STATE FAIR VOLUNTEERS
EMPLOYEE
RIGHT-TO-KNOW
TRAINING 2014
EMPLOYEE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

The Globally Harmonized System of Chemical Labeling
Minnesota’s Occupational Safety & Health Administration (MNOSHA) mandates that employees receive training on the updated hazard communication (employee right-to-know) standards for the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) by December 1, 2013.

This training module meets the OSHA training requirements and covers:
- New chemical label requirements
- New safety data sheet (SDS) requirements
Product labels are your immediate source of information about a chemical and its hazards.

New labels have more information than before.

The primary difference in new chemical labels is that they are standardized.

All new GHS-compliant labels will feature the following LABEL ELEMENTS:

- Product identifier
- Signal word
- Pictogram(s)
- Hazard statement(s)
- Precautionary statement(s)
- Name, address and phone number of the manufacturer, distributor, or importer of the product
Pictograms enhance chemical labels by graphically portraying the hazard(s) associated with the product.

There are eight mandatory pictograms used on new labels.
Workplace containers may be labeled with the same label that would be on shipped containers, or with label alternatives that meet the requirements of GHS.

Secondary containers (portable containers) will not be required to have a GHS label IF:
  - The chemical will be used immediately, and
  - The contents will be used completely
Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are now standardized into a 16-section format.
The SDS is your best reference to help ensure a chemical is used, stored, handled, and disposed of safely.
Section 1, Identification
- Product identifier
- Manufacturer or distributor name, address and phone number

- Emergency phone number
- Recommended use
- Restrictions on use

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Scotch-Brite® Heavy Duty Soap Pad, Scotch-Brite® Soap Filled Heavy Duty Scrub Sponge
MANUFACTURER: 3M
DIVISION: Home Care Division
ADDRESS: 3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000

EMERGENCY PHONE: 1-800-364-3577 or (651) 737-6501 (24 hours)
Section 2, Hazard(s) Identification

- All hazards regarding the chemical
- Required label elements
Section 3, Composition / information on ingredients

- Identified ingredient(s) in the product, including impurities and stabilizing additives.
- Includes information on substances, mixtures, and all chemicals where a trade secret is claimed.
Section 4, First Aid Measures

- First aid instructions by relevant routes of exposure (inhalation, skin/eye contact, ingestion)
- Description of symptoms or effects, both acute and delayed
- Recommendations for immediate medical care and special treatment
Section 5, Fire Fighting Measures

- Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing techniques and equipment
- Additional hazards posed by fire
- Recommendations on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and precautions for firefighters.
Section 6, Accidental Release Measures
- Use of personal precautions and PPE

Emergency procedures
- Methods and materials for containment
- Clean-up procedures
Section 7, Handling and Storage
- Lists precautions for safe handling and storage
- Conditions for safe storage, and any incompatibilities
Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

- Lists OSHA’s Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs),
- Threshold Limit Values (TLVs)
- Appropriate engineering controls
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Section 9, Physical and Chemical Properties

- Appearance,
- Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits
- Odor
- Vapor pressure
- Odor threshold
- Vapor density
- pH
- Relative density
- Melting point/freezing point
- Boiling point / range
- Flash point
- Evaporation rate
- Etc.
Section 10, Stability and Reactivity

- Lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions
Section 11, Toxicological Information
- Routes of exposure
- Related symptoms
- Acute and chronic effects
- Numerical measures of toxicity
Section 12, Ecological Information
(non-mandatory)
Section 13, Disposal Considerations

Non-mandatory
Section 14, Transport Information
Non-mandatory
Section 15, Regulatory Information
Non-mandatory
Section 16, Other Information

- Date of preparation or last revision
Supervisors must ensure that SDS are readily accessible to DNR Staff (Employees, Interns and Volunteers) when they are in their work areas and during each work shift.

READY ACCESS TO SDS IS THE LAW

Supervisors must ensure that SDS are readily accessible to DNR Staff (Employees, Interns and Volunteers) when they are in their work areas and during each work shift.
EMPLOYEE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

Preventing UV Radiation Exposure
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Ultraviolet Radiation

Hazards to Your Health  
Skin Cancer Risks  
Preventing Harmful Effects
SKIN CANCER HAZARDS

Skin cancer is the most common form of cancer in the U.S.

>3.5 million cases annually

1 in 5 Americans will be affected

Melanoma is the most serious form of skin cancer

76,600 cases in 2013

Curable if caught early
TYPES OF SKIN CANCER

3 Major Types of Skin Cancer

MELANOMA

- Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Basal Cell Carcinoma

Look for these warning signals of melanoma when checking moles:

Asymmetry
Border irregularity
Color
¼ inch diameter
SIGNS & SYMPTOMS OF SKIN CANCER

- Change in color of a mole, growth or spot, or a new growth
- Scaliness, oozing, bleeding or a change in the way a bump or nodule looks
- Spread of a mole’s color beyond its border
- Change in sensation – such as itchiness, tenderness or pain

Alert your doctor to these symptoms
PREVENTING SKIN CANCER

Be proactive!

