



SCP Tribune[®]

GHS Transition Deadline *December 1, 2013*

Elements of the new Globally Harmonized Standard (GHS) label for.

Below is our example of what a GHS label could look like:

1. Signal Word: Indicates relative level of hazard. "Danger" is used for most severe instances, while "Warning" is less severe.

2. Symbols (Hazard Pictograms): Convey health, physical and environmental hazard information with red diamond pictograms. May use a combination of one to five symbols.

3. Product Name or Identifiers*

4. Hazard Statements: Phrases that describe the nature of hazardous products and oftentimes the degree of hazard.

5. Precautionary Statements: Phrases associated with each hazard statement, that describe general preventative, response, storage or disposal precautions.

6. Manufacturer Information: Company name, address & telephone number.

GHS pictogram symbols and hazard classes

The new GHS symbols, also known as hazard pictograms, will be used to identify hazardous products and are commonly grouped by chemical/physical risk, health risk and environmental risk.

Chemical/Physical Risk

- GHS Explosive: Explosives, self-reactives, organic peroxides
- GHS Flammable: Flammable gases, liquids, & solids; self-heating, organic peroxides
- GHS Oxidizing: Oxidizers
- GHS Gas Pressure: Gases under pressure
- GHS Corrosive: Corrosives

Health Risk

- GHS Corrosive: Corrosives
- GHS Severe Toxic: Acute toxicity (severe)
- GHS Acute Toxic: Irritant, dermal; acute toxicity (oral)
- GHS Health Danger: Carcinogens, respiratory sensitizers, reproductive toxicity, target organ toxicity, germ cell mutagens

Environmental Risk

- GHS Environmental: Aquatic toxicity

For more information on GHS, visit www.BradyID.com/GHS

As we all know the GHS, Globally Harmonized System has been implemented to create a single, universal format for hazard communication across the globe. As daunting as this process has been made out to sound there are really only three key changes to be made.

- Classification of chemicals. New broader criteria established for classifying hazardous chemicals.
- Standard label format. All chemical labels will have a standard format with the certain headings and phrases to describe the various hazards.
- Standard Safety Data Sheet (SDS). The new sheets have a standard 16-section format with specific information required for each section.

The December 1, 2013 deadline is to initially train employees on the new label elements and SDS format. Workplace employers have until June 2016 to update labeling and Hazcom programs.

The picture above is the new label format along with the pictogram symbols. Provided below is the address to OSHA's quick card, explaining the SDS format and sections of information. Please be sure to take the time to review this information with your employees and don't forget to document it. www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3493QuickCardSafetyDataSheet.pdf

TRAINING

Shipyard Competent Person



Seattle
3-Day Initial
Nov 6-8
1-Day Update
Nov 20
3-Day Initial
Dec 4-6

OSHA 10 Maritime

This 10-hour training on 29 CFR 1915 provides methods on recognition, avoidance, abatement, and prevention of safety and health hazards in workplaces specific to the maritime industry.

Seattle
November 21-22

Maintaining Safe Conditions

In the eyes of the Chemist, what makes one space “Safe of Hot Work” and another “Safe for Limited Hot Work”? What are the different requirements?

Lets look at an example, while inspecting the engine room on a crane barge, the Chemist notices a slow drip from the lube oil tank that is located adjacent to the fuel tank. The Competent Person has noticed the same drip and put a couple of oil soak pads under the line. Ruling? Well as we said above, it all depends on the scope of work, the communication of this information, the maintenance of the conditions and the role of the Competent Person.

After the Chemist discusses the work planned and determines that the work to be done is located on the fuel tank top, is not near the lube oil tank leak, there is not “free flowing” lube oil in the engine room bilge, and the flash point of the lube oil is above 180 degrees Fahrenheit, he diligently writes out “Safe for Limited Hot Work” on the certificate. The scope of work is clearly stated on the certificate and is specific to what was discussed with the hot work operator. The conditions to conduct the hot work are lined out and the maintenance of the leak by the Competent Person is spelled out.

Why do we care? It is important to understand the value of information and the role of the Shipyard Competent Person. With a clear scope of work the Marine Chemist can make determinations that the shipyard may not have been legally able to make on their own.

In summary, there are some considerations to keep in mind when conditions are not ideal.



The first thing to do is to call the chemist and explain the situation. Describe the intended hot work project and ask for the chemist’s opinion as to how to approach the work in the most efficient way possible. If possible, in all but the simplest of situations, the chemist will arrange for a complementary, in-person consultation. This will avoid unnecessary work and expense that could have been avoided with the chemist’s help.

Second, the chemist has the authority to make determinations that the SCP cannot.

Third, a well-trained SCP can provide important support to the chemist and the production crew that will allow the completion of work that could not have gone forward otherwise.

