

PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

SH-1987

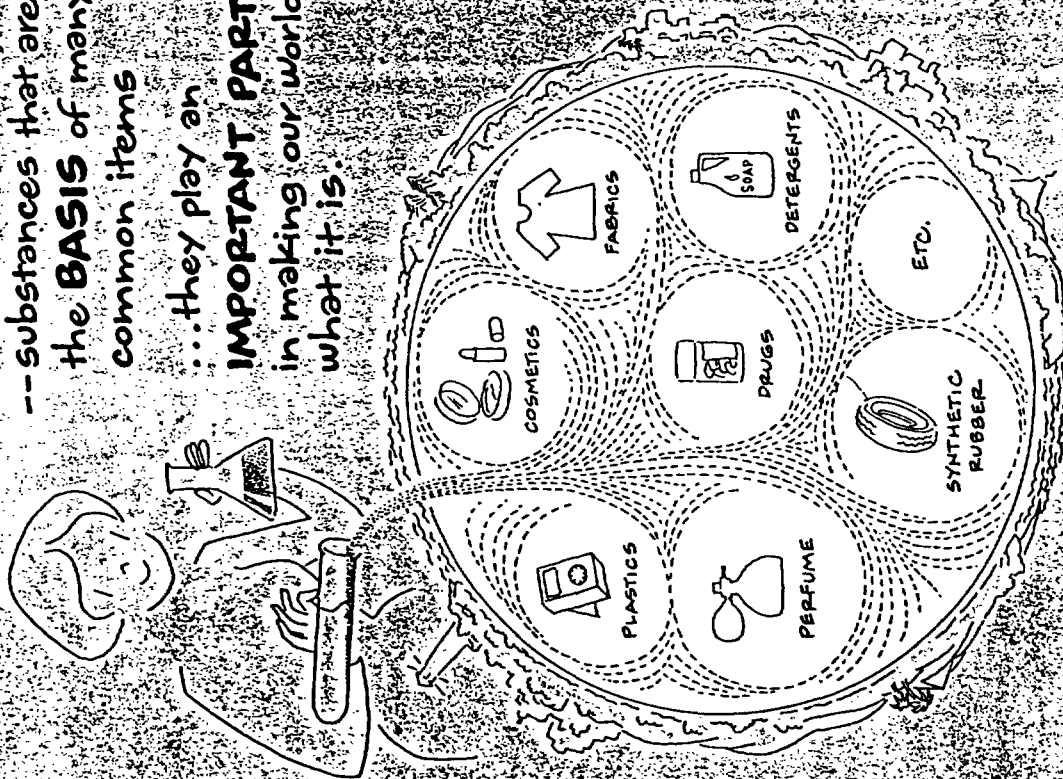
ABOUT CHEMICAL SAFETY

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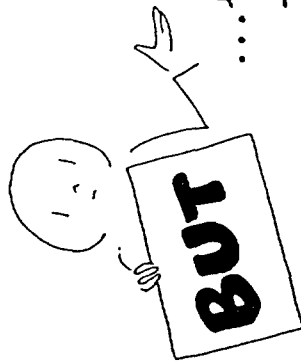
CHEMICALS are our HELPERS

--substances that are
the **BASIS** of many
common items

...they play an
IMPORTANT PART
in making our world
what it is.

