

***WARREN COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS***

December 11, 2013

6:00 PM

Board Work Session

***WARREN COUNTY
ARMORY CIVIC CENTER
COMMISSIONERS' MEETING ROOM
WARRENTON, NC***

December 11, 2013
Work Session Agenda

Armory Civic Center

1. **Department Head Reports to the Board:**
 - A- Senior Center
 - B- Tax Administration
 - C- Clerk to the Board
2. **Update on Aquatic Plant Management on Lake Gaston - Brett Hartis, Aquatic Extension Association**
3. **Umbrella Branding Tourism Marketing Plan Request – Robert Davie, Town of Warrenton & Peggy Richardson, Interim EDC Director**
4. **Proposal to Create a Warren County Local Food Policy Council – Paul McKenzie, Agricultural Extension Agent**
5. **Hazard Communication Overview – Doug Young, Emergency Services Director**
6. **Adjourn Work Session**

December 11, 2013
Work Session Agenda

Item # 1

Department Head Reports

- **Senior Center**
- **Tax Administration**
- **Clerk to the Board**

December 11, 2013
Work Session Agenda

Item # 2

**Update on Aquatic Plant Management
on
Lake Gaston**

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Brett Hartis
Aquatic Extension Association

December 11, 2013
Work Session Agenda

Item # 3

**Request for County Participation in
Umbrella Branding Tourism Marketing Plan
Joint Tourism Effort**

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Robert Davie
Warrenton Town Administrator
&
Peggy Richardson, Interim EDC Director

Walter M. Gardner, Jr.
Mayor

Robert F. Davie Jr.
Town Administrator

TOWN OF WARRENTON

"Historically Great - Progressively Strong"

P. O. Box 281

Warrenton, NC 27589-0281

PHONE (252) 257-1122 FAX (252) 257-9219

November 19, 2013

Ms. Bertadean Baker
Chairman – Warren County Board of Commissioners
PO Box 619
Warrenton, NC 27589

Dear Ms. Baker:

The towns of Edenton, Halifax, Hillsborough, Murfreesboro and Warrenton have agreed to enter into an umbrella branding effort for the purpose of driving tourism to their respective areas while sharing associated costs. This tourism program will highlight specific and significant histories under the brand of *"History Worth Repeating"*, and include a passport, passport stamps, cling signs and a web site. The initial budget for the project is still being adjusted but expected to be \$4,000 or more per participant.

The Town Board of Warrenton has approved \$2000, because this project is an unplanned addition to the current budget. The Town respectfully requests a one-time, matching contribution of \$2000 from the EDC tourism budget to facilitate this historic and cooperative project.

The benefits to the county will be:

- Increased exposure through focused branding and advertising
- Increased tourism
- Increased sales tax revenue
- A surety that funds will be handled properly, via separate bank account and detailed expenditure receipts managed by the Town of Warrenton

Thank you for considering this matching grant request to promote tourism in Warren County.

Kind regards,



Robert Davie



Warren County Economic Development Commission

December 3, 2013

The Honorable Bertadean Baker, Chairman
Warren County Board of Commissioners
PO Box 619
Warrenton, NC 27589

RE: "History Worth Repeating"
Umbrella Branding Tourism Marketing Plan-Edenton, Halifax, Hillsborough, Murfreesboro and Warrenton

Dear Chairman Baker:

Robert Davie, Administrator for the Town of Warrenton, has developed a plan to increase tourism visitation and income by creating an umbrella brand for some of the most historically significant municipalities in North Carolina. The plan, which entices families to learn North Carolina's history and fill passports with stamps from designated historic places, was enthusiastically received and approved by the governing boards in Edenton, Halifax, Hillsborough, Murfreesboro and Warrenton. The cost for implementing the plan, estimated at \$20,000, will be shared by the five towns. Being branded with four towns with well-established tourism economies positions Warrenton for increased public awareness at greatly reduced cost versus stand-alone advertising.

Unlike the other locales in the branding partnership, the Town of Warrenton has no tourism authority or occupancy tax with which to fund tourism marketing. Since the plan was developed after the current budget was adopted, the Warrenton Board has approved \$2,000 for the project. The Town is requesting a one-time matching contribution of \$2,000 from Warren County.

