

# Myers Chemical



Material Safety Data Sheets  
(MSDS), Spill Clean-Up and  
Blood Borne Pathogens

## (Control and Use of Flammable, Toxic and Caustic Materials)

- To lessen potential hazardous conditions that can cause serious injury or death, the Director of each facility shall develop strict operational procedures which govern and control the purchase, distribution, storage, use and disposal of all **flammable**, **toxic** and **caustic** materials.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) shall be readily available for all flammable, toxic and caustic materials utilized within the facility.

# DEFINITIONS



- **Flammable:** A substance having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit - easily ignited and quick burning.
- **Toxic:** A substance which has the capacity, through chemical reaction or mixture, to produce injury or harm to the body by entry through **absorption, ingestion, inhalation, or injection.**
- **Caustic:** A substance with the capability of burning, destroying or eating away organic tissue by chemical reaction - Corrosive.



# READING THE MSDS

Information on the MSDS is organized in 8 sections as follows:



- 1 Identity The chemical name, trade name and manufacturers name, address and emergency phone number can be found here.
- 2 Hazardous Ingredients Hazardous ingredients are identified here.
- 3 Physical and Chemical Characteristics, Boiling/Melting point, vapor pressure and density, water solubility, and appearance/odor can be found here.
- 4 Fire Data Flash point, flammable limits, extinguishing media, unusual fire/explosion hazards, and any special fire fighting equipment are listed here.

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# Reading the MSDS

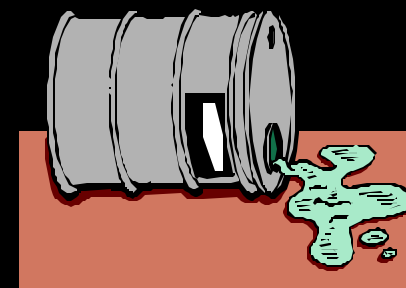
## 8 Sections Continued

- 5 Health Data Routes of entry (inhalation, ingestion, etc...), effects from short and long term exposure, emergency and first aid procedures fall in this section.
- 6 Reactivity Data Stability, incompatible materials, hazardous decomposition are among the topics in this area.
- 7 Spill or Leak Procedures You will find clean-up procedures, waste disposal, and precautions needed when handling/storing materials here.
- 8 Spill Precaution Information Any personal protective equipment (PPE), ventilation, and work/hygiene practices are noted here.



# SPI LL CLEAN-UP

- ✗ Minor spills should be cleaned-up at the time of the spill. Major spills may require special treatment, equipment or emergency assistance.
- ✗ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), such as rubber gloves and goggles, shall be available to juveniles and staff when dealing with hazardous materials.
- ✗ An approved spill kit should be readily available to all staff.
- ✗ When necessary, report the chemical spill and call 911 if there are any injuries.
- ✗ When necessary, restrict access to the spill area.
- ✗ If the spilled chemical is flammable, make sure that there is no smoking in the area and turn off machinery and other power equipment.



# BLOOD BORNE PATHOGENS



- **FIRST** - Remember Universal Precautions!!
  - All blood/body fluids should be treated as contaminated.
- Utilize spill kits and PPE.
- Follow proper disposal of infectious waste procedures.
  - Laundry may require a different procedure.
- **Wash hands** after handling any blood/body fluids and after removing gloves.