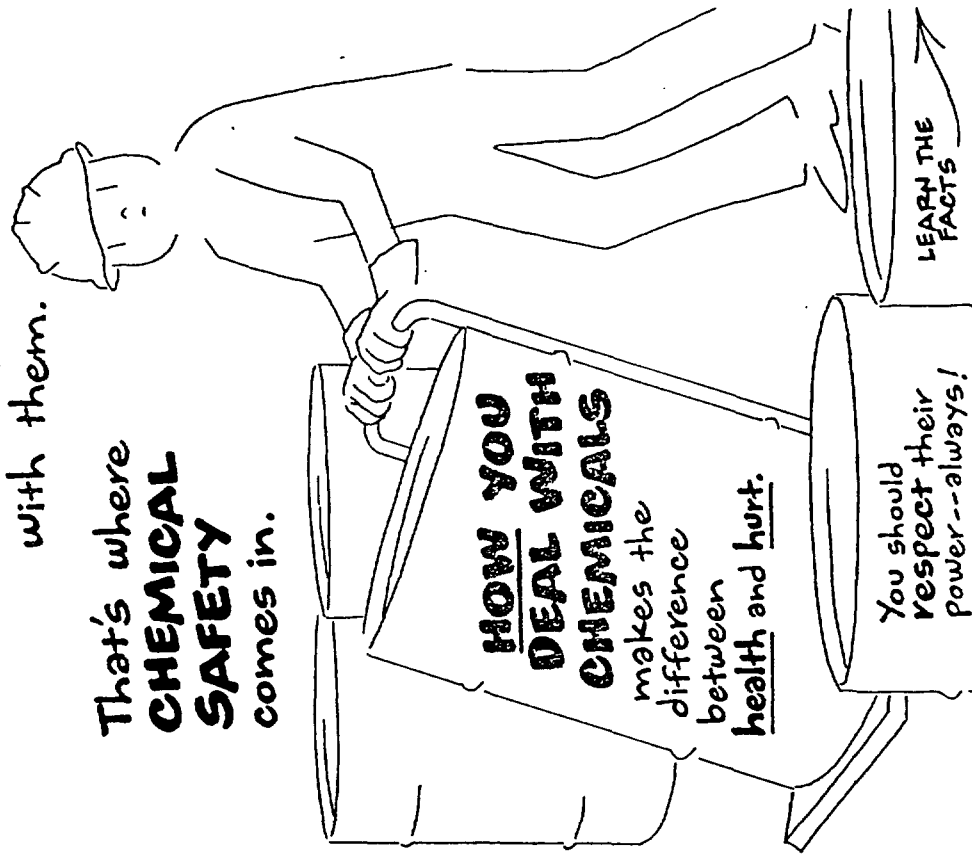


A SCRIPTOGRAPHIC BOOKLET by CHANNING L. BETE CO., INC., South Deerfield, MA 01373 U.S.A.
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...they can also **HURT**
the people that work
with them.

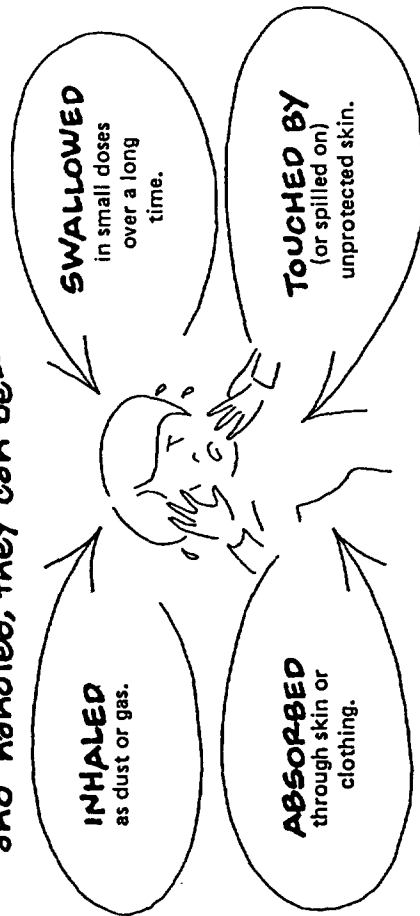
That's where
**CHEMICAL
SAFETY**
comes in.



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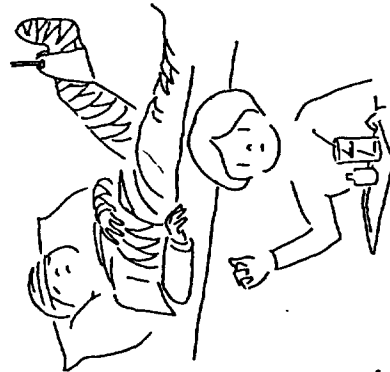
Chemicals can get to you **BY ACCIDENT!**

When not properly contained and handled, they can be--



Some can cause

INJURY
to eyes, skin, organs, from fires, burns, etc.