At our November 12, 2013, meeting, Mr. Davie presented his plan to the members of the EDC's Tourism Committee. The committee discussed the merits of the strategy and made recommendation to the EDC Board of Directors to support the Town's request for funding. Since the EDC has never before sub-granted from our budget and has no policy in place to do so, staff consulted the County Manager as to how to proceed. Based upon guidance from the UNC School of Government, it was determined that the request for funding could legally be directed to the County Commissioners for consideration.

At our November 18, 2013, meeting, the Board of Directors of the Warren County Economic Development Commission voted unanimously to support Warrenton's request to the Warren County Board of Commissioners for matching funds in the amount of \$2,000 for the "History Worth Repeating" umbrella branding project, and that this amount could or could not be taken from the EDC Tourism budget, if the Commissioners desire.

The economic impact of tourism on Warren County's economy has more than doubled since 1999, and increased in all but three of the last twenty-one years. In 2012, tourism pumped an estimated \$25.29 million into local coffers, and more than 130 jobs in Warren County were directly attributable to travel and tourism. State and local tax revenues from travel to Warren County amounted to \$3.04 million, representing a \$147.04 tax saving to each county resident.

Warrenton's umbrella marketing plan will position our county seat to more fully capitalize on the potential for historical tourism visitation and spending. Both Warrenton and Warren County will benefit from this investment, if approved, in increased sales tax revenue, and every business in Warren County will have the opportunity to capture new customers' dollars, as they travel in and out of Warrenton.

Sincerely,

Brady A. Martin, Chairman
Warren County Economic Development Commission

Chapter 158
Local Development
Article 1.

Local Development Act of 1925.

§ 158-1. Repealed by Session Laws 1973, c. 803, s. 37.

§ 158-2. Repealed by Session Laws 1973, c. 803, s. 38.

§§ 158-3 through 158-7. Repealed by Session Laws 1973, c. 803, ss. 39-43.

§ 158-7.1. Local development.

(a) Each county and city in this State is authorized to make appropriations for the purposes of aiding and encouraging the location of manufacturing enterprises, making industrial surveys and locating industrial and commercial plants in or near such city or in the county; encouraging the building of railroads or other purposes which, in the discretion of the governing body of the city or of the county commissioners of the county, will increase the population, taxable property, agricultural industries and business prospects of any city or county. These appropriations may be funded by the levy of property taxes pursuant to G.S. 153A-149 and 160A-209 and by the allocation of other revenues whose use is not otherwise restricted by law.

(b) A county or city may undertake the following specific economic development activities. (This listing is not intended to limit by implication or otherwise the grant of authority set out in subsection (a) of this section). The activities listed in this subsection may be funded by the levy of property taxes pursuant to G.S. 153A-149 and G.S. 160A-209 and by the allocation of other revenues whose use is not otherwise restricted by law.

- (1) A county or city may acquire and develop land for an industrial park, to be used for manufacturing, assembly, fabrication, processing, warehousing, research and development, office use, or similar industrial or commercial purposes. A county may acquire land anywhere in the county, including inside of cities, for an industrial park, while a city may acquire land anywhere in the county or counties in which it is located. A county or city may develop the land by installing utilities, drainage facilities, street and transportation facilities, street lighting, and similar facilities; may demolish or rehabilitate existing structures; and may prepare the site for industrial or commercial uses. A county or city may convey property located in an industrial park pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.
- (2) A county or city may acquire, assemble, and hold for resale property that is suitable for industrial or commercial use. A county may acquire such property anywhere in the county, including inside of cities, while a city may acquire such property inside the city or, if the property will be used by a business that will provide jobs to city residents, anywhere in the county or counties in which it is located. A county or city may convey property acquired or assembled under this subdivision pursuant to subsection (d) of this section.
- (3) A county or city may acquire options for the acquisition of property that is suitable for industrial or commercial use. The county or city may assign such an option, following such procedures, for such consideration, and subject to such terms and conditions as the county or city deems desirable.
- (4) A county or city may acquire, construct, convey, or lease a building suitable for industrial or commercial use.

accounted for by the agency or organization at the end of the fiscal year for which they were appropriated. (1973, c. 803, s. 38.)

§ 158-7.3. Development financing.

(a) **Definitions.** – The following definitions apply in this section:

(1) **Development project.** – A capital project that includes capital expenditures by both private persons and one or more units of local government and that increases net employment opportunities for residents of the development district or within a two-mile radius of the project, whichever is larger, and increases the local government tax base.

