PMA COMPANIES

Hazard Communication Program For Automobile Dealerships

OLD REPUBLIC INSURANCE GROUP

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Automobile Dealership Information

<< Dealership Name >>
Dealership Name

<< Dealership Address >>
Address

<< City >>	**<< State >>**	**<< Zip >>**
City	State	Zip Code

Program Administrator- Responsible for oversight and recordkeeping

<< Program Administrator >>
Name, Title, Phone Number

Supervisors:

<< Service Manager >>
Service Manager

<< Parts Manager >>
Parts Manager

<< Body Shop Manager >>
Paint/ Auto Body Supervisor

1. Purpose:

The purpose of this program is to ensure that all employees are aware of and understand all hazardous materials in the workplace. This program supports compliance with OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. This program applies to all company employees.

2. Responsibility: (The Program Administrator and Supervisor can be the same person. Be sure to list their names on page 2 in both spaces)

☐ It is the program administrator's responsibility to implement and enforce the requirements of this program, and to keep all required records and paperwork involved.

Program Administrator	**Phone**
Administrator Name	Phone

Responsibilities

- Issuing and overseeing the program actions.
- Assigning supervisor responsibilities associated with this program.
- Reviewing the safe use of any new chemicals introduced into the company. Copies of new SDS must be held by the administrator with copies given to each supervisor.
- Maintain a master file of all Safety Data Sheets (for prior chemicals and existing chemicals).
- Ensure that new employee training on Hazard Communication takes place during orientation.
- Ensure that supervisors are completing annual Hazard Communication training to all existing employees. Records must be sent to the administrator and kept on file.

☐ It is the supervisor's responsibility to ensure that all duties established by the program administrator are accomplished, including training, recordkeeping, SDS availability, marking/labeling, etc.

Supervisor	**Phone**
Supervisor Name	Phone

Responsibilities

- Ensure that all new employees have completed Hazard Communication training at hire (provide records to administrator for file).
- Conduct annual Hazard Communication Training with all existing employees (maintain copy of training records, with original sent to administrator for file).
- Immediately respond to any concerns or requests for information on chemical hazards.
- Making sure that the SDS inventory is updated and maintained in locations accessible to all employees.
- Identifying hazardous chemicals used in non-routine tasks, assessing their risks, and providing appropriate training to limit hazards.
- Update the administrator on any new chemicals used in routine or non-routine tasks (include copy of SDS)

- Ensure that all primary and portable containers are labeled with the original manufacturer's label, or with appropriate labeling as described in Section 2 of this Program.

☐ It is the employee's responsibility to ensure the following:

- Follow safety guidelines, and warnings laid out by the SDS
- Use materials in compliance with all manufactures labels and directions
- Keep all materials in proper type container (with labels) at all times
- Report any problems to supervisor

Program Activities

General

- Effort will be made to minimize the use of hazardous chemicals in the workplace.
- If the use of hazardous chemicals creates an imminent danger situation, the operation will be discontinued.
- The work environment will be kept clean and safe from recognized health hazards to protect the health and personal safety of employees.
- The company will strive to minimize employee exposure to hazardous chemicals.
- Employees will be trained to recognize health and physical hazards of chemicals, use appropriate engineering controls and wear Personal Protective Equipment.

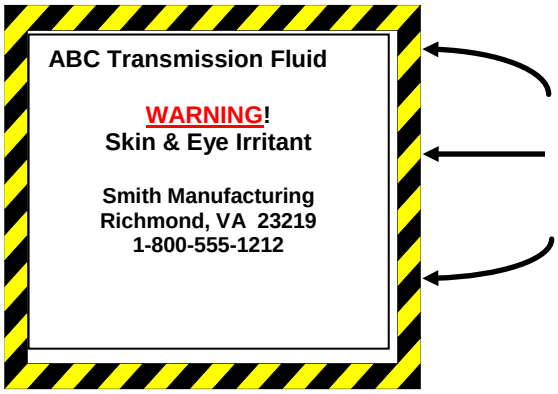
Training

- Training will be provided for all employees prior to exposure to hazardous chemicals and when new chemical hazards are introduced to the work area.
- Training will cover the names of the hazardous chemicals used in the work area, the appearance or odor of hazardous chemicals when released in the work area, the physical hazards and health effects and the measures employees can take to protect themselves.
- Employees will be trained in how to use the company's labeling system and who to contact for additional information.
- Employees will be trained in where SDSs are kept within their departments and SDS content and use.
- Employees will be trained in good work practices and procedures to minimize exposures.
- Training records will be maintained.