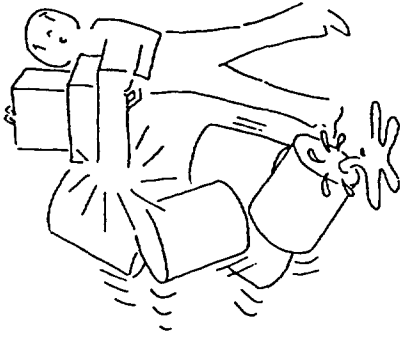
ILLNESS
sometimes right after exposure or often after many months or years of exposure.

ALLERGY
e.g., skin rash, coughing and breathing problems.

even DEATH,
since some poisonous chemicals can kill outright.

WHY do chemical accidents **HAPPEN?**

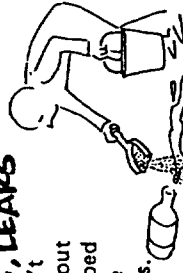
--because people either **DON'T KNOW** the safety rules or get **CARELESS** and take safety for granted. For example--



HURRYING,
overconfidence, fooling around, worrying lead to accidents.

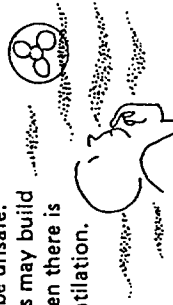
SPILLS, LEAKS

that aren't watched out for or wiped up can be dangerous.



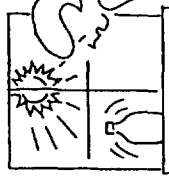
WORKING CONDITIONS

could be unsafe. Vapors may build up when there is no ventilation.



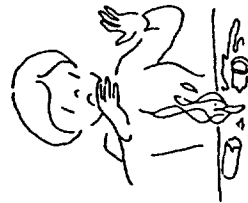
EXPOSURE

of some chemicals to heat or sun can cause explosion, fire, poisonous reactions.



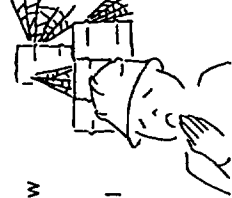
CONTACT

between a chemical and the wrong material can cause harmful reactions.



NEGLECT

or failure to throw out certain old chemicals is dangerous -- chemical changes can happen with time.



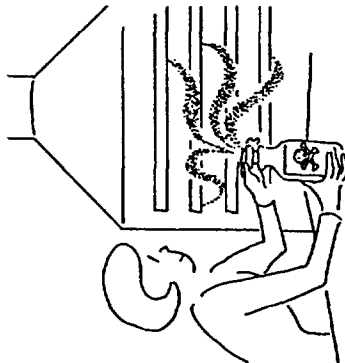
Know the 4 MAIN TYPES OF CHEMICALS and how to guard against hazards.



Many chemicals can be hazardous in more than 1 way --for example, a chemical listed as "toxic" may also be flammable.

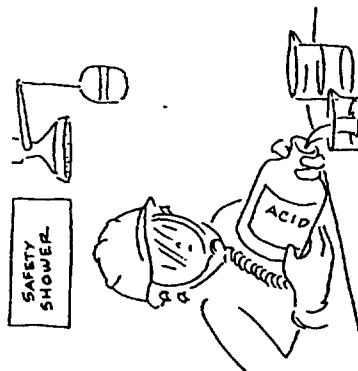
1 TOXIC AGENTS

- POISONS such as hydrogen sulfide, cyanides
- can cause injury, disease, even death.



2 CORROSIVES

- IRRITANTS such as chlorine
- especially dangerous to the eyes, respiratory tract.



To PROTECT YOURSELF

- Close containers tightly when not in use.
- Be sure work area is well ventilated; use a lab hood.
- Always wear personal protective equipment.
- Wash hands often.
- Carry cigarettes in protective over-pack.
- Throw away contaminated clothing.
- Keep proper antidotes handy.

To PROTECT YOURSELF

- Wear personal protective equipment: goggles, breathing devices, protective gloves.
- Make sure ventilation is good.
- Run for water if corrosives touch you -- use safety shower.
- If eyes are affected, wash for at least 15 minutes with lids held open. See a doctor.

3 FLAMMABLES

- LIQUIDS and GASES that burn readily, such as ethyl ether, gasoline
- conditions for burning: just the right amount of flammable and oxygen; a spark or other source of energy.

