Desco Professional Builders, Inc.
290 Somers Road
Ellington CT 06029

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

Introduction

It is the intention of DESCO PROFESSIONAL BUILDERS, INC to comply fully in a prudent manner with all occupational safety and health standards/regulations. Consequently, this program to comply with the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazardous Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 (see appendix) will be implemented and enforced.

This program has been establishing to provide guidelines for all employees and for DESCO PROFESSIONAL BUILDERS, INC to meet the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard. The program applies to any hazardous chemical(s), which is known to be present on the premises, that employees may be exposed under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency. This written Hazard Communication Program will be available to all employees in the home office for review at all times.

A. Goal of the Hazard Communication Program

1. There are an estimated 575,000 existing chemical products, and hundreds of new ones being produced annually. This poses a serious health problem for exposed workers and their employers.

2. Because of the seriousness of these safety and health problems, and because many employers and employees know little or nothing about them, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued a rule called "Hazard Communication". The Basic goal of the standard is to be sure employers and employees know about work hazards and learn how to protect themselves. This should help to reduce the incidence of chemical-source illness and injury.

B. Chemical Inventory

1. Desco Professional Builders, Inc must maintain a list of all known Chemicals in use on the jobsite.

2. Hazardous chemicals brought onto the jobsite by subcontractors will be included on the "hazardous chemical inventory list".

C. Container Labeling

1. All chemicals on site will be stored in their original or approved containers with a proper label attached, except small quantities for immediate use. Any container not properly labeled should be given to the Project Superintendent for labeling or proper disposal.

2. Workers may dispense chemicals from original containers only in small quantities intended for immediate use. Any chemical left after work is completed must be returned to the original container, or given to the Project Superintendent for proper handling.

3. No un-marked containers of any size are to be left unattended in the work area.

4. Project Superintendents will rely on manufacturer-applied labels whenever possible, and will ensure that these labels are maintained. Containers which are not labeled, or on which the manufacturer's label has been removed will be re-labeled or properly disposed of.

5. Desco Professional Builders, Inc is responsible to ensure that the container is labeled with the identity of the hazardous chemical and any appropriate hazard warnings.

D. Material Safety Data Sheets

1. Chemical manufacturers and importers must evaluate their products and convey the information they learn to employers by means of labels on containers and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's).

2. Project Superintendents are required to obtain the applicable MSDS's from subcontractors or suppliers delivering chemical products to the jobsite.

3. Employees working with a hazardous chemical may request a copy of the MSDS. Requests for MSDS's should be made to the Project Superintendent, with a copy to the Safety Officer.

4. MSDS's should be available, and standard chemical references may also be available on the jobsite to provide immediate reference for chemical safety information.

An emergency procedure to gain access to MSDS information will be established.

E. Employee Training

It is the policy of Desco Professional Builders, Inc to provide an information and training program to all employees with the implementation of this program, at the time of a new employee's initial assignment, and whenever a new hazard is introduced into the working place.

This information and training program will include:

Requirements of 29 CFR 1910-1200

1. Any operation in employees' work areas where hazardous chemicals are present.
2. Location and availability of the written communication program, the list of hazardous chemicals and material safety data sheets.
3. Means of detecting the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the work area.
4. Physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the area.
5. Measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards.
6. Explanation of the labeling system and the material safety data sheet.
7. Emergency procedures.
8. Details of the written hazard communication program developed by the employer.

It will be the responsibility of John Ridzon to implement and maintain the information and training program and describe the format of the information and training program to be used (i.e., audiovisual, classroom instruction, etc).

F. Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. See attached a complete list of Personnel Protective Equipment, their uses and limitations.

2. Any required PPE should be requested from the Project Superintendent. If unavailable, the Project Superintendent should contact the Safety Officer, and make arrangements to order, purchase, or rent required equipment.

G. Emergency Response

1. Any incident of over-exposure or spill of a hazardous chemical or substance must be immediately reported to the Safety Officer.

2. The Project Superintendent or immediate supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that proper emergency-response-actions are taken in the event of over-exposure, leaks or spills of hazardous materials.

H. Hazards of Non-Routine Tasks

1. Review of safe work procedures and use of required PPE will be conducted by the Project Superintendent prior to the start of such tasks. Where necessary, areas will be posted to indicate the nature of the hazard involved.

2. Supervisors will inform employees of any special tasks that may arise which would involve possible exposure to hazardous chemicals.