Labeling of Chemical Containers

- Original chemical product containers or packaging containing hazardous chemicals will be labeled with the OSHA Standard label which will include:
  - **Product Identifier:** The name of the chemical, part numbers or other identifiers and the name and address of the manufacturer or supplier.
  - **Signal word:** A single word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The signal words used are “danger” and “warning.” “Danger” is used for the more severe hazards, while “warning” is used for less severe hazards.
  - **Hazard Statement(s):** A statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.
  - **Pictogram:** A symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern, or color that is intended to convey specific information about the hazards of a chemical. Each pictogram consists of a different symbol on a white background within a red square frame set on a point (i.e. a red diamond).
  - **Precautionary Statement:** A phrase that describes recommended measures to be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling of a hazardous chemical.
- All containers must be compatible with the chemical.

Example of Container Label

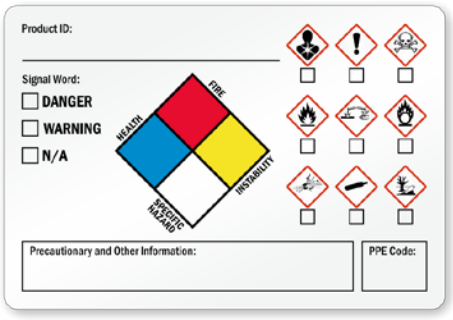


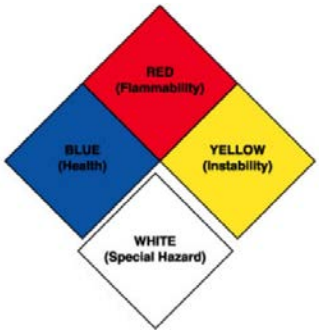
1. Identification of chemical.
2. Appropriate warning hazard. Specifies physical or health hazard including target organ effects.
3. Manufacturer’s name and address.

SECONDARY LABELING - below are examples of appropriate hazard warnings:

Most hazard warnings and universal labels can be purchased through safety websites, catalogs, or local vendors.

The NFPA Diamond OR Signal Word/Hazard Statement can be used as universal labels for all hazardous materials.





HEALTH	
4	Deadly: even the slightest exposure to this substance would be life threatening. Only specialized protective clothing, for these materials, should be worn.
3	Extreme Danger: serious injury would result from exposure to this substance. Do not expose any body surface to these materials. Full protective measures should be taken.
2	Dangerous: exposure to this substance would be hazardous to health. Protective measures are indicated.
1	Slight Hazard: irritation or minor injury would result from exposure to this substance. Protective measures are indicated.
0	No Hazard: exposure to this substance offers no significant risk to health.
FLAMMABILITY	
4	Flash Point Below 73ºF and Boiling Point Below 100ºF: this substance is very flammable, volatile or explosive depending on its state. Extreme caution should be used in handling or storing of these materials.
3	Flash Point Below 100ºF: flammable, volatile or explosive under almost all normal temperature conditions. Exercise great caution in storage or handling of these materials.
2	Flash Point Below 200ºF: moderately heated conditions may ignite this substance. Caution procedures should be employed in handling.
1	Flash Point Above 200ºF: this substance must be preheated to ignite. Most combustible solids would be in this category.
0	Will Not Burn: substances that will not burn.
INSTABILITY	
4	May Detonate: substances that are readily capable of detonation or explosion at normal temperatures and pressures. Evacuate area if exposed to heat or fire.
3	Explosive: substances that are readily capable of detonation or explosion by a strong initiating source, such as heat, shock, or water. Monitor from behind explosion-resistant barriers.
2	Unstable: violent chemical changes are possible at normal or elevated temperatures and pressures. Potentially violent or explosive reaction may occur when mixed with water. Monitor from a safe distance.
1	Normally stable: substances that may become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or when mixed with water. Approach with caution.
0	Stable: substances which will remain stable when exposed to heat, pressure or water.

