_____

(Department/Area)

_____

Room#



Hazard Communication/Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Program

Eastern Kentucky University

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

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I. OVERVIEW OF THE HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD

A. Background and Scope

In November 1983, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration issued the Hazard Communication Standard for chemical manufacturing sector and required these employers to inform their workers about the hazardous chemicals present in the workplace. Initially, only certain industries and manufacturers were required to comply with this regulation. (The affected industries were required to comply by May 4, 1986.)

However, in August 1987, the Hazard Communication Standard was expanded to include all employers. The provisions of this regulation are intended to ensure that the hazards of chemicals in the workplace are properly identified and that employees are informed of these hazards. Thus, it is often referred to as the "Employee Right-to Know" law. All employers that handle or use hazardous chemicals must comply by May 23, 1988, deadline.

OSHA revised the Hazard Communication Standard on March 26, 2012, to align with the Globally Harmonized System of classification and labeling of chemicals. All University employees who use chemicals per this standard were required to be trained by December 1, 2013, on the new system, newly named the " Employee Right-to Understand".

On May 20, 2024, OSHA finalized an update to its Hazard Communication Standard to align with the 7th revision of the Globally Harmonized System, aiming for better information quality on labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Key updates pertaining to this most recent revision include improving information on labels and SDS for hazardous chemicals, updates to hazard classifications and categories, changes to the classification of substances and mixtures, and trade secret concentration ranges. The scope of this revision is to improve the

standard's effectiveness by better informing employees about chemical hazards in the workplace.

It will be the responsibility of the individual departments that handle or use hazard chemicals to implement the Hazard Communication Program (as it is described in this manual) for their respective work areas where these chemicals are used. This manual gives general instructions to the affected university community on how to implement the Hazard Communication Program.

B. Summary of Requirements

There are four primary requirements those employers using hazardous chemicals must meet. (Note: to determine if the chemicals that are used in your department or work area are considered hazardous refer to section III on Hazard Determination.) The requirements are outlined as follows:

1. Proper Labeling – All containers of hazardous chemicals entering the workplace from suppliers must be properly labeled with the identity of the hazardous chemical, appropriate hazard warnings, and the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor. (Material ordered from suppliers after November 1985 is assumed to follow these requirements.) Any time a hazardous chemical is transferred from its original container to a secondary container, it must be labeled with the identity of the hazardous chemical and the appropriate hazard warning as it is specified on the original container.

2. Availability of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) – Copies of SDSs for each hazardous chemical in the workplace shall be readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s). A SDS is a written document that contains information on the chemical and physical dangers, safety procedures, and emergency response techniques for a particular chemical.

Depending on their job roles and responsibilities, many EKU staff members conduct daily job tasks at various work locations on campus. Because of this EKU has provided an option of accessing Velocity EHS online dashboard through other electronic means to allow for immediate access while working around campus. Please see appendix E. Reach out to EHS for Velocity EHS application usage issues.

3. Written Hazardous Communication Program – A written program must be developed, implemented and maintained in the work area. This program is required to describe the availability and maintenance of SDSs in the workplace, procedures for labels and other forms of warning on each chemical container, and how the employee training requirements will be met.

   This manual provides much of the documentation required for the written program. However, additional information must be gathered by each department and included in this manual. The completed document will constitute the department's Written Hazard Communication Program.

4. Employee Information and Training – Employees must be provided with information and training on the hazardous chemicals in their work area. The training must include an overview of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, information about the physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the employee's work area, the measures employees can take to protect themselves such as work practices, personal protective equipment, emergency response and the location and details of the written program.

   NOTE: More detailed information on each of these four requirements is contained in subsequent sections. In addition, the Hazard Communication Standard can be found at https://www.osha.gov/hazcom/standard .

5. Non-routine tasks – It is the responsibility of the area Supervisor to inform employees of hazards to non-routine tasks. The specific hazards are associated with the performance of the task. Protective measures that must be used. Measures that the department has taken to lessen these hazards (i.e. local exhaust ventilation, PPE). Specific emergency procedures to be used in the event of an accident or injury.