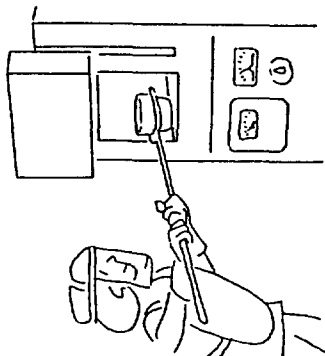


To PROTECT YOURSELF

- Make sure no flames; sparks, smokes are near flammables.
- Work under lab hood when possible.
- Keep only a small amount of flammables in work area.
- Store (and dispose of) flammables safely.
- IN AN EMERGENCY: evacuate area; turn off all flames, sparking equipment; clean up flammables; ventilate area thoroughly.

4 REACTIVES

- Substances that can EXPLODE, such as nitro compounds
- conditions: being hit, dropped, heated, or mixed with the wrong chemical.



To PROTECT YOURSELF

- Know your chemicals before working with them; read about them; test them for stability.
- Handle reactives with great care.
- Carry out possibly dangerous reactions under ventilated hood.
- At first sign of trouble, close door; evacuate room through door that don't lead through the area.

REPORT ANY CHEMICAL ACCIDENT:

- to protect your own health.
- to protect others from the same kind of happening.

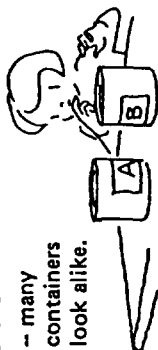
Your key to a safe workplace-- FOLLOW DIRECTIONS!

Always READ THE LABEL (even if you use the same chemicals often)

It should tell you...

NAME of chemical

- many containers look alike.



KIND OF HAZARD involved

- health, flammability, reactivity, etc.
- may be more than 1.



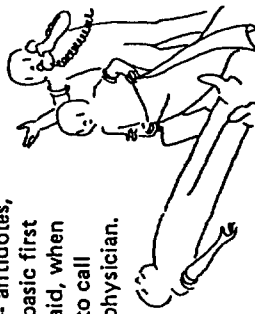
How SERIOUS the hazard is:

- No. 4 -- extreme (can kill)
- No. 3 -- high
- No. 2 -- moderate
- No. 1 -- slight
- 0 -- no hazard with normal use.

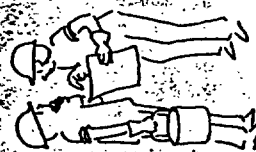


What to do in EMERGENCIES

- antidotes, basic first aid, when to call physician.



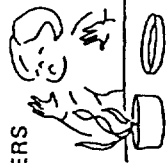
IF DIRECTIONS AREN'T COMPLETE
-- check the appropriate safety data sheet.
-- ask your supervisor.



STORE chemicals safely.

CLOSE CONTAINERS

- when not in use, so that the chemicals -- and atmosphere -- don't become polluted.



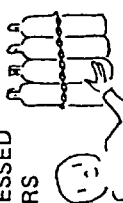
Store FLAMMABLES and REACTIVES in separate, safe areas.

- Take only small amounts to work area at a time.

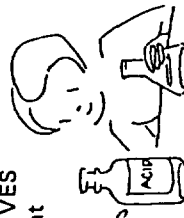


Be sure COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

- are leak-free, stored out of the way.



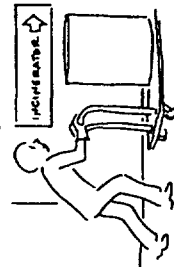
Store CORROSIVES in containers that won't cause a chemical reaction.



DISPOSE of chemicals safely.

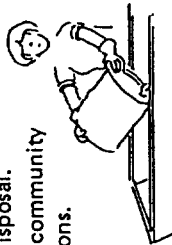
BURN those chemicals that are approved for burning

- in an approved chemical waste incinerator.



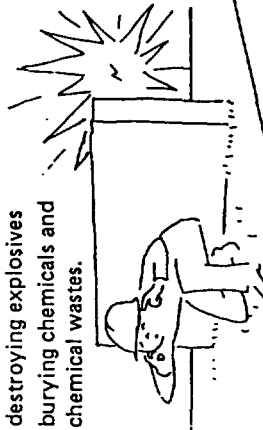
FLUSH into sewer only chemicals approved for such disposal.