If the district in which such a project will occur is outside a city's central business district (as that district is defined by resolution of the city council, which definition is binding and conclusive), then, of the private development forecast for a development project by the development financing plan for the district in which the project will occur, a maximum of twenty percent (20%) of the plan's estimated square footage of floor space may be proposed for use in retail sales, hotels, banking, and financial services offered directly to consumers, and other commercial uses other than office space. The twenty percent (20%) limitation in the preceding sentence does not apply to development financing districts located in a development tier one area, as defined in G.S. 143B-437.08 and created primarily for tourism-related economic development, such as developments featuring facilities for exhibitions, athletic and cultural events, show and public gatherings, racing facilities, parks and recreation facilities, art galleries, museums, and art centers.

(2) **Publish.** – Insertion in a newspaper qualified under G.S. 1-597 to publish legal advertisements in the county or counties in which the unit is located.

(3) **Unit or unit of local government.** – A county, city, town, or incorporated village.

(b) **Authorization.** – A unit of local government may finance public improvements that are part of a development project with the proceeds of project development financing debt instruments, issued pursuant to Article 6 of Chapter 159 of the General Statutes, together with any other revenues that are available to the unit. Before it receives the approval of the Local Government Commission for issuance of project development financing debt instruments, the unit's governing body must define a development financing district and adopt a development financing plan for the district. The county may act jointly with a city to finance a project, define a development financing district that is within the city, and adopt a development financing plan for the district.

(c) **Development Financing District.** – A development financing district created pursuant to this section must be comprised of property that is one or more of the following:

(1) Blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth.

(2) Appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities.

(3) Appropriate for the economic development of the community.

The total land area within development financing districts in a unit, including development financing districts created pursuant to G.S. 160A-515.1, may not exceed five percent (5%) of the total land area of the unit. For the purposes of this section, land in a district created by a county that subsequently becomes part of a city, town, or incorporated village does not count against the five-percent (5%) limit for the city, town, or incorporated village unless the city, town, or incorporated village and the county have entered into an agreement pursuant to G.S.

Umbrella Branding

1

**DRIVING VISITORS AND NEW BUSINESS
TO SIGNIFICANTLY-HISTORIC SMALL TOWNS**

Benefits of Umbrella Marketing

2

- More places and reasons to visit.
- Wider exposure.
- Shared costs between participants.
- Reduced competition among participants.

Differentiation

3

- Towns keep unique identities within umbrella brand...
- But differentiate from historic areas outside of the umbrella.
- Focus on just a few towns.
- Unlike all-inclusive Albemarle Tour.
- *“The days of being all things to all people are officially over,”* Roger Brooks International.

