5194

Title 8, Article 110, Section 5194 hit the streets last year and mandates a Hazard Communication Standard. The purpose is to establish uniform requirements to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced, imported, or used in the workplace are evaluated and that their hazard information is transmitted to the affected employers and employees.

Several phases are prescribed to implement this law:

I. Hazard determination (intended for the manufacturer).

II. Obtain and distribute Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

III. Ensure manufacturer labels and in-house chemical mixture labels are affixed to containers of hazardous materials.

IV. Employer development of a written hazard communication program.

V. Employee contractor information and training program.

Employers have five responsibilities:

1. Container labeling . . .
   (A) Establish a policy whereby no container of hazardous substance will be released for use until:
   (1) Containers are clearly marked as to their contents.
   (2) Appropriate hazard warnings are noted.
   (3) Names and addresses of manufacturers are listed.

2. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) . . .
   (A) Copies of MSDS for hazardous substances that employees may be exposed to be kept at a central location and available to the employee.

3. Employee Information and Training . . .
   (A) Employees will be trained on the general chemical hazards relevant to materials used at their particular location and available to the employee.
   (1) An overview of the requirements contained in the hazard communication regulation, including the employee rights under the regulation.
   (2) Information as to where hazardous substances are present in the work area.
   (3) Location and availability of the written hazard communication program.
   (4) Physical and health effects of the hazardous substances.

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2185

Assembly Bill 2185 caused a new chapter to be incorporated into the Health and Safety Code. This new chapter is 6.95 commencing with Section 25500. It can be found in Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

The Bill was prompted by the Bhopal, India incident and the Anaheim Fire where a chemical storage warehouse caused a great deal of concern.

The bill and subsequent Health and Safety Code inclusions are extensive. The object of the Bill is to identify hazardous materials and their respective storage locations within the state and plan a response if they are released accidentally.

* RESPONSIBILITIES *

AB 2185 contains definite responsibilities for those that keep an inventory at any one time during the year of hazardous materials equal to or greater than 55 gallons, 500 pounds or 200 cubic feet of a compressed gas. Pesticides are considered hazardous materials, see the definitions below.

Responsibilities for those that qualify in the above paragraph must follow the State Plan. The State Plan is divided into three parts:

(1) Inventory.
(2) Emergency Response Plans.
(3) Training.

* DEFINITIONS *

Chapter 6.9 contains definitions worth reading. Listed immediately below are two definitions with which you should become thoroughly familiar.

(1) "Hazardous material" means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. "Hazardous materials" include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or the administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing that it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment.

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SUMMER INTERNSHIPS/JOBS

PURPOSE — To provide work experience opportunities in turfgrass management; golf course development and maintenance to U.C.D. college students. College students with academic and career interests in golf course management will be seeking work experience opportunities this Summer, 1987.

PROCEDURE — If you are interested in providing a Summer position please submit a position description by March 15, 1987 to:

Cliff Rourke, Riverside Golf Course
P.O. Box 13128, Coyote, California 95013.

COMPENSATION — Students will be placed on your regular payroll or an educational stipend can be arranged with U.C. Davis.

ACADEMIC CREDIT — Students may, depending on the educational opportunities of the work experience provided pursue academic credit for their experience.
Kemical Turf Groomer™ greens conditioner, was honored by Jacobsen Division of Textron Inc. at a product for which one of the following applies:

"Hazardous substance" means any substance or improvement in his greens," said Dwyer. "He turned this need into a concept for a product.

The Proxy is good only for the slate of candidates shown. In case of a runoff or tie, the Proxy will find a listing of each county and its respective Administering Agency.

Section 6360 of the Labor Code relieves the manufacturer of the obligation to provide a specific purchaser of hazardous substance with an MSDS if the product is labeled pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

In other words, a pesticide label will suffice in lieu of an MSDS. Keep in mind, however, that lubricants and fuels used in the work place must have the appropriate MSDS. You must still provide the employees with information and training as listed above this note.

Section 6352 of the Labor Code states: "A good idea," Dwyer continued. "Very few people succeed in following through with all of the steps that are so crucial to the development of a new product. We are gathered here through experimentation and hard work over a period of several years, he perfected the idea of the Turf Groomer™ greens conditioner.

"Inventing a new product requires insight and perseverance, in addition to just having a good idea," Dwyer continued. "Very few people succeed in following through with all of the steps that are so crucial to the development of a new product. We are gathered here today to honor one man who did succeed.

Larry Lloyd developed the Turf Groomer™ to combat thatch build-up in greens," Dwyer said. "His invention did just that, and did it without disrupting the playing conditions of the turf. Indeed, extensive testing of the Turf Groomer™ has shown that regular use can improve green speed and reduce grain, while it removes the thatch and promotes a healthy, consistent putting surface."

Dwyer said that Jacobsen is pleased to be the exclusive manufacturer of Lloyd's patented invention, with proceeds from the sale of each Turf Groomer™ going to the Lloyd estate. "It is only fitting and proper that a man's family should benefit from his hard work and ingenuity in creating such a revolutionary new product as the Turf Groomer™," said Dwyer.

Mrs. Barbara Lloyd accepts a plaque honoring her late husband, Lawrence L. Lloyd, from Jacobsen President John R. Dwyer, Jr. at a special reception held during the Phoenix GCSSA show.