Pictograms:

Health Hazard

- Carcinogen
- Mutagenicity
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Respiratory Sensitizer
- Target Organ Toxicity
- Aspiration Toxicity

Flame

- Flammables
- Pyrophorics
- Self-Heating
- Emits Flammable Gas
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides

Exclamation Mark

- Irritant (skin and eye)
- Skin Sensitizer
- Acute Toxicity
- Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract Irritant
- Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)

Exploding Bomb

- Explosives
- Self-Reactives
- Organic Peroxides

Corrosion

- Skin Corrosion/Burns
- Eye Damage
- Corrosive to Metals

Flame Over Circle

- Oxidizers

Gas Cylinder

- Gases Under Pressure

Skull and Crossbones

- Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

Environment (Non-Mandatory)

- Aquatic Toxicity

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Purpose
SDS' are designed to provide detailed information on each hazardous chemical including its potential hazardous effects, its physical and chemical characteristics, and recommendations for appropriate protective measures/emergency actions

Location of SDS
Copies of all SDS' files and chemical inventory list must be centrally located and accessible to all employees at all times. The file for _____ dealership is located at _____ for employee reading. If an SDS' file is found to be incomplete, or is missing an SDS, the employee should notify the program supervisor &/or program administrator immediately.

When SDS are not shipped with the product

When SDSs are not received at the time of shipment, the program supervisor is responsible for contacting the supplier (via phone/fax/mail) to obtain a current SDS. The supplier will need the name and reference number for the corresponding product.

Once the SDS is received, a copy of the document should be provided to the Program Administrator to be kept in the master file.

SAFETY DATA SHEET OUTLINE

The SDS is divided into several sections that provide pertinent information regarding proper identification, use, storage, protection, emergency response/first aid of the chemical substance being used. Listed below

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL NAME: This section identifies the chemical using the name located on the label. It tells you who makes or sells the chemical, how to reach them for information in the event of an emergency. It may include that date the SDS was prepared indicating how up-to-date it is.

SECTION 2 - **COMPOSITION & INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS/ IDENTITY**: This section identifies what the product is made of, including the chemical and common names of any hazardous ingredients, and percentage/exposure limits.

SECTION 3 - **HAZARDS IDENFIFICATION:** This section explains what hazards may be present by the product, including the parts of the body that may be affected, signs and symptoms of exposure, how exposure may occur, and whether the product is listed as a carcinogen (cancer causing agent) the various factors that may affect the degree of the hazard.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES: This section explains what to do in case of exposure or another emergency involving the product.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES: This section explains how to control fire hazards involving the product and gives details on the conditions under which a fire may occur. In addition, this section contains information on any physical hazards such as explosions.

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES: This section explains how to safely clean-

up spills and leaks of the product

SECTION 7 - HANDLING & STORAGE: This section outlines how the product should be handled, used, and stored to avoid hazardous situations and exposure including appropriate hygienic practices.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION: This section explains how to control exposure to the product through the use of engineering controls, work practices, personal protective equipment, and hygienic practices. Information on permissible exposure levels, threshold limit values, and established company limits is provided as well.

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES: This section identifies the specific physical and chemical properties of the product that may contribute to hazards. A number of characteristics are listed, including appearance, odor, PH, and solubility in water.

SECTION 10 - STABILITY & REACTIVITY: This section explains how stable the product is, how it may react to other substances, what materials to avoid, and what physical hazards may be present.

SECTION 11 - TOXICALOGICAL INFORMATION: This section identifies the specific ways in which the product can be hazardous to the human body. It includes effects on the body with various routes of exposure and results from studies of the product's effects.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION: This section tells how the product may contaminate physical surroundings such as the soil and groundwater. Any research studies (or lack thereof) will be included in this section.

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS: This section identifies whether the product is defined as "hazardous waste" and how it may be safely disposed of.

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION: This section identifies whether the product is considered hazardous under applicable DOT, ICAO/IATA, or IMDG regulations and how it can be safely transported.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION: This section outlines the specific regulations that pertain to the product (TSCA, SARA, CERCLA, FDA).

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION: This section provides any other information about the product or SDS, including any reasons for SDS revision.

5. Employee Training

Employees will receive training on the chemical hazards in their workplace as a new employee and when new hazards are introduced.

Hazard Communication Program - Employee Acknowledgement Form

Employee Name _____ Date _____

Position _____

Signing this form acknowledges that you have received and understand the noted section of the hazard communication program.

