSTEM (MIOSHA Rule 325.70109 & 325.70113, Part D, No. 8)

In accordance with the hazardous work in laboratories standard, chemical hazard labels are to be legible, in English, and displayed either on the container (of the product) or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift. The immediate work area is defined as the room where the product will be used by the employee. In keeping with the interpreted intent of the law, it is policy to ensure that the employee is familiar with the hazards they have contact with and that there is a label available to remind or warn them of the hazards.



A label will be provided for each chemical product that will include an indication of the hazards presented by the product in each of four areas fire, reactivity, health and special hazards. (See example) Special safety equipment, which is required to handle the hazardous products, must be indicated on the label.

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Prominent signs and labels of the following types must be posted;

- Emergency telephone numbers of emergency personnel/facilities, supervisors, and laboratory workers;
- Identity labels, showing contents of containers (including waste receptacles) and associated hazards;
- Location signs for safety showers, eyewash stations, other safety and first aid equipment, exits and areas where food and beverage consumption and storage are permitted;
- Warnings at areas or equipment where special or unusual hazards exist.

5. **CHEMICAL SPILL RESPONSE** (MIOsha Rule 325.70113, Part D, No. 9)

The initial step in controlling any type of spill is prevention. All hazardous chemicals should be handled with care and with appropriate PPE. The cleanup process for spills is much more costly than slowing down to be cautious when working with these items.

Spill Control Policy for the Mid-Michigan District Health Department

All accidents or near accidents should be carefully analyzed with the results distributed to all who might benefit. In the event of a chemical spill, the material safety data sheet will be referred to for proper spill response procedures. These will include appropriate materials to be used for collection of the material (i.e., absorbents, spill kit materials), as well as protective measures to be taken with the particular product. Below, are outlined some basic steps for responding to a chemical spill should one occur at Local Health Department:

- Location signs for safety showers, eyewash stations, other safety and first aid equipment, exits and areas where food and beverage consumption and storage are permitted;
- Warnings at areas or equipment where special or unusual hazards exist.

There should be an alarm system to alert people in all parts of the facility including isolation areas such as cold rooms - if applicable.

- Determine what has been spilled and locate the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the product.
- If the product is toxic, evacuate personnel from the area.
- Provide adequate ventilation as described on the MSDS. Try to contain the spill from spreading with absorbent material.
- Cleanup personnel must use proper personal protective equipment as described for spill response (within the MSDS).

- If the MSDS is incomplete, professional judgment will be used in the absence of specific spill response information. The manufacturer may be contacted for further information, if time allows.
- Dispose of clean up materials as recommended by the manufacturer and in accordance with local, state and federal regulations. Ensure that materials saturated with flammable liquids are placed into containers that will limit the potential for combustion and subsequent fire hazards.
- An incident report must be completed and turned in to management for review and discussion with other staff so that recurrence of the incident can be avoided.

Spill kits general small volume kits one each for this facility are located in the laboratory of each branch office

6. MEDICAL PROGRAM

(MIOSHA Rule 325.70108 & 325.70113, Part D, No. 5)

Regular medical surveillance will be established to the extent required by regulations (per MSDS's).

Routine surveillance - as necessary (Per MSDS's). Anyone at Mid-Michigan District Health Department whose work involves regular and frequent handling of toxicologically significant quantities of a chemical will be referred to a qualified physician to determine on an individual basis whether a regular schedule of medical surveillance is desirable.

- Personnel trained in first aid will be available during working hours and an emergency room with medical personnel should be nearby. A List for the nearest emergency room is located in the CLIA manual.

7. PPE SELECTIONS, PROVISION, USE AND ACCESSIBILITY

(MIOSHA Rule 325.70113, Part D, No. 6)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is provided to employees for the protection of eyes, face, head and extremities, where there is a potential for injury or impairment in the function of the body through absorption, inhalation or physical contact. The PPE for employees has been selected based upon the type of task being performed and the degree of exposure anticipated from the hazard to which the employee has been exposed. Equipment is maintained in accordance with manufacturers' guidelines to ensure its proper functioning and is available in sizes to fit all staff.

The use of personal protective equipment is considered to be a condition of employment. Employees who choose to disregard the importance of personal protective equipment may be subject to reprimand and potential dismissal from their position.

