

- Detailed information on training compliance.
- Methods your employer will use to inform you of the hazards of non-routine tasks and such things as unlabeled piping.
- Methods your organization will use to inform other employers of workers on your site, such as service representatives, repairmen, and subcontractors.

You Must Be Trained

You must be trained at the time of your initial employment or assignment, as well as whenever a new chemical hazard is introduced into your work area.

Your training must contain all of the following elements:

- **Methods or observations** used to detect the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in your work area.
- **The physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards** of chemicals in your work area, as well as any chemical hazards not otherwise classified.
- **Measures you can take to protect yourself** from hazards, including work practices and personal protective equipment.
- **Details of your employer's hazard communication program**, including complete information on labels and SDSs.



Work at Working Safely

Take your HazCom training seriously. Learn about SDSs, labeling, your employer's written program, measures to protect yourself, and what hazardous chemicals you work with.

Safe at Home

You probably use cleaning supplies, paints, adhesives, pesticides, or other chemicals off the job, too. It's always a good practice to know the hazards of any product that contains chemicals.

Read the label when you buy a chemical product. Check the labels on similar products to see if they might be safer to use. You'll have fewer hazardous chemicals at home if you try to buy safer chemical products as you shop.

As you use chemicals at home:

- Follow all of the precautions on the label.
- Make sure there are no sources of sparks, heat, or flame in the area if you're using a chemical that can catch fire.
- Try to use as little of the chemical as you can to limit your exposure.
- Pay attention to the ventilation in the room, and keep doors and windows open to help keep the air moving.
- Consider wearing protective gear such as goggles and rubber gloves. Most hardware stores sell PPE.
- Plan ahead so you're ready to handle a spill.
- The product's label may have important information on signs and symptoms of overexposure. If you get a burn or begin to feel ill, stop using the chemical and get medical attention.
- Clean up right away when you're done, and wash carefully with warm soap and water after you use a chemical.