- Know and follow community and plant regulations.
- Your plant may have its own sewage treatment plant.



FOLLOW PLANT RULES for

- destroying explosives
- burying chemicals and chemical wastes.



PRESS for safety

ABS-003037

Use PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

as required by your job.



HAT

- Hard hat to protect from falling objects

GLOVES

- Cotton, leather for abrasives or sharp objects
- Coated cotton for solvents
- Rubber for corrosives
- Leather or aluminized fabric for hot objects

SHOES

- Should completely cover feet (no sandals, sneakers)
- Steel toe caps when you work with heavy objects
- Rubber boots or shoes when floor is often wet with water, chemicals

EYE PROTECTION

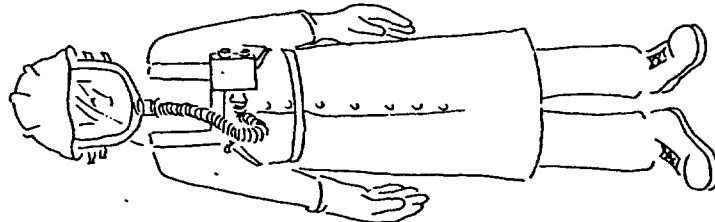
- No contact lenses -- chemicals can get underneath them
- Cup-type goggles or glasses with side shields
- Face shield or mask when necessary.

BREATHING EQUIPMENT

- Must be the right kind for the job

BODY PROTECTION

- Lab garments to protect against corrosives
- Heavy aprons protect against substances that are messy, sharp, etc.



1 DON'T WORK ALONE

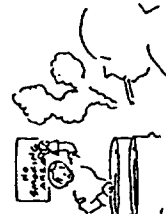


2 KEEP WORK AREA CLEAN

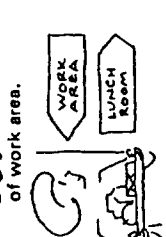
Wipe up spills. Keep equipment in good condition.



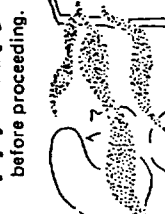
4 NO SMOKING



5 KEEP FOOD OUT



7 INVESTIGATE ANY ODORS



8 MAKE REPAIRS

only after disconnecting equipment.



10 REPORT SUSPECTED PROBLEMS

to your supervisor right away.



11 NO SHORTCUTS

Follow proper procedures; take your time.



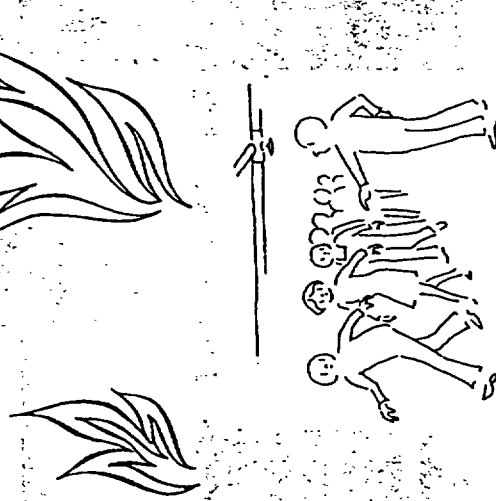
IN AN EMERGENCY:

Listen to the person in charge of emergency procedures.

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS

--to the letter.

LEARN (ahead of time) all plant emergency procedures.



When EVACUATING

-- Use doorways that lead away from trouble spot.

-- Don't try a rescue that's risky and will endanger you.



IF RESCUE is necessary

-- Work with someone (you may need help yourself).

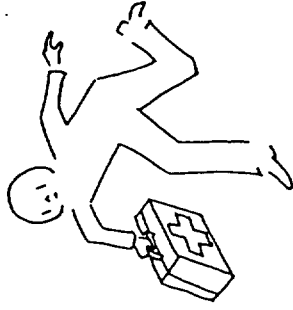
-- Use self-contained breathing equipment if there's even a chance the air is contaminated or there's not enough oxygen.