6. Contractor safety – It will be the responsibility of any contractor performing work at or on behalf of EKU to have their own Hazard Communication program. The program must be readily available to EKU upon request. Contractors must make EKU aware of all hazardous materials they will use during project, in addition to providing proper labels and appropriate SDSs. The contracting party at EKU will communicate any site-specific chemical or physical hazards to the contractor in which they may be exposed prior to work being performed. EKU will discuss measures with contractors to limit exposure, what labeling procedures are followed and how the label conveys the hazard. Upon contractor request, EKU will provide access to SDSs for hazardous chemicals to contractors. SDSs will be maintained per section V of this manual.

II. IMPLEMENTING THE HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

A. Assignment of Responsibilities

To implement a hazard communication program at Eastern Kentucky University, it will be necessary for departments and employees to clearly understand their responsibilities in this implementation process. The assignment of responsibilities is summarized as follows:

1. Department/Office Responsibilities
    - Furnish a workplace free from recognized hazards causing or likely to cause death or serious physical harm.
    - Prescribe feasible control measures to mitigate the risk of recognized hazards in the workplace through the implementation of hierarchy of controls.
    - Identify hazardous chemicals and prepare inventory.
    - Solicit and maintain Safety Data Sheets (SDS). Train employees initially and when new hazards are introduced.
    - Ensure all hazardous chemicals are labeled as required by HCS.
    - Provide employees access to SDS and Written Hazard Communication Program.
    - Complete Written Hazard Communication Program by documenting the hazardous chemical inventory, availability of SDS in the work area, and training of employees.
2. Employee Responsibilities
    - Attend training programs as scheduled by a supervisor.
    - Read and understand container labels and SDS before using chemicals.
    - Know where to find information about hazardous chemicals.
    - Follow warnings and instructions on labels.
    - Use the correct protective devices when handling hazardous materials.
    - Learn emergency procedures.
    - Practice sensible and safe work habits.
    - Report damaged labels, missing SDS, unsafe chemical conditions and unsafe work conditions to their immediate supervisor(s).
3. Environmental Health and Safety Responsibilities
    - Oversees development, implementation, and maintenance of the HazCom Program
    - Ensures compliance with OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.
    - Maintains the written program, chemical inventory, SDS and EHS provided training records.
    - Serves as the primary contact for hazard communication issues, inspections, or audits
    - Coordinates program updates when new chemicals or hazards are introduced.

B. Steps to Compliance

1. An inventory of all hazardous chemicals must be completed and maintained by each department, office, or work area. (See section on hazard determination for information on what chemicals must be included in the inventory.)

2. Departments/supervisors must obtain SDS for all hazardous chemicals in their work area. (See section on SDS for more information.)

3. Departments/supervisors must survey the use of secondary containers for hazardous chemicals and if necessary, implement system for labeling as required. (See section on labeling for more information.)

4. The information that departments/supervisors are required to compile (as specified above) should be incorporated into this Summary Compliance Manual and maintained in the work area. This will constitute the Written Hazard Communication Program for that particular department or work area.

5. It will be the responsibility of departments/supervisors to arrange for and carry out employee training requirements. A program outlining how these requirements can be met is contained in the section on employee training. Departments/supervisors must document employee training using the form contained in this manual.

III. HAZARD DETERMINATION

A. Definition of Hazardous Chemical

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) defined a hazardous chemical as "any chemical which is a physical hazard a health hazard or a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, or hazard not otherwise classified.

It includes chemicals which are combustible liquids, compressed gases, explosives, flammables (aerosols, gases, liquids, and solids), organic peroxides, oxidizers, pyrophorics, unstable reactive, and water reactive because they are considered physical hazards.
In addition, it includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizes, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, agents which act on the blood, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes because they are considered health hazards.

