

## NOTES

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Who produces SDSs?  
The chemical manufacturer (from page 1, paragraph 1 of the SDS brief)
2. Who is responsible for labeling chemicals?  
Chemical manufacturers (from page 1, paragraph 7 of the labels brief)  
Employers (from page 4, paragraph 5 of the labels brief)
3. Who provides SDSs on worksites?  
Employers (from page 7, paragraph 1 of the SDS brief)
4. Who has access to SDSs?  
All employees (from page 7, paragraph 1 of the SDS brief)
5. Who has access to chemical labels?  
Anyone who handles, uses, stores, and transports hazardous chemicals  
(from page 1, paragraph 5 of the labels brief)
6. Where on an SDS would you look if:
  - a. You needed to know how to handle and store the chemical?  
Section 7: Handling and Storage (from page 3 of the SDS brief)
  - b. You spilled the chemical and needed to clean it up?  
Section 6: Accidental Release Measures (from page 3 of the SDS brief)
  - c. You needed to know what the chemical looks like?  
Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties (from page 4 of the SDS brief)
  - d. You wanted to compare two SDSs to see which one was most recent?  
Section 16: Other Information (from page 7 of the SDS brief)
7. What information is required on a hazard label?  
Name, address, and telephone number of manufacturer; product identifier; signal word; hazard statement(s); precautionary statement(s); and pictogram(s) (from page 2 of the labels brief)
8. What are the signal words used on hazard labels? When is each one used?  
“Danger” is used for more severe hazards and “Warning” is used for less severe hazards.  
(from page 2 of the labels brief)
9. What are the differences and similarities between hazard labels and SDSs?  
They both provide important information about hazardous chemicals, but SDSs have more technical information, whereas hazard labels have less information/more general information.  
(from page 1, paragraph 3 of the labels brief)
10. How is each document important in its own setting?  
On chemical containers, hazard labels provide immediate information and is more helpful than an SDS in emergencies. In a resource collection, SDSs provide more detailed information for non-emergency situations. (from page 1 of the labels brief)



**Note to Instructor:** The student copies of the OSHA briefs should be turned in with their notes/quiz sheet; highlighting the right information on the briefs is part of the assessment here.

# QUIZ

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the “identified uses” of acetone?  
**Solvent and chemical intermediate**
2. How long can acetone be stored?  
**Up to 12 months**
3. Can you dump out unneeded acetone on the ground?  
**No**
4. What safety equipment should you wear/use when working with acetone?  
**Chemical goggles and gloves**
5. What does acetone look like?  
**It is a clear liquid.**
6. Can you use sand to soak up spilled acetone?  
**Yes.**
7. If acetone is on fire, can you put it out with water?  
**No.**
8. Design a label for acetone that meets the HCS requirements.

Acetone, NF Grade (CDTA Regulated)

**Danger**

Flammable liquid and vapor. Causes eye irritation. Aspiration hazard.

Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Keep container closed. Use chemical goggles and gloves. Do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. Call a physician.

Skin contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water. Obtain medical attention without delay.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

Fire: Use dry chemical fire extinguishers. Do not use direct water stream.

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Note to Instructor: Students' labels need not have red writing, but the borders around the pictograms may be red. (See question 9.)

9. Could your label be used on a drum of acetone being shipped? Why or why not?  
**No; it does not use standardized hazard statements. (See page 2 of the labels brief.) (If applicable) No; the pictograms on the label have black borders rather than red. (See page 5 of the labels brief.)**
10. Could your label be used on a bottle of acetone on a worksite? Why or why not?  
**Yes, at the employer's discretion; it contains all the required information.**