Post EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS for

- supervisor
- physician
- chemical suppliers
- local fire department



Know basic FIRST+AID for--



POISONING

- BY INHALATION
 - Remove the affected person from contaminated area.
- BY ABSORPTION
 - Get victim under a shower, remove contaminated clothing and wash victim thoroughly with soap and water.
- BY SWALLOWING
 - Check label to learn whether or not to induce vomiting.
 - Let physician give antidote, unless it's an extreme emergency.

BURNS

- GET VICTIM UNDER SAFETY SHOWER if clothing is still on fire. (If no safety shower, roll victim in blanket, overcoat, etc., to smother fire.)
- REMOVE burned clothing once fire is out. Do not remove clothing that sticks to flesh.
- IMMERGE affected area or wash it gently in lots of cool water.



EYE INJURY from chemical splash

- WASH eyes for at least 15 minutes in an eyebath or under tap water, with eyelids held apart.
- Call a physician.



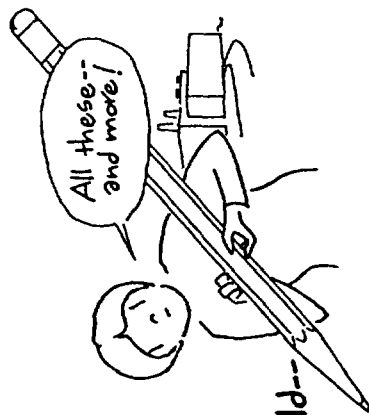
IF BREATHING HAS STOPPED, give artificial respiration.



IN AN EMERGENCY, get medical help as soon as possible.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

To keep the workplace safe, your employer should--

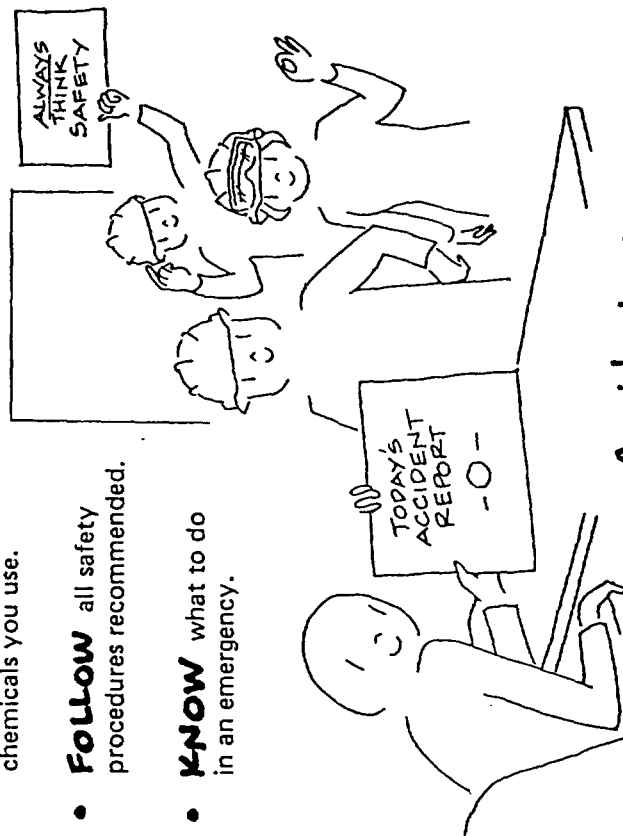


☒ MAINTAIN EQUIPMENT. 	☒ REVIEW processes for possible hazards.
☒ CORRECT dangerous situations. 	☒ maintain a FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.
☒ provide a sufficient number of SAFE EMERGENCY EXITS. 	☒ WARN EMPLOYEES of safety hazards.
☒ INSPECT to be sure employees are working safely. 	☒ KEEP RECORDS of each employee's exposure to chemicals.

Soo--

KEEP YOURSELF SAFE!

- **UNDERSTAND** the dangers involved in the chemicals you use.
- **FOLLOW** all safety procedures recommended.
- **KNOW** what to do in an emergency.



Accidents are
CAUSED BY PEOPLE--
so they can be
PREVENTED BY PEOPLE, too!