Reviewed and Understand the Hazard Communication Plan

Emp. Initials _____ Date Completed _____

Reviewed use, location and contents of Safety Data Sheets

Emp. Initials _____ Date Completed _____

Reviewed Safety Procedures

Emp. Initials _____ Date Completed _____

I acknowledge that I have received the training and understand the hazard communication plan of this dealership. Sign and date this section when all phases of the training listed above are completed.

Employee Signature _____ Date _____

Appendix

Appendix A – Non-Routine Tasks

Hazardous Non-Routine Tasks
Periodically, employees must perform hazardous non-routine tasks. Before starting work on such projects, each effected employee will be given information by the owner or area supervisor about hazardous chemicals to which they may be exposed during such activity.

This information will include:

- Specific chemical hazards;
- Protective/safety measures employees can take. Measures the enterprise has taken to reduce the hazards, including ventilation, respirators, presence of another employee, and emergency procedures.

Examples of Non-Routine Tasks at This Dealership:

Task:

Hazardous Material:

Task:

Hazardous Material:

Appendix B – List of Hazardous Materials

The following is a list of all known toxic and hazardous substances used by the employees of

_____.
(Dealership Name)

Further information on each substance can be obtained by reviewing the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) on each substance. The Safety Data Sheets are located in

_____.
(LOCATION)

TRADE NAME	TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES	MSDA # OR ID

Appendix C – Exercise #1

Instructions:
Thinking of chemical products you have used in your workplace, list these products using their commonly used names.

After listing some products, check the boxes if you know the product's Health Effects, Personal Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures.

Hazardous Substances in Your Shop	Health Effects	Personal Protective Equipment	Emergency Procedures
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐

Where could somebody find this information?—The SDS

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Appendix D – Exercise #2

Instructions:
Thinking of the different jobs that are done in your dealership. List them and check what route of entry would apply.

Some examples are: Grinding=inhalation Paint mixing= ???, Sanding= ???
(More than one route of entry is possible.)

Routes of Entry by Job	Inhalation	Absorption	Ingestion/ Injection
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐
_____	☐	☐	☐

Where could somebody find this information?—The SDS

Appendix E - Exercise #3 – Using the SDS

Instructions: Using the sample SDS provided, answer the following questions (one question for each section).

1. What is the chemical family of this chemical?
   A. Benzine
   B. Propane
   C. Alkanes
   D. propylhydride

2. What is the ppm listed at OSHA PEL?
   A. 100ppm
   B. 1000ppm
   C. 200ppm
   D. 10000ppm

3. What is the effect of skin contact?
   A. Severe rash
   B. Possible frostbite
   C. Burn
   D. Asphyxiation

4. How long should you flush water after contact with eyes?
   A. 24 Hours
   B. 24 Minutes
   C. 15 Seconds
   D. 15 Minutes

5. What is the flash point?
   A. 100°F
   B. -156°F
   C. -100°F
   D. 300 °F

6. What is Section 6?
   A. Fire Fighting Measures
   B. Accidental Release Measures
   C. Non-Routine Task
   D. B and C

7. How much distance should separate propane tanks and oxygen tanks?
   _____Ft.

8. What type of skin protection is needed?
   _____

9. What type of odor does the gas have?
   A. Smelly
   B. Good
   C. Faintly Disagreeable
   D. None

THE NEXT 6 QUESTIONS WILL BE TRUE OR FALSE

10. Propane is listed as stable?
TRUE FALSE

11. There is toxicological information available.
TRUE FALSE

12. No adverse ecological effects are expected.
TRUE FALSE

13. You should dispose of unused quantities yourself.
TRUE FALSE

14. No shipping label is required.
TRUE FALSE

15. Section 15 has regulatory information.
TRUE FALSE

16. The special precaution warns about flammable liquid.
TRUE FALSE

Answer Key:

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. 20 ft.
8. Work Gloves
9. C
10. True
11. False
12. True
13. False
14. False
15. True
16. True

Appendix F - SAMPLE SDS – This material is for training only

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: TECHNICIAN'S CHOICE TEC404V / 36V SNAPPY SHINE TIRE DRESSING
Date Prepared: September 21, 2009
Product Code: 2266
Date of Review/Update:
Product Class: Solvent Tire Dressing
Manufacturer/Supplier: ECP Incorporated
11210 Katherine's Crossing, Suite 100
Woodridge, IL 60517
Telephone: 630-754-4200
Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC 800-424-9300