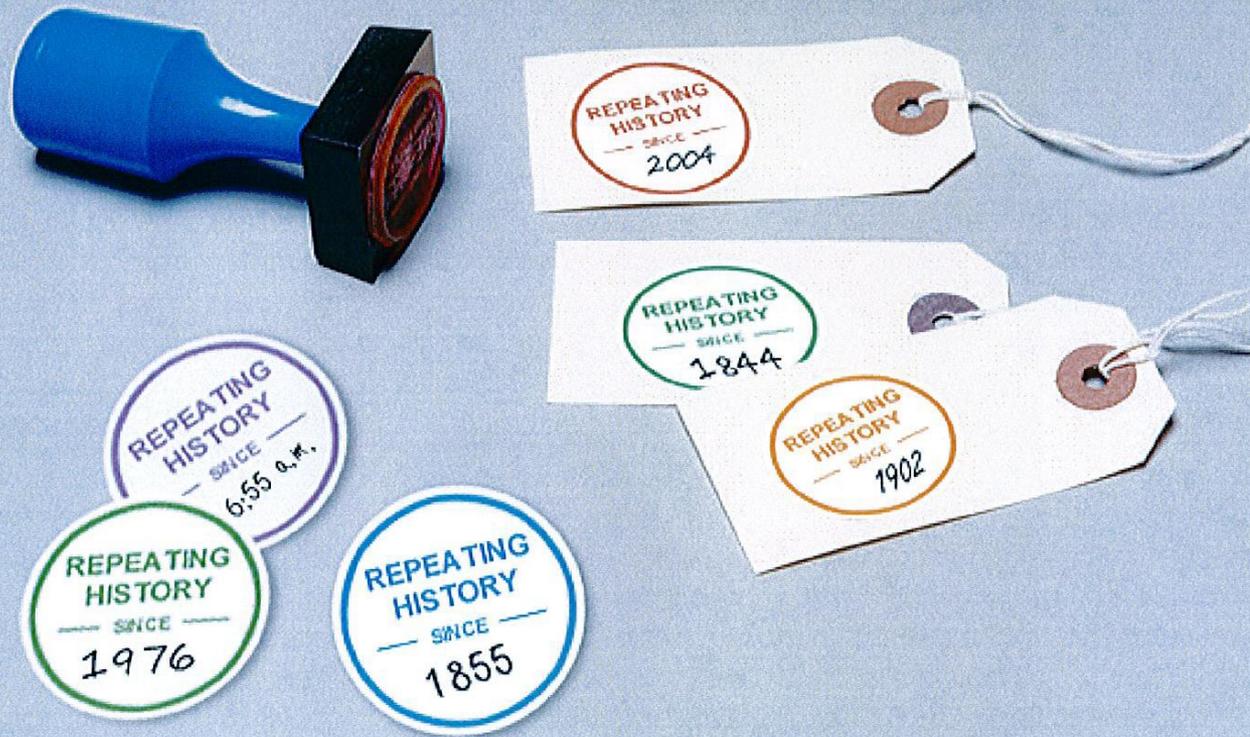
Branding Ideas

4

- **Slogan:** *“History worth repeating.”*
 - On special occasions it is important to repeat the past.
 - Each town may show its examples of history worth repeating.
 - Halifax Resolves, Underground Railroad examples of history worth repeating.
- **Application:**
 - Passport tours lead visitors through participating towns.
 - Passports stamped at each historic, merchant, artisan location.
 - Tour within a tour attracts specific audiences: old fashioned pub crawl to taverns in each town, etc.
 - Prize drawings create desire to complete Passport.

Brand Assistance to Merchants

5



Measure Visitors

6

- Towns measure visitors and track revenue better.
- Merchants opt-in to Passport program.
- Web sites link through Passport Stamps.
- Passport holders share their experiences (or their histories worth repeating) online.
- Passport holders register for giveaways, upload photos, videos at the designated website.

Create Memories

7

- Reinforce experiences through Passport and website.
- Create memories for visitors. (90% of splurge purchases are for “creating memories” --*The New Destination Visitor: Travel Motivations in the Post-Recession Era, 2013.*)
- Create building blocks for future growth.

Driving Splurge Purchases

8

- Focus on the top three reasons for splurge purchases:
 - Creating memories
 - Being a good parent / spouse
 - ✦ Learning experience – parental perspective
 - ✦ Fun experience – child perspective
 - Enriching oneself personally
 - ✦ Unique experiences
- In post-recession economy people seek savings in all areas but willing to splurge on meaningful experiences.

Criteria for History Worth Repeating Stories

9

- Must create a memory for participants.
- Must result in splurge purchases.
- Must be a story from history that is worth repeating even today.
- Attraction that helps them learn something new.

Adoption

10

- “The Council liked the idea of Edenton working with other historic towns! They loved the tag lag: History Worth Repeating!” Anne-Marie Knighton – Town Manager – Edenton
- “It was fun and exciting to be part of the meeting on Monday. It’s not often an idea creates such enthusiasm!” Eric Peterson – Town Manager – Hillsborough

Budget

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History Worth Repeating	Cost	Qty
Prizes	\$500	
Passports	\$3700	5000
Self-inking stamps	\$1500	100
Cling signs	\$300	100
Addtl Material	\$1000	
Web Site Develop/host	\$3000	
Design/Advertising	\$9000+	
USPTO registration	\$1000	
TOTAL	\$20,000 approx	

December 11, 2013
Work Session Agenda

Item # 4

**Proposal to Create
Warren County Local Food Policy Council**

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Paul McKenzie
Agricultural Extension Agent

PROPOSAL:

Create a Warren County Local Food Policy Council

PURPOSE:

Promote policies and conduct activities that help bring Warren County farm products to the plates of Warren County residents.

RATIONALE:

- Agriculture is a vibrant industry in Warren County and major driver of the economy.
- There is a disconnect between farmers and consumers. Warren County farm products are shipped to distant markets, while local residents purchase food products that have been raised in faraway states and countries.
- When consumers purchase locally-raised food, those dollars stay right here in our community and support our local farmers.