I. Informing Other Employees

1. Other on-site employees are required to adhere to the provisions of the Hazard Communication Standard.

2. Information on hazardous chemicals known to be present will be exchanged with other employees. Subcontractors will be responsible for providing necessary information to their and our employees.

3. Other on-site employers will be provided with a copy of Desco Professional Builders, Inc Hazard Communication Program.

J. Posting

Desco Professional Builders, Inc will post info at each jobsite on Hazard Communication Standards. This information can be found at the plan table or bulletin board.

1. Hearing Protection (See OSHA 1926.101)

   Hearing protection will be worn in areas where sound levels may exceed 85 decibels.

2. Heating Devices, Temporary (See OSHA 1926.154)

Fresh air must be present in sufficient quantities to maintain safety of workers. Solid-fuel salamanders are prohibited in buildings and on scaffolds. Protect floor area with sandbox and/or concrete flooring.

K. Training and Hazard Awareness

1. It is extremely important that each employee be familiar with all chemicals or materials that they are asked to work with on a daily basis. If you have not received information of this nature, or have not been trained in the proper and safe use of these materials, do not use them until properly trained by your immediate supervisor, or someone from Desco Professional Builders, Inc Safety Committee.

2. It is the responsibility of Desco Professional Builders, Inc to inform its employees of potential hazards.

3. It is the responsibility of the employee to use all materials and chemicals as described in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for that particular item.

The following lists are provided for your information:

a. Definition of Hazardous Materials and their effects
b. List of Hazardous Materials
c. Personnel Protective Equipment
d. List of Storage Requirements

The intent of these lists is to make you aware of potential problems, what to be on the lookout for if you believe you have been exposed to a hazardous material, and most importantly to advise you of protective measures in order to prevent you from being exposed to hazardous materials.

L. Definition of Hazardous Materials and Their Effects

1.	Carcinogen	A cancer-causing substance
2.	Corrosive	A material that destroys human tissue or metal upon contact

3.	Hematopoietic System	A system in the human body that produces or carries blood or blood constituents
4.	Hepatotoxin	A material that adversely affects the function of the lover
5.	Irritant	A material that causes discomfort such as tearing, choking, vomiting, skin rashes or itching
6.	Nephrotoxin	A material that adversely affects the function of the kidney
7.	Neuotoxin	A material that adversely affects the function of the nervous system or brain
8.	Reproductice Toxin (Teratogen)	A material that adversely affects any of the human reproductive system organs or causes malformation of the fetus
9.	Sensitizer	A substance that causes a person to become prone to an adverse health effect from a different substance even though the sensitizer itself may provoke no outwardly adverse effect.
10.	Toxic Agent	A substance that produces an adverse health effect on humans

M. List of Hazardous Materials

Acetone	Etching agents	Ozone
Acetylene gas	Ethyl alcohol	Paint remover
Adhesives	Fiberglass, mineral wool	Paint stripper
Aluminum Etching Agent	Foam insulation	Paints/1aquers

Ammonia	Freon 20, R20 (and others)	Particle Board Pentachlorophenol
Anti-freeze	Gasoline (petrol, ethyl)	Plastics
Arsenic compounds	Graphite	Petroleum
Asphalt fumes	Helium (in cylinders)	Polishes for metal floors
Benzene (and derivatives)	Hydraulic brake fluid	Propanol
Bleaching agents	Hydrochloric acid	Putty
Carbon black	Hydrogen (in cylinders)	Resins, epoxy/synthetics
Carbon monoxide (in cylinders)	Inks	Sealers
Caulking sealant agents	Insulations (such as asbestos)	Shellac
Caustic soda (sodium hydroxide)	Iron	Solder, flux (zinc chloride) Solder, soft (lead, tin)
Chromate salts	Kerosene	Solvents
Chromium	Lead	Sulfuric acid
Cleaners	Lime (calcium oxide)	Thinner (paint, laquers)
Cleaning agents	Limestone	Tin
Coal tar pitch	Lubricating fluids	Transite
Coatings	Lye (sodium hydroxide, potassiumhydroxide)	Turpentine (gum spirits, oil of
Concrete curing compounds	Magnesium	Varnishes
Creosol	Metals (aluminum, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium, iron, etc.)	Waterproofing agents
Cutting oil, oil mist	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	Waxes
De-emulsifier for oil	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-butanone)	Welding rods
Diesel gas, diesel oil	Motor oil additives	Wood alcohol (methanol)
Drywall	Muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid) Naptha (coal tar)	Wood preservatives
Dusts (brick, cement block)	Nitroglycerin	Xylene
Enamel	Oxalic acid	Zinc