Section 2:– Hazardous Ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS Number	% Range	OSHA PEL	ACGHI TLV
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON	64742-49-0	40-60	400ppm	500ppm
ACETONE	67-64-1	20-40	TWA 1000ppm	TWA 500ppm
HEPTANE	142-82-5	1-5	TWA 400ppm	TWA 400ppm

Section 3: Hazard Identification

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Exposure may be by INHALATION and/or SKIN or EYE contact, depending on conditions of use. To minimize exposure, follow recommendations for proper use, ventilation, and personal protective equipment.

Eye: Irritation, stinging, swelling, drying, tearing, may lead to blindness.
Skin: Irritation, defatting, swelling, pain, burning, itching.
Ingestion: Fatal if swallowed. Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination, fatigue, loss of appetite and abdominal pain.
Inhalation: Fatal if inhaled above threshold. Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination, fatigue, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, Central Nervous System depression, chemical pneumonitis.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Dermatitis. Heart and respiratory disorders.
CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARDS: Prolonged overexposure to solvent ingredients in (Section 2) may cause adverse effects to the Reports have associated repeated and prolonged overexposure to solvents with permanent brain damage, peripheral nervous system damage, and nervous system damage known as Solvent or Painters Syndrome.

HMIS Rating: Health-2 Fire-4 Reactivity-0 Personal Protection-D
0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High 4=Extreme

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes, seek medical attention immediately. Perform fluorescein examination for corneal injury.
Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing, flush skin for 15 minutes and seek medical attention. Never wear contaminated clothing, launder before reuse.
Ingestion: Do Not Induce Vomiting. Never give anything to an unconscious person. Give several glasses of water. Contact poison control and seek medical attention immediately.
Inhalation: Remove from exposure, seek fresh air. Administer oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Fire and Explosive Properties: Flash Point: ~17°F / TCC Flammable Limits: LEL: 0.7 UEL: 9.5
Extinguishing Media: Water fog, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Full protective equipment including self contained breathing apparatus. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build up and possible auto ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Extremely Flammable. Isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and open flame. closed containers may explode when exposed to extreme heat. Application to hot surfaces requires special precautions. During emergency conditions overexposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be taken if Material is Spilled or Leaked:

Keep away from sources of ignition. Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapors).

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions to be taken in Handling and Storage:

Contents are extremely flammable. Keep away from any heat or spark source. Empty containers contain explosive vapors. Do not reuse or work empty container in any manner. Contents may be under pressure, open containers slowly to remove any pressure. Do not expose container to elevated temperatures that could cause the container to burst. Heat from sunlight, radiators, stoves, hot water or other sources of heat could cause the container to burst. Vapors will accumulate readily and may ignite explosively. Do not smoke and turn off any source of ignition before use. Consult NFPA CODE and OSHA Standards for storage and use of extremely flammable product. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

Section 8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Ventilation:	Use only with adequate ventilation and freely circulating air. Do not use in confined spaces as explosive vapors may readily accumulate. Use explosion proof equipment only. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.
Respirator Protection:	If exposure cannot be controlled below the limits in SECTION 2 a properly fitted organic vapor/particle type NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator is recommended. Refer to OSHA 1910.94, 1910.107, 1910.108.
Skin Protection:	Apron, long sleeve shirt, long pants, and gloves rated for protection against ingredients in SECTION 2.
Eye Protection:	Face shield and safety glasses with side shields (chemical goggles preferred).

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Boiling Point: >212˚F
Vapor Density: No Data
Specific Gravity: 6.95 ± 0.2 lb/gal
% Volatile: 76.0 ± 0.5
Appearance/Odor: Deep Blue, Vanilla Odor.

Vapor Pressure (mmHg @ 68°F): No Data
Solubility in Water: Insoluble
Melting Point: Not applicable
pH: Not applicable

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Materials to Avoid: Strong oxiders, sources of heat.
Conditions to Avoid: Sources of ignition, heat, sparks.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: various hydrocarbons of incomplete combustion.