POTENTIAL TASKS:

- Identify opportunities for farmers to sell their products to local restaurants, school systems, grocery stores, institutions and directly to consumers.
- Facilitate communication between producers and buyers.
- Identify barriers and promote policies that help to remove such barriers.
- Develop a strategy to promote Warren County grown products.
- Facilitate opportunities for local charities and food pantries to utilize locally grown products in their service to the food insecure.
- Conduct educational and/or outreach efforts that further these goals.

STRUCTURE:

- The Warren County Food Policy Council will operate under the guidance of the local Cooperative Extension office.
- Membership will represent diverse interests including charities, farmers, food buyers, consumers, school system, restaurants, agribusiness, and others.
- The Council will make periodic reports to the Board of Commissioners on their activities and to make recommendations.

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt a resolution at an upcoming Board of Commissioners meeting that establishes the Council. Staff will draft a resolution for consideration by the Board.

December 11, 2013
Work Session Agenda

Item # 5

Hazard Communication Overview

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**Doug Young, Director
Emergency Services**



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System



Pictograms Globally Harmonized System

December 1st, 2013 Training Requirements for the Revised Hazard Communication Standard

OSHA revised its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to align with the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and published it in the Federal Register in March 2012 (77 FR 17574). Two significant changes contained in the revised standard require the use of new labeling elements and a standardized format for Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), formerly known as, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). The new label elements and SDS requirements will improve worker understanding of the hazards associated with the chemicals in their workplace. To help companies comply with the revised standard, OSHA is phasing in the specific requirements over several years (December 1, 2013 to June 1, 2016).

The first compliance date of the revised HCS is December 1, 2013. By that time employers must have trained their workers on the new label elements and the SDS format. This training is needed early in the transition process since workers are already beginning to see the new labels and SDSs on the chemicals in their workplace. To ensure employees have the information they need to better protect themselves from chemical hazards in the workplace during the transition period, it is critical that employees understand the new label and SDS formats.

The list below contains the minimum required topics for the training that must be completed by December 1, 2013.

- Training on label elements must include information on:
 - Type of information the employee would expect to see on the new labels, including the
 - ✓ **Product identifier:** how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be (but is not limited to) the chemical name, code number or batch number. The manufacturer, importer or distributor can decide the appropriate product identifier. The same product identifier must be both on the label and in Section 1 of the SDS (Identification).
 - ✓ **Signal word:** used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. There are only two signal words, "Danger"

and "Warning." Within a specific hazard class, "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards and "Warning" is used for the less severe hazards. There will only be one signal word on the label no matter how many hazards a chemical may have. If one of the hazards warrants a "Danger" signal word and another warrants the signal word "Warning," then only "Danger" should appear on the label.

- ✓ **Pictogram:** OSHA's required pictograms must be in the shape of a square set at a point and include a black hazard symbol on a white background with a red frame sufficiently wide enough to be clearly visible. A square red frame set at a point without a hazard symbol is not a pictogram and is not permitted on the label. OSHA has designated eight pictograms under this standard for application to a hazard category.
- ✓ **Hazard statement(s):** describe the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard. For example: "Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure when absorbed through the skin." All of the applicable hazard statements must appear on the label. Hazard statements may be combined where appropriate to reduce redundancies and improve readability. The hazard statements are specific to the hazard

classification categories, and chemical users should always see the same statement for the same hazards, no matter what the chemical is or who produces it.

- ✓ **Precautionary statement(s):** means a phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling.
- ✓ **Name, address and phone number of the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer**
- How an employee might use the labels in the workplace. For example,
 - ✓ Explain how information on the label can be used to ensure proper storage of hazardous chemicals.
 - ✓ Explain how the information on the label might be used to quickly locate information on first aid when needed by employees or emergency personnel.
- General understanding of how the elements work together on a label. For example,
 - ✓ Explain that where a chemical has multiple hazards, different pictograms are used to identify the various hazards. The employee should expect to see the appropriate pictogram for the corresponding hazard class.
 - ✓ Explain that when there are similar precautionary statements, the one providing the most protective information will be included on the label.
- Training on the format of the SDS must include information on:
 - Standardized 16-section format, including the type of information found in the various sections

- ✓ For example, the employee should be instructed that with the new format, Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) will always contain information about exposure limits, engineering controls and ways to protect yourself, including personal protective equipment.
- How the information on the label is related to the SDS
 - ✓ For example, explain that the precautionary statements would be the same on the label and on the SDS.