Avoid direct sun exposure between 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Seek shade in the middle of the day
PREVENTING SKIN CANCER: BEST PRACTICES

Follow the Slip! Slop! Slap! ® Rules

**SLIP** on protective clothing to guard as much skin as possible

**SLOP** on a palmful of SPF 30 sunscreen 30 minutes before exposure and after every 2 hours when sweating

**SLAP** on a hat – wide brims are good to cover the ears as well

**Wear** sunglasses with 100% UVA and UVB absorption
EMPLOYEE RIGHT-TO-KNOW

Preventing Tickborne Illness
# TYPES OF TICKS IN MINNESOTA

## Most Common Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood Tick</th>
<th>Blacklegged Tick</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(American Dog Tick)</td>
<td>(Deer Tick)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These images are not to scale. Blacklegged ticks are about half the size of wood ticks.
# TYPES OF TICKS IN MINNESOTA

## Blacklegged Tick Nymphs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most common transmitter of disease</th>
<th>1 mm in length (size of a poppy seed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Most people never know they were bit by a blacklegged tick nymph – they’re so small.
**TYPES OF TICKS IN MINNESOTA**

### Adult Male and Female Blacklegged Ticks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Larva</th>
<th>Nymph</th>
<th>Adult Male</th>
<th>Adult Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- **Mate and feed on larger animals in early spring and fall**
- **After feeding, the female lays eggs and dies**

Ticks that don’t feed go dormant (and have sweet dreams about sucking your blood).
## BLACKLEGGED TICK HABITAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Humidity</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ticks typically live in the leaf litter layer at ground level</td>
<td>• Blacklegged ticks need humid conditions to survive and are more likely to be found questing in humid weather.</td>
<td>• A significant number of ticks can be found in hospitable “edge” habitat near the forest perimeter, overgrown trails, and roadsides.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HIGH RISK COUNTRIES IN MINNESOTA

View a larger version of this map on the Minnesota Department of Health website.
Tickborne illness is transmitted by the bite of an infected tick. The tick must be embedded in your skin for at least 12-24 hours in order to transmit Lyme Disease, Anaplasmosis, or Babesiosis.

**Peak Exposure Times:**
Spring/Summer and Fall

Most people are exposed to infected ticks from May-July and again in the fall.

Both the adult female and nymph can transmit disease.
The most common tickborne illnesses in Minnesota are Lyme Disease, Anaplasmosis, and Babesiosis. These illnesses have similar general physical symptoms. It is possible to have more than one tickborne illness at once.

**After working or recreating in tick habitat, monitor your health during the next few weeks for signs of tickborne illness:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Headache</th>
<th>Fever</th>
<th>Fatigue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulls-eye shaped rash or multiple rashes (Lyme)</td>
<td>Sudden onset and severe illness (Anaplasmosis)</td>
<td>Weakness, numbness or pain in arms and legs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle and joint pain</td>
<td>Chills and shaking</td>
<td>Nausea and vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight loss and loss of appetite</td>
<td>Change in mental state</td>
<td>General malaise (not feeling well)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TICKBORNE ILLNESS PREVENTION MEASURES

- Avoid exposure to wooded or brushy habitat where possible, walk in the center of trails.
- Conduct full body tick checks during and after wooded exposure.
- Use DEET repellent on your skin.
- Use permethrin-based treatments on your clothing and footwear.
- Wrap wrists and ankles with duct tape or wear tick gaiters.
- Wear light colored clothing to spot ticks more easily.

Best Methods for Prevention
Repel Ticks

Use repellent with 20-30% DEET on exposed skin and clothing

Remember to reapply as needed. Protection lasts up to several hours, less if you are profusely sweating

Always follow product instructions
USING PERMETHRIN EFFECTIVELY

Repel Ticks on Clothing

- Always follow product instructions
- Never spray on bare skin or on clothing while wearing it
- Never spray near food or water supplies
- Don’t touch treated surfaces until spray has dried
BEST PRACTICES FOR REMOVING TICKS

HOW TO SAFELY REMOVE AN EMBEDDED TICK

1. Grasp the tick close to the skin with a pair of tweezers.
2. Pull the tick outward slowly, gently, and steadily.
3. Don’t squeeze the tick.
4. Use antiseptic on the bite.
AFTER WORKING OR RECREATING IN TICK HABITAT

Check your body for ticks during and immediately after being outdoors in wooded or brushy habitat

Take a shower as soon as possible to help you find ticks more easily and remove them promptly

Contact your doctor and report suspected tick-borne illnesses as soon as you begin to feel symptoms
DO YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT INFORMATION IN THIS TRAINING PROGRAM? ASK YOUR VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR OR TEAM LEADER.