HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES REGULATIONS: 1995
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Students should be able to:

- Establish the presence of Haz. Chem. Substances.
- Recognize - Reports
  - Medical and Biological
  - Assessment
  - Monitoring
- When and How to refer
DEFINITION: HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCE

- Any toxic, harmful, corrosive, irritating or asphixiant substance with:
  (a) a prescribed exposure limit.
  (b) or which have a detrimental effect on health.

Discuss examples:
Household chemicals
INFORMATION & TRAINING

Employer shall before exposure or potential exposure

- inform and train employees
- re-train at intervals
DUTIES OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPOSED TO HCS

Any person shall obey lawful instructions regarding:
(a) prevention of HCS release
(b) use of Personal Protective Clothing (PPC) & Equipment (PPE)
(c) wearing of monitoring equipment
DUTIES OF PERSONS WHO MAY BE EXPOSED TO HCS

(d) reporting for evaluation & biological tests
(e) cleaning up and disposal of HCS containing materials
(f) housekeeping, personal hygiene,
(g) application of information & training
(1) Employer or self-employed person shall after consultation with H&S Rep, or Committee,

- have assessment made
- repeat it every two years
to determine potential exposure by any route:
  - Inhalation
  - Ingestion
  - Skin absorption
ROUTES OF INTAKE

INHALATION

INGESTION

SKIN ABSORPTION
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL EXPOSURE

(3) Keep records of assessment & take into account:

(a) HCS potentially exposed to
(b) potential effects of HCS
(c) occurrence of HCS and physical form of HCS
(d) routes of intake and extent of exposure
(e) nature of the work, or process, deterioration in, or failure of, control measure
(1) If assessment indicates potential exposure, a measurement program must be undertaken, which could include air monitoring.
(1) Employees must be under medical surveillance if:

(a) exposed to a chemical appearing in Table 3 of Annex 1 (Biological Exposure Indices).

(b) exposure to a chemical to such a degree that:
   〉 an identifiable disease or adverse effect occurs.
(1) An employer shall -

(a) keep records of:
  ‣ assessments
  ‣ air monitoring
  ‣ medical surveillance reports
  ‣ personal medical records

personal medical records only available to Occ. Health Practitioner
(e) keep records of assessment and air monitoring for 30 years
(f) keep medical surveillance records for 30 years. If activities cease forward them to relevant Provincial Director 
(g) keep records of investigations, tests and repairs to control measures for at least 3 years