As referenced in [Dr. Michaels' OSHA Training Standards Policy Statement \(April 28, 2010\)](#) – with all training, OSHA requires employers to present information in a manner and language that their employees can understand. If employers customarily need to communicate work instructions or other workplace information to employees in a language other than English, they will also need to provide safety and health training to employees in the same manner. Similarly, if the employee's vocabulary is limited, the training must account for that limitation. By the same token, if employees are not literate, telling them to read training materials will not satisfy the employer's training obligation.

OSHA's Hazard Communication website (<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>) has the following QuickCards and OSHA Briefs to assist employers with the required training.

- Label QuickCard ([English/Spanish](#))
- Pictogram QuickCard ([English/Spanish](#))
- Safety Data Sheet QuickCard ([English](#)) ([Spanish](#))
- [Safety Data Sheet OSHA Brief](#)
- Label/Pictogram OSHA Brief (to come)

This is one in a series of informational fact sheets highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.

For assistance, contact us. We can help. It's confidential.



Health Hazards Classification - Appendix A

<p>Acute Toxicity – Contact by skin or ingestion produces adverse effects within 24 hrs , or 4 hrs by inhalation</p> <p>Can be one or more doses</p>	<p>Skin Corrosion – irreversible damage to skin after up to 4 hrs of contact</p> <p>Skin Irritation – reversible damage to skin after up to 4 hrs of contact</p>	<p>Serious eye damage - produces irreversible eye tissue damage in the eye within 21 of contact</p> <p>Eye Irritation - production of reversible changes in the eye within 21 days of contact</p>
<p>Respiratory Sensitizer – induces hypersensitivity after inhalation</p> <p>Skin Sensitizer – induces allergic reaction after contact</p>	<p>Carcinogen - induces or increases cancer incidence in the organism</p>	<p>Mutagen – affects the cells genetic material producing abnormal development of an organism</p>
<p>Reproductive- Toxicity - adverse effects on sexual function and fertility in adult males and females and even offspring development</p>	<p>Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single Exposure One exposure damages or affects target organs to which the material is more attracted or compatible to.</p>	<p>Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure Same as prior category but requiring multiple doses o exposures</p>
<p>Aspiration Hazard – damage caused by entry of a liquid or solid directly through the oral or nasal cavity, or into the lower respiratory system</p>		

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Physical Hazards Classification Appendix B

<p>Flammable Gases— gas that burns at a given temperature and pressure</p>	<p>Flammable Aerosols— contained under pressure, discharges particles in suspension, or as a foam, paste, powder, liquid or gas</p>	<p>Flammable Liquids - Any liquid with a flash point of 93 degrees C (199.4 F) or less.</p>	<p>Flammable Solids - easily combustible through friction</p>
<p>Gases under pressure contained in a receptacle at a given temperature and pressure</p>	<p>Oxidizing Gases— cause or contribute combustion by yielding oxygen</p>	<p>Oxidizing Liquids cause or contribute combustion by yielding oxygen</p>	<p>Oxidizing Solids cause or contribute combustion by yielding oxygen</p>
<p>Explosives – can spontaneously generate gases, and temperature capable of destruction</p>	<p>Self reactive –thermally unstable, can decompose exothermically even without air</p>	<p>Pyrophoric Liquids— liable to ignite within five minutes after contact with air</p>	<p>Pyrophoric Solids - liable to ignite within five minutes after contact with air</p>
<p>Spontaneous Heating - liable to self heat without contribution form external energy</p>	<p>Emits Flammable Gas- upon contact with water ignites spontaneously generating flammable gases</p>	<p>Organic Peroxides – tend to rapid thermally unstable decomposition</p>	<p>Corrosive to metals - contact with metals will harm or destroy them</p>