Annual employee training regarding personal protective equipment will include:

- when PPE is required to be used,
- what PPE is necessary for specific tasks,

- how to properly wear, use and adjust PPE,
- the proper care, maintenance, limitations, useful life and disposal of PPE.
- Other items designated by the laboratory supervisor may be required.

Examples of PPE provided and their intended use at Mid-Michigan district Health Department are as follows.

Item	Location
Fire Extinguishers	Storerooms
Fire Alarms	On hallway walls
Eyewash Fountain(s)	In the laboratories
Safety Goggles/glasses	Laboratories
Lab Coats	Available from the Branch Office Supervisor
Masks	Available from the Branch Office Supervisor

Lab coats, gowns or other protective clothing are worn whenever there is the reasonable potential for the soiling of clothes when working with hazardous chemicals or blood and body fluids. The protective garments have been selected to meet the type and amount of soiling expected to be present during a specific task. The material safety data sheets of hazardous chemicals will be reviewed to select proper PPE for a given product.

Protective Eye Wear and Masks

Protective eye wear and/or masks are worn whenever there is the potential for the generation of splashes, spills, spray, splatter, droplets, or aerosols of chemicals and there is the potential for eye, nose or mouth contamination. Appropriate eye wear or masks will be worn as recommended by the manufacturer of a hazardous product.

Gloves

When working with hazardous chemicals, blood or body fluids, gloves will be worn according to manufacturer recommendations. General-purpose gloves, not used for healthcare purposes, may be decontaminated and reused. Gloves are not to be used if they are peeling, cracking or discolored, or if they have punctures, tears or other evidence of deterioration.

Maintenance and Replacement of PPE

The Supervisors will periodically survey PPE to ensure its condition allows for the intended protection of the employee. Employees will immediately notify supervision of any damage or defects that make the PPE incapable of properly protecting them. Repair and/or replacement of personal protective equipment are provided by the employer as needed to maintain its effectiveness.

Necessary cleaning, laundering or disposal of personal protective equipment is provided by Mid-Michigan District Health Department. Linens are **NOT** to be taken home by the employee for laundering.

Employees will not be responsible for the cost of any personal protective equipment that is required to protect them from exposure to chemical or biohazards in the workplace.

8. RECORDS (MIOSHA Rule 325.7011 & 325.70113, Part D, No. 7)

- Accident records must be written with any follow up or corrective actions taken noted.
- Chemical Hygiene Plan records must document that the facilities and precautions were compatible with current knowledge and regulations.
- Inventory and usage records for high-risk substances, if present, will be kept. Records of the amounts of these materials on hand, amounts used, and the names of the workers involved (if an accident occurs) will be maintained.

Medical records – Mid-Michigan District Health Department will establish and maintain for each employee an accurate record of any measurements taken to monitor employee exposures and any medical consultation and examinations including tests or written opinions required by this standard. Mid-Michigan District Health Department will assure that such records are kept, transferred, and made available. All medical records will be retained in accordance with the requirements of state and federal regulations for at least the duration of employment plus 30 years (MIOSHA Rule 325.70108).

- All training records will include the following information will be maintained for three years from the date on which the training occurred: Documentation of the training will be maintained in employee personnel files or in a master training file.
 - The dates of the training sessions;
 - The contents or a summary of the training sessions;
 - The names and qualifications of persons conducting the training;
 - The names and job titles of all persons attending the training sessions.
 - Material Safety Data Sheets are to be retained for 30 years from the date of removal from the active file.

9. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MIOSHA Rule 325.70109)

Material safety data sheets are maintained to comply with MIOSHA's Hazardous Work in Laboratories Standard. Material safety data sheets contain useful information regarding the hazards associated with products or chemicals used in the facility. Employees are not required to memorize the information contained within the data sheets but are provided with training so that they can locate them and find information such as:

- Flammability Hazard, Reactivity Hazard, Health Hazard, Precautions for Safe Handling and Use, and Control Measures.

This information will ensure that chemicals and products are used in a safe manner and that employees are aware of the hazards associated with those items.