B. Responsibility for Evaluation

The primary responsibility for evaluating hazards is placed on the manufacturer importers. They are required to evaluate the chemicals they produce or import by determining if the chemicals are physical or health hazards (as described in the previous section). Manufacturers must account for synergistic effects or chemical reactions that may occur during "reasonably anticipated" uses, not just intended uses. If a chemical meets any of the criteria as a physical or health hazard the manufacturer must label the container with the hazard information.

Departments/supervisors should examine labels on containers to determine if the label gives any hazard warning information. If it does, that means that the manufacturer has evaluated the chemical or product and determined that it meets OSHA's definition of a hazardous chemical.

Any chemical or product that has been determined by the manufacturer to be a hazardous chemical (i.e. label gives hazard warning information) must be included in Eastern Kentucky University Hazard Communication Program unless it is exempt. Some types of hazardous chemicals or products are exempt from the Hazard Communication Standard. (See next section to determine if a chemical/product qualifies for the exemption.)

C. Exemptions from Hazard Communication Program

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration have removed the following items from the Hazard Communication Standard:

- Tobacco or tobacco products
- Hazardous waste
- Wood or wood products
- Food, drugs, cosmetics for personal consumption by employees while in the workplace
- Consumer products that are used in the same way as normal consumer use (i.e. duration and frequency of use no greater than normal consumer)
- Any drug as defined by FDA when it is in solid, final form (i.e. tablets or pills)
- Biological hazards
- Food or alcoholic beverages
- Cosmetics
- Nuisance particulates where the chemical manufacturer or importer can establish that they do not pose any physical hazard, health hazard, or other hazards covered under this section
- Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation
- "Articles" – a manufactured item other than a fluid or particle which is formed to a specific shape or design which has end use functions dependent upon its shape or design and which under normal conditions of use does not release more than very small quantities (e.g. minute or trace amounts) of a hazardous chemical and does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.

Any product or chemical that falls into one of the categories listed above should not be included in the hazard communication program. However,

you should be aware that consumer products are exempt only if they are purchased in quantities or packages that are available to the average consumer, and they are used in the same manner that a normal consumer would use them. Any consumer product that is used frequently, in large quantities of high concentrations (i.e. industrial strength) is not exempt and must be included in the hazard communication program.

The following examples illustrate how the consumer product exemption works:

A. Whiteout toner/correction fluid, which contains solvents, is exempt because it is used in consumer quantities.
B. Floor strippers (that are commercially available to consumers) bought in 55-gallon drums are not normally available to consumers are not exempt.
C. Solvent-based paint that is bought in gallon cans (or another size that is available to consumers) is not exempt if the employee using it is a painter and has no other position where painting is a frequent activity of the job.

D. Inventory of Hazardous Chemicals

An inventory of the hazardous chemicals that are present in the workplace must be prepared and maintained to ensure employees have access to information about the associated health and physical hazards. The list shall be reviewed and updated within 30 days or whenever a new chemical is introduced into the workplace for the Written Hazard Communication Plan. (For Eastern Kentucky University, this manual serves as the written plan.) Departments should review the information contained in this section on hazard determination prior to beginning the inventory.

Generally, if hazard warning information is given on the label of the container, that chemical or product should be included on the inventory list. It is advisable to also record the classification of the chemical (i.e. toxic or poison, corrosive, flammable, combustible, reactive, irritant) on the inventory since the type of training that will be required for employees is dependent on the hazards of the chemicals in their work area. This information should be on the label.

NOTE: Departments that have hazardous chemicals in many different work areas may choose to have a Written Hazard Communication Program (which will consist of this manual plus inventory and employee training records) cover their entire department. If this is the case, all inventory lists should be labeled with room numbers or name of area and placed in the back of this manual.

The inventory must be updated annually and be available to the EKU Environmental Health and Safety Office upon request. EKU's chemical inventory and SDS can be found on the Environmental Health and Safety's webpage through the Velocity EHS dashboard

IV. LABELS AND OTHER FORMS OF WARNING (reference section (f) of 29 CFR 1910.1200)

A. Contents of Labels

The Hazard Communication Standard requires that hazardous chemicals or products be labeled with:

1. Product identifier
2. Signal word
3. Hazard statement
4. Pictogram(s)
5. Precautionary statement(s)
6. Name, address, telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.

