How the GHS supports occupational safety and health

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• Background on development of the OSHA HCS and UN GHS

• Hazard communication in the workplace

• OSHA's alignment with the UN GHS

Background on UN GHS and OSHA HCS

Beginnings of modern workplace hazard communication

- United Nations
 - UNECE
 - Transport of Dangerous Goods
- International Labor Organization
 - Framework through convention and recommendations
 - Basics of ICSC
- United States
 - Right to work state laws (predating OSHA HCS)
 - Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
 - Work at the UN to develop the GHS

UN Effort on Hazard Communication

- UN GHS (Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals)
 - First edition issued in 2002
- Internationally negotiated approach to hazard communication. It provides:
 - Harmonized definitions of hazards
 - Specific criteria for labels
 - Harmonized format for safety data sheets
- 3 basic areas of focus:
 - Classification of physical hazards
 - Classification of health and environmental hazards
 - Hazard communication
- Living document; Updated every biennium (currently working on revision 11)

Overarching GHS/Hazard Communication Concepts

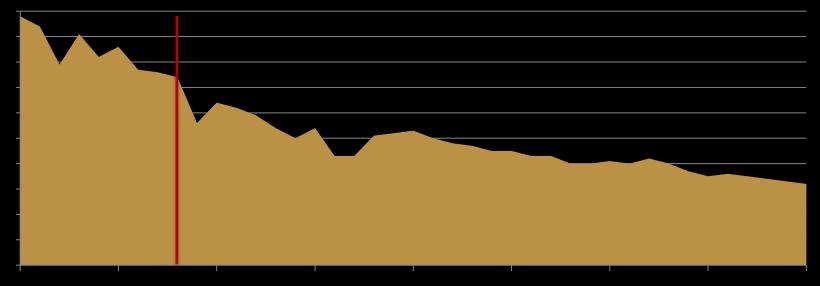
- International tri-partite agreement built on finding consensus
 - Level the playing field for workers across the glove
 - Supports international trade
- Life-cycle approach to communication hazard through use of a more unified approach for SDSs and labels
 - Workplace, consumer, environmental information
 - Provides information to workers on aggregate exposures, cumulative risk
- Improvements made over time based on real-life experience through implementation and advancements in science
 - GHS relies on sound, settled science

OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard

- 1970 recommendation for Department of Labor to promulgate regulation requiring employers to inform workers of hazardous workplace chemicals
- 1983 OSHA promulgated first Hazard Communication Standard
 - Updated again in 1994
- 2012 aligned OSHA HCS with the UN GHS (rev. 3)
 - Became known as the "right to understand"
- 2024 align with UN GHS rev. 7, some rev. 8
 - Includes expanded use of non-animal test methods
 - New hazard classes
 - Updated precautionary statements

Hazard communication in the workplace

• Implementation of hazard communication has been a game changer in the workplace



- Basics of hazard communication are fairly straight forward
 - Identify hazard
 - Effectively communicate hazard

How Hazard Communication Works

Chemical
 Manufacturers
 and Importers
 classify the hazards
 of chemicals they
 produce or import,
 and prepare labels
 and safety data
 sheets based on
 the classifications

Chemicals are Shipped to Employers by Chemical Manufacturers, Importers or Distributors Implement the Program

- All Employers
 receive labeled
 containers and
 safety data sheets
 with shipped
 chemicals
- All Employers
 must prepare a
 written hazard
 communication
 program, including
 a list of the
 hazardous
 chemicals in the
 workplace

- All containers of hazardous chemicals labeled
- Safety data sheets for all hazardous chemicals
- Workers trained on program elements, hazards, and protective measures

Keep Information Up-to-Date

Concepts within the Updated HCS

- Hazard communication should be "evergreen"
 - Updates based in large part on learnings from implementation
- Occupational behavior science and education are key components to hazard communication
- Aggregate exposures are important factors in identifying and communicating hazards
 - Leads to better risk assessment and management
- Hazard communication is a key element of an overarching EHS strategy and is fundamental to Occupational Safety and Health

Sustainable EHS Strategies