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GHS Pictograms

<p>Exploding bomb</p>  <p>Explosives; Self Reactive; Organic Peroxides</p>	<p>Skull and Crossbones</p>  <p>Acute toxicity (severe)</p>	<p>Flame</p>  <p>Flammables; Pyrophorics; Self-Heating; Emits Flammable Gas; Self Reactive; • Organic Peroxides</p>
<p>Gas Cylinder</p>  <p>Gases under pressure</p>	<p>Health Hazard</p>  <p>Carcinogen; Mutagenicity; Reproductive Toxicity; Respiratory Sensitizer; Target Organ Toxicity; Aspiration Toxicity</p>	<p>Flame over circle</p>  <p>Oxidizers</p>
<p>Corrosion</p>  <p>Corrosives</p>	<p>Exclamation mark</p>  <p>Irritant; Skin Sensitizer; Acute Toxicity (harmful); Narcotic effects; Respiratory Tract Irritant; Hazardous to Ozone Layer</p>	<p>Environmental</p>  <p>Aquatic Toxicity (OSHA did not propose this pictogram)</p>

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Safety Data Sheet Content

1. Identification
2. Hazard (s) identification
3. Composition/ information on ingredients
4. First-aid measures
5. Fire-fighting measures
6. Accidental release measures
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure control/ personal protection
9. Physical and chemical properties
10. Stability and reactivity
11. Toxicological information
12. *Ecological information*
13. *Disposal considerations*
14. *Transport information*
15. *Regulatory information*
16. Other information

OSHA proposes sections 1-11
and 16 be mandatory

Not under OSHA
jurisdiction

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Preparing the label

10 Health Hazard
Classifications

Appendix A

16 Physical Hazard
Classifications

Appendix B

Designation of Categories of Hazard



Determines Label Elements

Pictogram – Hazard Statement – Signal Word - Precautionary Statements

Once a chemical has been classified, the label preparer can obtain the relevant harmonized information from Appendix C for the label

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Appendix C

C.4.1 ACUTE TOXICITY – ORAL (CLASSIFIED IN ACCORDANCE with appendix A.1)

Pictogram
Skull and crossbones



Hazard category	Signal word	Hazard statement
1	Danger	Fatal if swallowed
2	Danger	Fatal if swallowed

Precautionary statements

Prevention	Response	Storage	Disposal
<p>Wash ...thoroughly after handling. ... Manufacturer, importer, or distributor to specify parts of the body to be washed after handling.</p> <p>Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p>	<p>If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician.</p> <p>Specific treatment (see ... on this label) ... Reference to supplemental first aid instruction. - <i>if immediate administration of antidote is required.</i></p> <p>Rinse mouth.</p>	<p>Store locked up.</p>	<p>Dispose of contents/container to... ... in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations (to be specified).</p>

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Label Example

Example GHS Inner Container Label (e.g., bottle inside a shipping box)



ToxiFlam (Contains: XYZ)



Danger! Toxic If Swallowed, Flammable Liquid and Vapor

Do not eat, drink or use tobacco when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Ground container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Store in cool/well-ventilated place.

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CONTROL CENTER or doctor/physician. Rinse mouth.

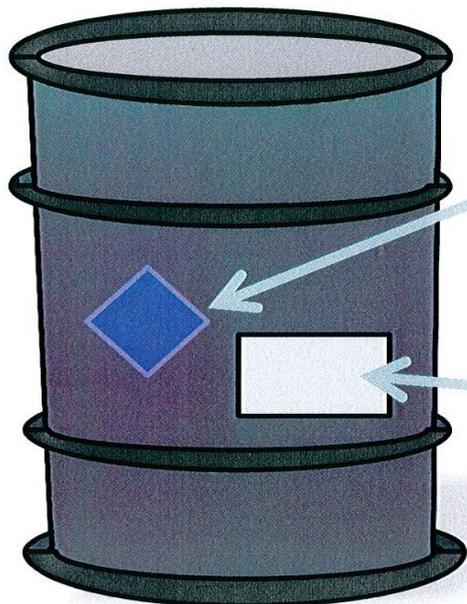
In case of fire, use water fog, dry chemical, CO₂, or "alcohol" foam.

See Safety Data Sheet for further details regarding safe use of this product.

MyCompany, MyStreet, MyTown NJ 00000, Tel: 444 999 9999

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Label Example



Paint (Contains: XYZ)
Danger! Toxic If Swallowed,
Flammable Liquid and Vapor

Paint PB
UN 1234



Do not eat, drink or use tobacco when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. - No smoking. Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection. Ground container and receiving equipment. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Store in cool/well-ventilated place.

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December 11, 2013
Work Session Agenda

Item # 6

Adjourn Work Session