Chemical manufacturers and distributors are required to ensure that each container of a hazardous chemical or product is labeled with the information described above. It is then the responsibility of the user to ensure that labels on incoming containers are not destroyed or removed.

Some of the types of information that are generally found on labels of hazardous chemicals or products are:

- The identity of the product and its hazardous components
- A signal word, e.g. DANGER, WARNING
- A statement of actual hazard present; physical or health (i.e. corrosive, flammable, toxic, etc.)
- Route of entry (personal exposure)
- Personal protective equipment recommended
- First aid measures in case of exposure
- Spill clean-up procedures and firefighting methods
- Instructions for handling and storage

Figure 5: Example of Required HCS Label Elements



B. Secondary Containers

Any time a hazardous chemical or product is transferred from its original container to another container, the secondary or in-house container must be labeled with the identity of the hazardous chemical and the appropriate hazard warnings. In-house labels may be individually prepared (transcribing information contained on the original containers) and can be created by using Velocity EHS dashboard.

Secondary Labels (products/chemicals stored outside of their original container) will have the following information on their labels:

1. Product Identifier

2. GHS Pictograms

3. Signal Word

C. Updating Labels

When significant new hazard information becomes available, department supervisors shall ensure that updated hazard information is communicated through revised labels and employee notification.

V. SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDSs) (ref. section (g) of 29 CFR 1910.1200.)

A. Basic Tool of Communication

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) are written by the chemical manufacturer. They contain information on the chemical and physical dangers, safety procedures, and emergency response techniques. Since the information contained on these sheets is very comprehensive (virtually everything that is known about a hazardous chemical or product is on the SDS. SDS are an important tool in communicating hazards of a particular chemical to an employee and shall be in English but warnings in foreign languages may be included to assist non-English speaking staff.

Copies of SDS are required to be readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work areas. Electronic access and other alternatives to maintaining paper copies of the safety data sheets are permitted if no barriers to immediate employee access in each workplace are created by such options. Hazardous chemicals will not be accepted in the workplace without SDSs being provided or requested. SDSs shall not be developed by any department. Chemical manufacturers or importers are responsible for developing a SDS for all chemicals they produce.

B. Contents of Safety Data Sheets

There is no particular format for SDS that is required by the Hazard Communication Standard. However, OSHA does require that specific information be included in each SDS, which is broken down into a specified 16 section format. Those sections are as follows:
Section 1, Identification Physical and chemical characteristics
Section 2, Hazard(s) identification Reactivity data
Section 3, Composition/information on ingredients Precautions for safe handling and use
Section 4, First-aid measures
Section 5, Fire-fighting measures
Section 6, Accidental release measures Section 7, Handling and storage
Section 8, Exposure controls/personal protection Section 9, Physical and chemical properties Section 10, Stability and reactivity
Section 11, Toxicological information
Section 12, Ecological information*
Section 13, Disposal considerations*
Section 14, Transport information
Section 15, Regulatory information
Section 16, Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

C. Obtaining Safety Data Sheets

Even though manufacturers and distributors are required to provide SDSs for each hazardous chemical they produce, many of the suppliers for Eastern Kentucky University have different mechanisms for sending SDSs. Some suppliers have sent SDSs to the Purchasing Department with no name or charge number, which means that the sheet cannot be forwarded to the appropriate department. In this case, the Purchasing Department will send the SDS to the EHS Department. EHS will attempt to ascertain the buying department and forward on the SDS.

Other suppliers have established a policy of only sending a single copy of the SDS even if the chemical is purchased on a regular basis by many different departments. It is possible that some companies will simply not send an SDS unless requested to do so.