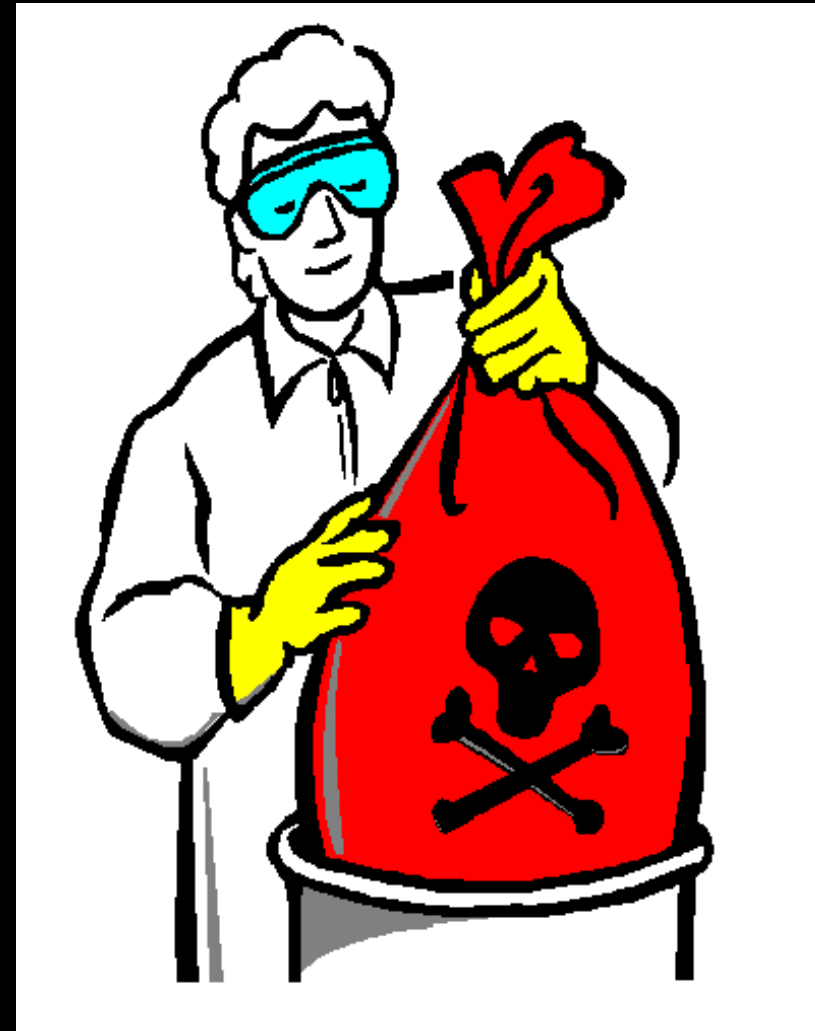
# HAND WASHING



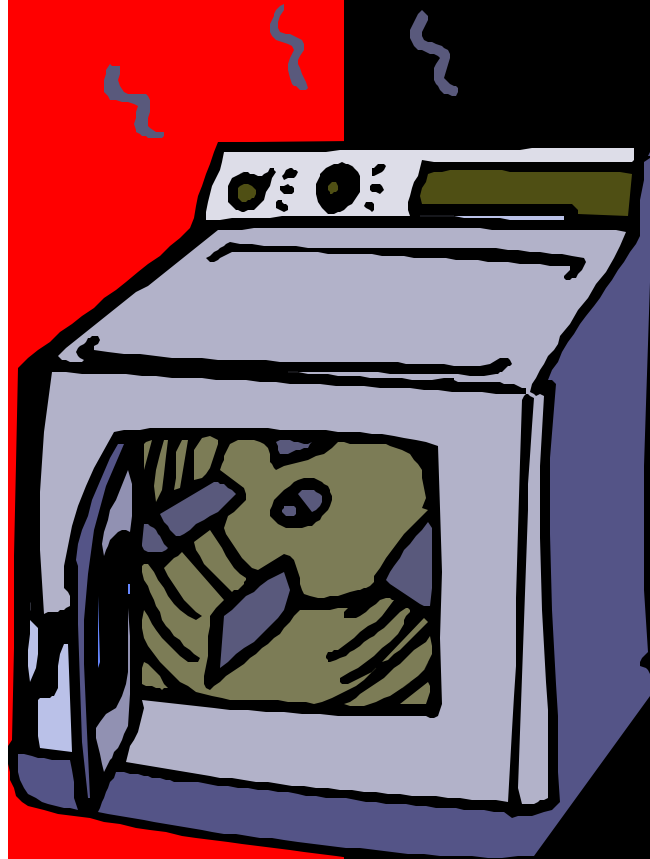
- Hand washing is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of infections.
- Wash your hands often and thoroughly, paying special attention to the area around and under your fingernails.
- Wash Hands:
  - When arriving to work.
  - Before and after eating.
  - After using the restroom.
  - After removing gloves.
  - Before leaving work at the end of the day.
- Gloves are not a substitute for routine hand washing - rather an added protection.

# DISPOSAL OF INFECTIOUS WASTE

- Blood and body fluid spills are to be placed in a bio-hazard (red) trash bag.
- The bag, then placed in the appropriate container for its disposal.



# BLOOD/BODY FLUID SOILED LAUNDRY



- Linens and clothing contaminated with blood, excessive body fluids or other potentially infectious materials should be handled as little as possible, with minimum agitation, to prevent exposure to personnel and environment.
- The contaminated laundry should then be placed in the appropriate bag, so that it is easily identifiable, and sent out to the laundry service.

THE END