N. List of Protective Equipment (PPE)

PPE	Protection Provided	Limitations
Hard Hat	Impact injury to head	No protection against chemical splashing, gases, fumes, vapors or mists
Hood	Chemical splashing	No protection against impact, gases, mist, fumes or vapors

Sweat Band	Minimal protection of eyes from perspiration-borne irritants	No real protection of any kind provided
Safety Glasses	Large dust particles, chips and projectiles. Laser protection with proper lenses	Do not fit tightly, no protection from dust clouds or side impact projectiles
Goggles	Dust, projectiles, chips	Not good for liquid splashes, gases or mists
Full Face Mask	High projectile protection, good against splashes and sprays	Need hood for full protection against splashes and sprays. Need respirator to protect against mists, gases, vapors or fumes
Ear Plugs	Noise	Inconvenient to wear
Ear Muffs	Noise	Bulky to wear (but improving)
Apron	Splashes and spills, good for working with acids, corrosives etc	Only cover clothes in certain areas; no protection of outside edges
Coveralls	Dust, spills	Not good for liquids, gases, vapors or fumes
Rubberized Gear	Liquid spray, mists and spills	Bulky, hot to wear, cumbersome to work in
Gloves	Hand protection from chemical contact, specialty gloves for high heat etc	Only protect to top of glove. Material must be compatible with chemical being handled.
Sleeves	Increase protection from gloves	May give false sense of security
Special Shoes	Steel-toed protect against crushing injury to toes. Some provide puncture protection. Special shoes provide chemical protection	Not all shoes are the same. Special shoes needed for special situations
Boots	Protect feet from chemical spills and splashes	Must use care to avoid spills to inside of boot
Dust Mask	Good general protection from dust	Not effective against gases, mists, vapors or fumes
SCBA	Excellent against all types of air-borne contaminants	Air supply is self-contained limiting work time
SAR	Excellent against all types of air-borne contaminants	Mobility limited by air supply hose
Apron	Excellent against air-borne contaminants for which designed	Special filters needed depending on chemical in atmosphere

O. List of Storage Requirements

The attached list of storage requirements is provided for your use. It will allow you to verify the correct storage materials on-site by subcontractors.

Chemical	Health Hazards	Physical Hazards	Physical	Storage Temperature

Acids	Tissue burning, highly corrosive and toxic	Violent reaction with Alkalais or water	Need special storage cabinet (See Figure 4.4)	35BF to 120BF
Alkalais	Tissue burning corrosive, toxic	Violent reaction with acids, dust hazard	Keep dry, avoid damage	35BF to 120BF
Chlorinated Solvents	Dermatitis, Toxicity	Toxic fumes when burned	Keep away from acids, heat, fire	35BF to 120BF
Chlorine	Tissue burning, toxic	Highly corrosive to metals	Keep pallets dry, protect cylinders	35BF to 120BF
Compressed Gases	Variable	Explosive pressures	Keep away from high heat, damage	Less than 120BF
Coolants	Frostbite, Toxicity	Groundwater contamination	Keep away from acids, alkalais, protect from damage	Less than 120BF
Flammable Solvents	Dermatitis	Highly flammable	Keep away from heat, fire, sparks. Need special storage cabinet (See Figure 4.8)	Less than 120BF
Fuels	Dermatitis, poisonous	Highly flammable, explosive	Safety cans and cabinets. Keep away from sparks, flames (See Figure 4.8)	Less than 120BF
Paints & Thinners	Toxic fumes	Flammable, contaminate groundwater	Safety cabinets (See Figure 4.8)	40BF to 120BF
Phenolics	Corrosive to tissue, Toxic	Incompatible with acids, calcium hypochloride	Keep dry, away from heat, sparks, provide good ventilation	35BF to 120BF
Oils & Lubricants	Skin irritation	Sustain combustion	Protect from spills	35BF to 120BF

Acknowledgement:

I hereby acknowledge that I have received and understand Hazard Communication training. Also, I have been notified not to remove or disturb ANY 12x12 or 9x9 floor tile until it has been tested for asbestos.

_____
(signature)

_____
(print name)

_____
(date)

(Sign and return acknowledgement to the office)