As a general policy, departments should attempt to obtain SDSs, if they have not been received, contact the manufacturer or supplier by email or phone to request an SDS. Make a record of the email or phone call for documentation purposes to show good faith effort to obtain SDS. Additionally, contact EHS to make them aware of the situation. Under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, manufacturers and distributors are legally required to provide SDSs upon request.

D. Establishing Location for Safety Data Sheets

SDSs must be readily accessible during every work shift to employees when they are in their work areas. In addition, employees must be made aware of where the SDSs are being maintained. Therefore, departments need to establish where SDSs will be kept either in binder (preferred) or electronically accessed on Velocity EHS and then make sure to communicate that location to all employees. This information must be documented and placed in this manual.

SDSs must be **readily accessible** meaning employees must have immediate access to Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for hazardous chemicals in their work area during their shift, without barriers to access. This includes graduate assistants or student workers that are being paid by the university.

E. Updating Safety Data Sheets

Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors should ensure that employers are provided with the newest version of an SDS or shall provide employers with the updated SDS upon request.

Velocity EHS handles updated Safety Data Sheets through their chemical management platform. Therefore, electronically maintained Safety Data Sheets should not have to be updated by the department supervisor. However, if you receive an updated SDS from a manufacturer or distributor, it is best practice to confirm Velocity EHS contains the newest form of the SDS.

Physical copies maintained by the department are the responsibility of the supervisor to be replaced when updated versions are received.

VI. EMPLOYEE INFORMATION AND TRAINING

A. Required Content

The intent of the Hazard Communication Standard is to provide employees with information about the potential health hazards of exposure to chemicals in the workplace. The objective of training is to provide employees with enough information to allow them to make more knowledgeable decisions with respect to any personal risks of their work and the need for safe work practices.

The OSHA Standard requires certain topics to be covered in the employee information and training program. Specifically, they are:

1.Overview of the Hazard Communication Standard
2.The physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area, including simple asphyxiants, combustible dusts, pyrophoric gases, and hazards not otherwise classified (HNOCs).
3. Methods and observations that may be used to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical.
4.The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards include operational procedures, appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment.
5. The location and availability of the written hazard communication program.

An employee does not necessarily have to handle or work directly with a hazardous chemical for the training requirement to apply. The Hazard Communication Standard requires that employees be trained regarding the hazardous chemicals in their work area.

The steps outlined below will allow departments/supervisors to determine which employees will have to be included in the training program:

i. Identify all locations where hazardous chemicals are present.
ii. Determine which employees are in those areas and/or who perform the major part of their job in those areas.
iii. The employees identified in step #2 must be included in the training program and trained about the hazardous chemicals in their area.

B. Frequency of Training
(ref. section (h) 29 CFR 1910.1200)

Training is required for all employees potentially exposed to hazardous chemicals found in their area. Employees will receive training upon initial assignment and additional training whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area.
Retraining **must** be done when the employer has reason to believe the employee does not have the understanding and skill required to carry out safe tasks in accordance with the Hazard Communication Program i.e. the employee's knowledge or implementation of the Hazard Communication Program in daily work tasks indicates that the employee no longer has the requisite understanding or skill necessary to comply with the Hazard Communication Program.

NOTE: A new hazard is not necessarily a new chemical. If a new solvent is brought into the workplace, and it has hazards similar to existing chemicals for which training has already been done, then no new training is required.

C. Training Methods

There are three basic approaches that will be acceptable:

1. Computer-based training (CBT)
2. Classroom type instruction with audiovisual aids.
3. Workstation instruction -
   This training may be satisfied by completing both the CBT module provided by Environmental Health & Safety and the ***workplace specific training*** conducted by the department, supervisor or designated trainer.