Section 11: Toxicology Information

No Data

Section 12: Ecological Information

No Data

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

D.O.T. REQUIREMENTS (49CFR 172.101):

FLAMMABEL LIQUID N.O.S., 3, UN1206, UN1090, PG II (HEPTANE and ACETONE).

Section 15: Regulatory Information

RQ (REPORTABLE QUANTITY) 49CFR 172.101

Component	RQ (lb.)	For This Product
Acetone	Not Established	Not available

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) Status:

The intentional ingredients of this product are listed.

CERCLA RQ - 40CFR 302.4:

Component	RQ (lb.)	For This Product
Acetone	5000	Not Determined

SARA 302 COMPONENTS - 40CFR 355 Appendix A:

None

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CLASS - 40CFR 370.2

Immediate	(X)	Reactive	( )
Delayed	(X)	Sudden Release of Pressure	( )
Fire	(X)		

SARA 313 COMPONENTS - 40CFR 372.65:

None

WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WHMIS)

Ingredient		Max. % By Wt.	LD50	LC50
PETROLEUM HYDROCARBON	64742-49-0	40-60	Not Established	Not Established
ACETONE	67-64-1	20-40	Oral Rat - 5800mg/kg	Inhal Rat - 50100mg/m3/8H
HEPTANE	142-82-5	1-5	Intravenous Mouse - 222mg/kg	Inhal Rat - 103gm/m3/4H

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: None

Section 16: Other Information

Although the information contained herein is believed to be reliable, it is furnished without warranty of any kind. This information is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the manner and conditions of use, handling, and storage.

Appendix G - Glossary of Common SDS Terms

Maximum Acceptable Ambient Concentration (MAAC)
The maximum allowable twenty-four hour average concentration, in ambient air, of a toxic air contaminant.

Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL)
The most restrictive eight-hour time weighted average concentration specified for workroom air selected from either the 1986-1987 Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices as adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; the Recommended Standards for Occupational Exposure set forth in the July 1985 summary of National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommendations for Occupational Health Standards; or the 1986 Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels set forth by the American Industrial Hygiene Association.

Median Lethal Concentration (LC50)
The atmospheric concentration found to be lethal to 50 percent of a group of test animals exposed for the specified time period.

Median Lethal Dose (LD50)
The dose found to be lethal in 50 percent of a group of test animals when administered by the specified route, e.g., oral or dermal.

Threshold Limit Value (TLV)
Airborne concentration of substances established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, which represent conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed day after day without adverse effect.

Substances of High Toxicity
Those chemicals having an acute toxicity of either (1) Median Lethal Dose, single oral dose, rate, less than or equal to 50 mg/kg, or (2) Median Lethal Concentration, four-hour inhalation exposure, rat, less than or equal to 100 ppm, or (3) Median Lethal Dose, dermal exposure, rabbits, less than or equal to 100 mg/kg.

Substances of Moderate Toxicity
Those substances that have been shown to produce moderate toxicity following exposure or have been demonstrated to produce carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic action in a single animal species with little or no human evidence of carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic action, or those chemicals having an acute toxicity of either (1) Median Lethal Dose, single oral dose, rat, greater than 50 mg/kg but less than 500 mg/kg, or (2) Median Lethal Concentration, four-hour inhalation exposure, rat, greater than 100 ppm but less than 1,000 ppm, or (3) Median Lethal Dose, dermal exposure, rabbits, greater than 100 mg/kg but less than 500 mg/kg.

Substances of Low Toxicity
Those substances that have been shown to produce low toxicity or irritation, or those chemicals having an acute toxicity of either (1) Median Lethal Dose, single oral dose, rat, greater than 500 mg/kg but less than 5 g/kg, or (2) Median Lethal Concentration, four-hour inhalation exposure, rat, greater than 1,000 ppm but less than 10,000 ppm, or (3) Median Lethal Dose, dermal exposure, rabbits, greater than 500 mg/kg but less than 3,000 mg/kg.

Suspect Human Carcinogen
A substance suspected of inducing cancer based on human evidence or demonstration by appropriate methods, or carcinogenesis in two or more animal species or strains.

Confirmed Human Carcinogen
Substances recognized to have carcinogenic or co-carcinogenic potential in humans.

Best Available Control Technology (BACT)
The best control technology that is available for each contaminant. This determination will be made by the Commissioner on a case-by-case basis taking into account energy, environmental, health risk, costs and economic impacts of alternative control systems