Finally, the communication abilities of the SCP, the Marine Chemist, and the production crew are the foundation of the safe accomplishment of hot work under less than ideal conditions.

Working for the Community



Because we so commonly drive the waterfront and are familiar sights to most engineers and skippers, Sound Testing vehicles have been pressed into a new service: Emergency delivery to area food banks and shelters.

When the long season is over and home just an hour away by car, disposing of the steward's perishables, or cleaning out the freezers to shut the plant down may not be attractive jobs.



But don't even think of throwing a single fish-stick in the dumpster! Call Sound Testing's 24-hr ([206 932 0206](tel:2069320206)) number and we will arrange a food donation pick up so that nothing thaws and nothing goes to waste.

We understand that many companies already have agreements with Northwest Harvest or another non-profit for routine donations. We're here assisting those unforeseen situations where the food has to be gone in short order. And that's why Peggy and Emily in the office welcomed a call from Mr. Davis of American Seafoods and was able to help in the timely pick-up of stores from several



American Seafoods vessels. This past month Icicle Seafoods donated 5 truckloads of food to a local food bank. Craig and Joseph Trettevik volunteered their weekend off-loading the hundreds of pounds of food.

For the last 15 years Cheryl Sly has volunteered at the International District's Food Bank at St. Mary's. So the thought of food being thrown away is very painful to her and to any Food Bank devotee. Through all these years Cheryl has reminded us as we visit vessels to be aware and assist when food is available for transport. This Food Bank has plenty of freezer space, and City Ice has also been able to help over the years.

SOPE Holiday Party



Please join the Society of Port Engineers of Puget Sound for their annual holiday party on December 10th, 5pm at Salty's on Alki.

Please email info@sope-ps.org to register!

Pacific Marine Expo

November 20-22

Pacific Marine Expo is designed exclusively for commercial mariners from Alaska to California, so you'll find everything you need all in one convenient location. Come check out the latest in equipment, propulsion, builders, suppliers, new products and fresh solutions.

PSCAA - Thermal Cutting Equipment

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency has proposed revisions to Regulation I, Section 6.03(c)(19) that would require a Notice Of Construction for stainless steel thermal cutting equipment. To view the proposed changes to this regulation please visit

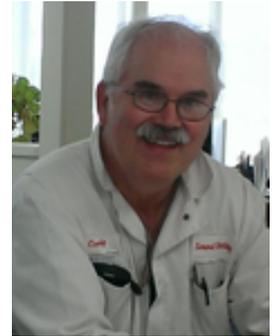
www.pscleanair.org/announce/hearings/PDFs/proposed_changes%20603.pdf

How to Conserve Your Chemist Cash?

Call your Marine Chemist during the planning or bidding stage!

If you are at all uncertain about how to approach a project that might involve the Marine Chemist, call the Chemist for advice. A few minutes spent at this stage can save a lot of time and money in many cases.

Every Marine Chemist has stories of a project where he or she arrived to find that the shipyard or vessel owner has invested much more effort than required for the project. Also, people often proceed too far into the project before calling the Marine Chemist only to find that they have created a good deal of unnecessary rework.



Ask A Chemist



Question:

What should I remember when inspecting ventilation equipment and set up in the field?

Answer:

There are 6 requirements outlined by OSHA that you want to check to stay in compliance.

1. Make sure there is some ventilation is set up! (Either mechanical or local exhaust.)
2. General vents should be set up to remove fumes and smoke.
3. Local exhaust vents should be portable. The vent should also have the ability to get close to the hot work source to remove the fumes and smoke.
4. Vents should be ducted and discharged in fresh air.
5. New air drawn into the space should be clean, fresh air.
6. Don't use pure oxygen.

It's always good to check that the vents are not "short circuiting," leaving pocket areas a space where contaminants can build up.

SCP Quiz

Congrats to **Fredrik Eriksson** from **Vigor Fab** for answering last months question.

Last Month's Answers:

OSHA recognizes two types of mechanical ventilation when welding, cutting or heating.

- 1) What are these two types of ventilation?

General Mechanical & Local-Exhaust.

- 2) Welding galvanized steel in an enclosed space requires this type of mechanical ventilation. **Local Exhaust**

- 3) What section of OSHA 1915 outlines these requirements? **Subpart D: 1915.51 (b) & (d)**

This Month's Questions:

To help prevent gas leaks from oxygen/fuel cutting equipment, OSHA calls for a test to be conducted.

1. What is the name of this test?
2. What are the steps involved with this test?

Submit your answers

newsletter@soundtestinginc.com All correct answers will be entered into a random drawing and one person will win a \$25 gift card! One entry per person, please.