Computer-based training (CBT) training will cover:

- A background on OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard
- Required elements of a Hazard Communication Program
- Hazardous Chemicals
- Hazard Communication Program responsibilities
- An overview of container labeling
- How to interpret Safety Data Sheets
- Required elements of workplace specific training
- Controlling physical and health hazards
- Chemical release and accident reporting

Workstation specific training must cover:

- Where to locate a copy of the workplace specific written HCP
- How to locate the inventory of chemicals in the workplace
- The location and means to access the SDSs for each chemical in inventory, including the order of the information

How to use and understand the labels on shipped containers and the workplace labeling system used in the workplace

- The physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified of the chemicals in the work area
- Special precautions to follow when handling these chemicals
- How to reduce or prevent overexposure to these chemicals
- What the department has done to reduce or prevent exposure to these chemicals
- Methods and observations employees may use to detect the presence of a hazardous chemical they may be exposed to
- Procedures to follow if they are exposed to these chemicals
- The health hazards, symptoms, first aid and emergency procedures to follow, in case of overexposure
- Spill or leak procedures to follow
- PPE requirements and how to use the equipment
- The potential hazards of any task performed that are not in the normal course of their job prior to the start of that task. Supervisors must also ensure that employees are informed of the chemical hazards associated with the performance of these tasks and of the appropriate measures that should be taken.

In addition, the guidelines on safety data sheets are in Appendix A and should be copied and distributed to employees prior to discussing the data sheets for specific chemicals.

Departments/supervisors must also inform employees about the existence of the Written Hazard Communication Program and the information it contains. It must also be made available to employees upon request. It will be up to the departments/supervisor to ensure that all affected employees are adequately trained. This may require departments to rent or purchase additional programs that cover the need.

D. Documentation of Training

After attending the ***workstation specific training***, each employee will sign a verification of training form stating they received and understood the material presented. Refer to Appendix C.

All employee training must be documented. These training records should be kept with this manual. A suggested training record form is provided in this manual. The employee must sign the complete training record form.

The verification of training form should be kept for the employee's duration of employment. It should be maintained along with the certificate (if applicable) associated with the Computer based training module.

Program Maintenance

This program will be reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect changes in workplace conditions, new chemical hazards, or modifications to OSHA regulations. Employees will receive refresher training whenever significant changes occur.

Appendix A

OSHA Labeling Requirements
Appendix C, 1910.1200 – Allocation of Label Elements.

OSHA HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARD
the standard may be downloaded from OSHA's website at
OSHA CFR 1910.1200

OSHA Safety Data Sheet Requirements
Appendix D, -Safey Data Sheets

Appendix B

Scan to access Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

In the event of an Emergency call 859-622-1111

Appendix C



_____(Department/Area)
_____(Primary Location)

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM VERIFICATION OF WORKPLACE SPECIFIC TRAINING

I, _____, have received training on and understand all elements indicated in Section VI, Part C., of my work unit's Hazard Communication Program.

Requirement	Department/Area Specific Responses	Initials
Where to locate a copy of the workplace specific written HCP		
How to locate the inventory of chemicals in the workplace		
The location and means to access the SDS for each chemical in inventory, including the order of the information		
Location of Hazardous Chemicals		
How to use and understand the labels on shipped containers and the workplace labeling system used in the workplace		
The physical, health, simple asphyxiation, combustible dust, and pyrophoric gas hazards, as well as hazards not otherwise classified of the chemicals in the work area		
Special precautions to follow when handling these chemicals		
How to reduce or prevent overexposure to these chemicals		
What the department has done to reduce or prevent exposure to these chemicals		
Methods and observations employees may use to detect the presence of a hazardous chemical they may be exposed to		
Procedures to follow if they are exposed to these chemicals		

The health hazards, symptoms, first aid and emergency procedures to follow, in case of overexposure		
Spill or leak procedures to follow		
PPE requirements and how to use the equipment		
Procedures implemented to provide outside contractors the information about chemical hazards in the workplace		
The potential hazards of any task performed that is not in the normal course of their job prior to the start of that task. Supervisors must also ensure that employees are informed of the chemical hazards associated with the performance of these tasks and of the appropriate measures that should be taken.		

