

6. Review the procedures for properly identifying or recognizing released hazardous substances, placing emphasis on the use of the MSDS.
7. Review the responsibilities at each level of training for dealing with a release.
8. Review the instrumentation used in your facility, such as specific gas detectors, photo-ionization detectors, and combustible gas indicators.
9. Demonstrate some of the procedures and equipment you might have to use in the event of a release, such as control and containment equipment, plugging materials, a HEPA-VAC, or a Chlorine A-Kit.
10. Discuss the video.
11. Questions and answers.
12. Assess the effectiveness of this training. See the Review Questions.

The lesson plan does not, however, mention the latest changes in the specialist level as covered in the National Fire Protection Standards; perhaps an insert could be enclosed in the brochure.

The film concludes with the following advice:

“A release of a hazardous substance in any form poses an immediate health hazard to workers and possibly to the general public. OSHA regulations maintain that only properly trained personnel respond to or attempt to control any hazardous substance release.”

It is our view that this videotape will provide an excellent beginning to the required 24-hour training — but if used more widely for all personnel, could sensitize them to the need for spill control and the correct response they might observe in a spill response.

GARY F. BENNETT and DAN KERR

Handling and Transporting Hazardous Materials Safely — DOT Hazardous Materials, 1/2 Inch VCR Tape, 17 min, Long Island Productions, 925 Kearney St., El Cerrito, CA 94530, \$199 (plus shipping and handling; available for 7-day free preview).

This video is directed to personnel involved in the handling and shipping of hazardous materials, as defined by the Department of Transportation. The basic text is from the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) 49, Sections 100–199. The tape highlights major sections of this regulation book, noting that recent revisions such as 181, more closely parallel to U.N. Codes.

Of major importance is 126F, which requires training for personnel who handle, wrap up, and transport hazardous materials (HMs). The intent is to make personnel aware of: (1) general HM awareness, (2) basic safety training, (3) function specific guides for personnel with specialized occupations, and (4) drivers of motor vehicles and trains that carry hazardous materials.

The importance of carrying detailed shipping papers in plain sight readily available is stressed.

The nine classes of HMs are: explosives, gases, liquids (flammable and non-flammable), flammable solids, oxidizing agents and organic peroxides, poisons (usually referred to as toxic), radioactive materials, corrosives, and miscellaneous hazardous materials.

Table 6 of 172.101 lists details mandatory for labels, including color, size, symbol, and hazard class.

In addition to the CRF manual, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) also publishes a *DOT Emergency Response Guidebook*, with details as to emergency actions. A 24-hour emergency response phone number is required, for instance.

Damaged packages should not be shipped or stored, but returned to the packer for re-packing. Separation of incompatible materials also is important to the shipper in the final placement in truck or train.

In conclusion, this is a very “busy” tape, and the numerous references to specific sections of the regulations will doubtlessly require more than one viewing to obtain best results. A quiz to be given to viewers is a useful addition.

HOWARD H. FAWCETT

Safety and Health in the Use of Chemicals at Work — A Training Manual, by Abu Bakar Che Man and David Gold, International Labour Office, Geneva, Switzerland (available in the U.S. from ILO Publications, 49 Sheridan Ave., Albany, NY 12210), ISBN 92-2-106470-0, 1993, 78 pp. (paperback), SF 17.50 or \$14.00.

For years there has been the need for a practical, largely non-technical manual on chemical safety and health, which can be used to orient or train workers who handle or use chemicals in their daily activities. This volume is such a “training manual”, even though it may need to be modified or supplemented slightly for the particular audience and activity.

This is a production of the ILO’s contribution to the International Programme on Chemical Safety. Five major aspects, each filling a chapter, and supplemented by drawings, are discussed. These include: (1) health hazards due to chemical exposure, (2) fire and explosion hazards, (3) basic principles of accident prevention, (4) chemical emergency procedures, and (5) management of a chemical control programme, followed by four annexes. The discussion begins by stressing that an up-to-date label and a current chemical data sheet (known in the US and Great Britain as MSDS) should be on hand and understood. Once hazards are identified, effects of exposure on various parts of the body are noted, with examples. Practical methods of minimizing exposures, such as ventilation and substitution of less-hazardous materials are discussed