- It is the responsibility of the Supply Clerk to collect material safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical or product that is used in the facility. The suppliers and manufacturers of such products are required to supply material safety data sheets along with the first order of each product. If a material safety data sheet is not received with a first order, one will be requested.
- In order for hazard labeling to be completed, certain information must be provided on the MSDS. If any necessary information is missing, the manufacturer will be contacted in order to obtain it.
- The location of the material safety data sheets must be posted on the employee bulletin board.
- When new or revised data sheets are received they should be posted on the employee bulletin board for review by employees before they are included in the designated MSDS file.

If an MSDS is removed because it has been revised or the product is no longer used, the data sheet must be marked with the date it was removed and then placed in a separate file of archived data sheets. These data sheets are to be retained for 30 years from the date of removal from the active file.

MSDS sheets are located in the Right to Know Manual.

10. WASTE MANAGEMENT (MIOSHA Rule 325.70113, Part D, No. 9)

Chemical waste (or hazardous products) is disposed of in accordance with information provided on the MSDS by the products manufacturer. Should the MSDS fail to provide adequate instruction, the manufacturer is contacted by telephone for further information on proper disposal of the product.

If the chemical waste has become contaminated with blood or other potentially infectious materials, then it will be disposed of in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the medical waste management plan located the Exposure Control Plan manual.

- Content: The waste disposal program at Mid-Michigan District Health Department must specify how waste is to be collected, segregated, stored, and transported and include consideration of what materials can be incinerated.

- Aim: To assure that minimal harm to people, other organisms, and the environment will result from the disposal of waste laboratory chemicals. Transport from the institution must be in accordance with DOT regulations.
- Discarding Chemical Stocks: Unlabeled containers of chemicals and solutions must undergo prompt disposal; if partially used, they should not be opened. Before a worker's employment in the laboratory ends, chemicals for which that person was responsible should be discarded or returned to storage.
- Frequency of Disposal: Waste should be removed from laboratories to a central waste storage area at least once per week and from the central waste storage area at regular intervals.
- Method of Disposal: Incineration in an environmentally acceptable manner is the most practical disposal method for combustible laboratory waste. Indiscriminate disposal by pouring waste chemicals down the drain or adding them to mixed refuse for landfill burial is unacceptable.
- Hoods must not be used as a means of disposal for volatile chemicals.
- Disposal by recycling or chemical decontamination should be used when possible.

11. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND TRAINING (MIOSHA Rule 325.70113, Part D, No. 10)

The Quality Assurance and Training Coordinator will coordinate and maintain records of training conducted.. The training and education program will be a regular, continuing activity.

- Before any new hazardous chemical is introduced into the workplace, each employee will be given information in the same manner as during the initial safety class.
- Before starting work, at the time of their initial assignment, each new employee will receive training.
- Each employee will be given information on:
 - < Location and availability of this Chemical Hygiene Plan
 - < Details of the written Chemical Hygiene Plan
 - < Chemicals and their hazards in the workplace.
 - < PEL's for MIOSHA regulated substances or exposure limits in use at *Mid-Michigan District Health Department*. This information is in the MSDS
 - < How to lessen or prevent exposure to these chemicals.
 - < Signs and symptoms associated with exposure to hazardous chemicals.
 - < What the Mid-Michigan District Health Department has done to lessen or prevent workers' exposure to these chemicals?
 - < Protective measures employees can take to protect themselves from chemical exposures, such as PPE, work practices, and emergency procedures.
 - < Methods and observation that may be used to detect the presence of, or release of a hazardous chemical such as monitoring and the visual or odor of hazardous chemicals when being released.

- < Procedures to follow if they are exposed.
- < How to read and interpret labels and M.S.D.S.s.
- < Where to locate M.S.D.S.s the Mid-Michigan District Health Department and from whom they may obtain copies.

The employee will be informed that:

Mid-Michigan District Health Department is prohibited from discharging, or discriminating against, an employee who exercises the rights regarding information about hazardous chemicals in the workplace.

As an alternative to requesting an M.S.D.S. from the Mid-Michigan District Health Department, the employee may obtain a copy from Consumer and Industrial Services at the Michigan Department of Community Health. A sign will be posted with the address and telephone number of the department/individual responsible for such requests.