SIGNATURE _____

EKUID# _____

TRAINER_____

DATE_____

Appendix D

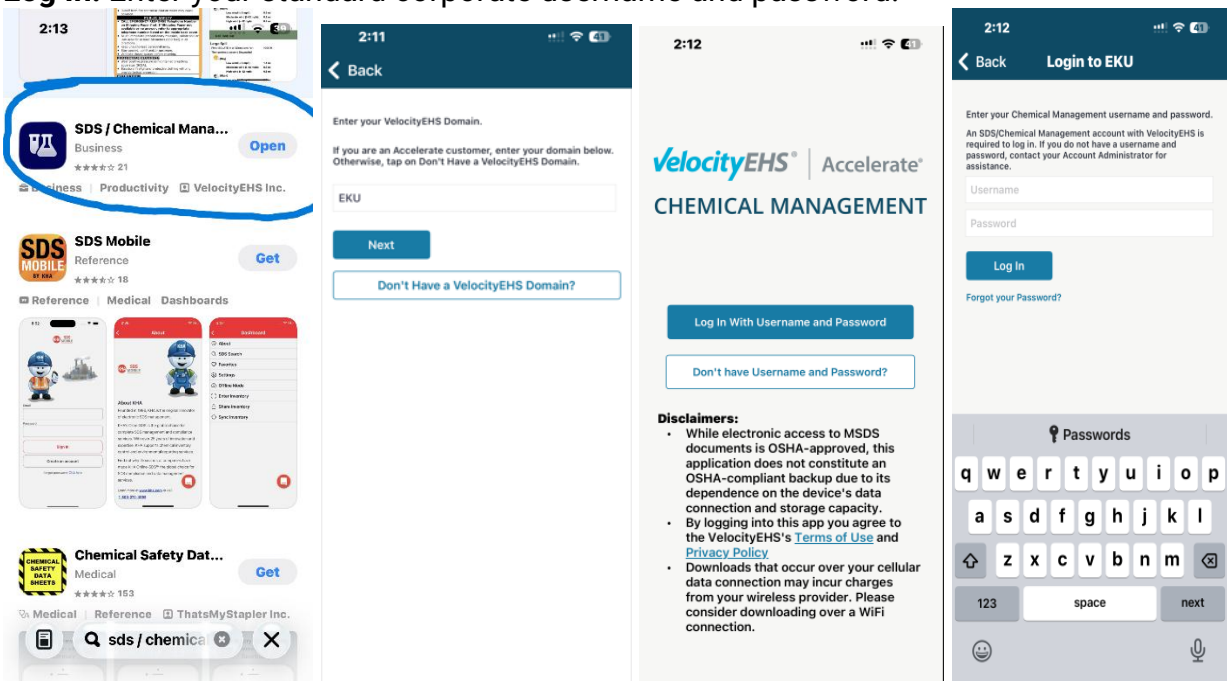
SAMPLE INVENTORY LIST

MATERIAL/CHEMICAL	HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES	EFFECTS
Chevron AW Machine Oil 150	Highly refined base oils, Calcium phenate, zinc dialkylkydithiophosate	Minor Eye and Skin Irritation
2,6-Dimethylaniline	2,6-Xylidine	May be Fatal if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed thru skin. Possible CARCINOGEN.

Appendix E

1. **Download the App:** Get the app for your device on the Apple App Store or the Google Play Store.

2. **Launch & Select Platform:** Open the app and select your company's login path (most users should choose the **VelocityEHS Accelerate Platform** option).
3. **Log In:** Enter your standard corporate username and password.



4. **Offline Sync:** Once logged in, the app allows you to search your company's eBinder and download Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for offline use.

Need an Account?

Access is restricted to employees of organizations that actively subscribe to VelocityEHS (formerly MSDSonline). If your company does not have an account, or if you do not know your login details, contact EHS (Environmental, Health & Safety) or system administrator.

	Date of Revision	Description	Revised By	Approved By
REV A	05/01/2026	Updates OSH Std	Dekia Gaither/Alex Grise - EHS	Dekia Gaither
REV B	10/20/2026	Updated Training and Information Requirements	Savanna Osborne – EHS	Dekia Gaither