



EHS⁺ CENTER

ADVANCED TRAINING. INSPIRING CHANGE.



NORTH SOUTH UNIVERSITY

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Chemical Management Program In a Textile Process House



Target 2021- 50 Bn \$ business in RMG



EHS+

Barrier to the dream....

- Nimtoli fire: (June 3, 2010): Fire in chemical storage in residential area
 - 117 died and injured hundreds.
 - Fire service officials admitted **90%** of the capital's chemical traders – **867 out of 994** – did not have **valid licenses** issued by the fire service or the departments of narcotics and explosives.
- Chittagong Fertilizer Factory : (August 22,2016)
- One of the two 500-tonne tanks exploded at 9:50pm on Monday when workers at the factory were changing shift.
 - nearly 250 people sick.
 - From nearby 300-acre pond, 10 tons of fish died



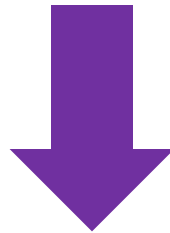
Statistics

- “About 60 percent of fire accidents in Dhaka are caused by chemical and plastic factories,”

Enayet Hossain, a spokesman for the Fire Services and Civil Defense Department.

Other Challenges...

- Compliance with local regulation on Chemical Management.
- Comply with current GHS regulation.
- Follow ZDHC requirements.
- Hazardous chemical waste
- Other requirements.....



Buyers Expectation
&
Access to International Market

Benefit of Chemical Management

- Employees health and safety
- Environmental protection
- Save money from less amount of chemical use and energy efficiency
- Good business deal
- Reputation of the company
- Insurance premium
- Neighbor satisfaction from surrounding operation.



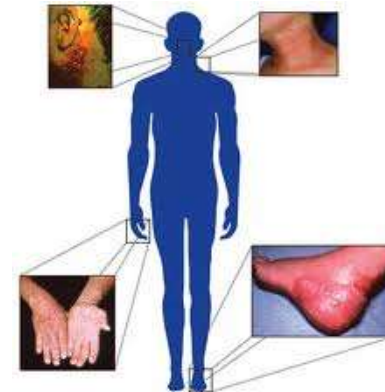
Hazardous Chemicals

Hazardous Chemicals refers to chemicals with properties such as –

- toxic,
- corrosive,
- explosive,
- combustible,
- combustion-supporting,
- Flammable
- Irritant etc.

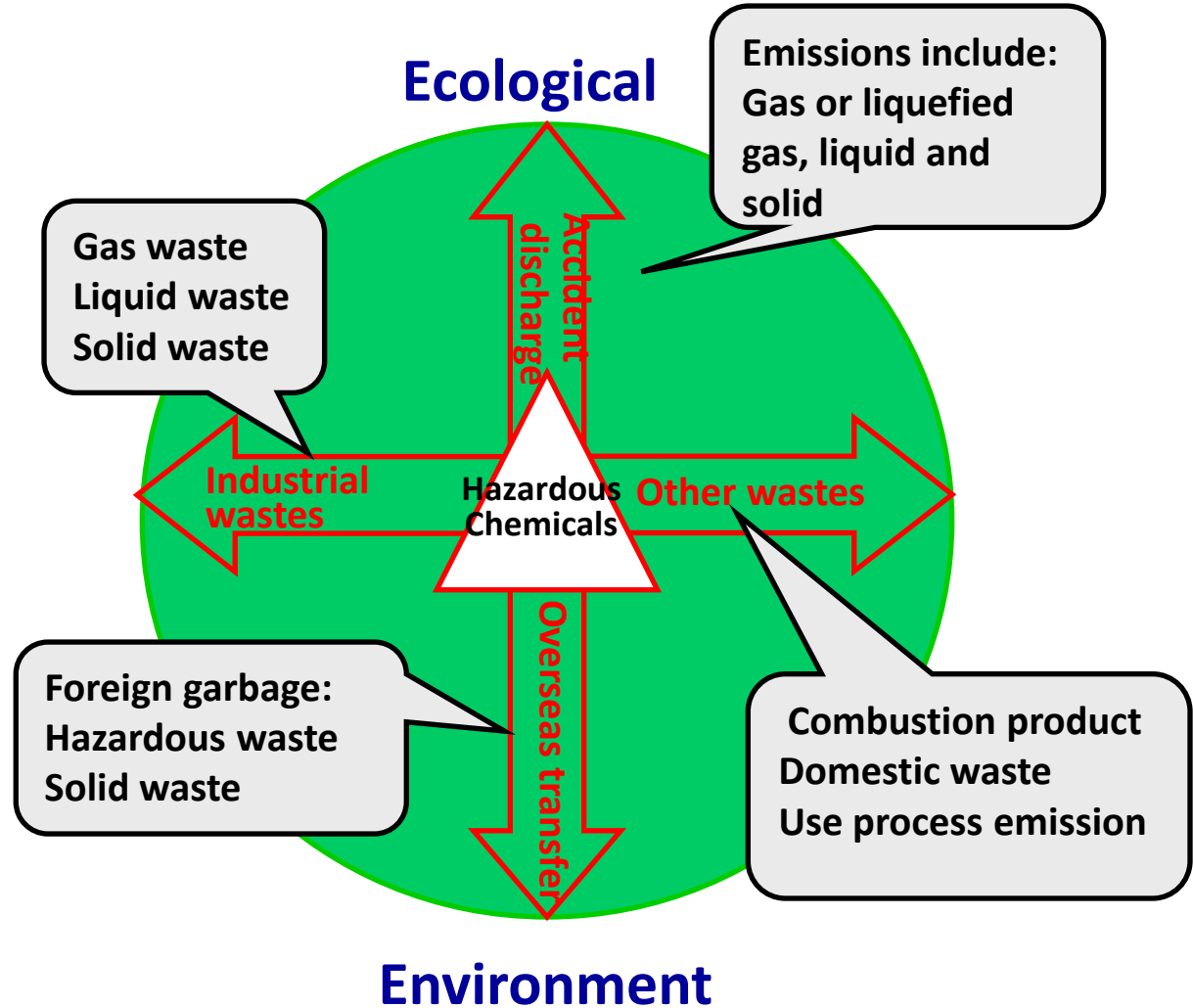
Type of Chemical Hazard

- Physical Hazard
- Health Hazard
- Environmental Hazard

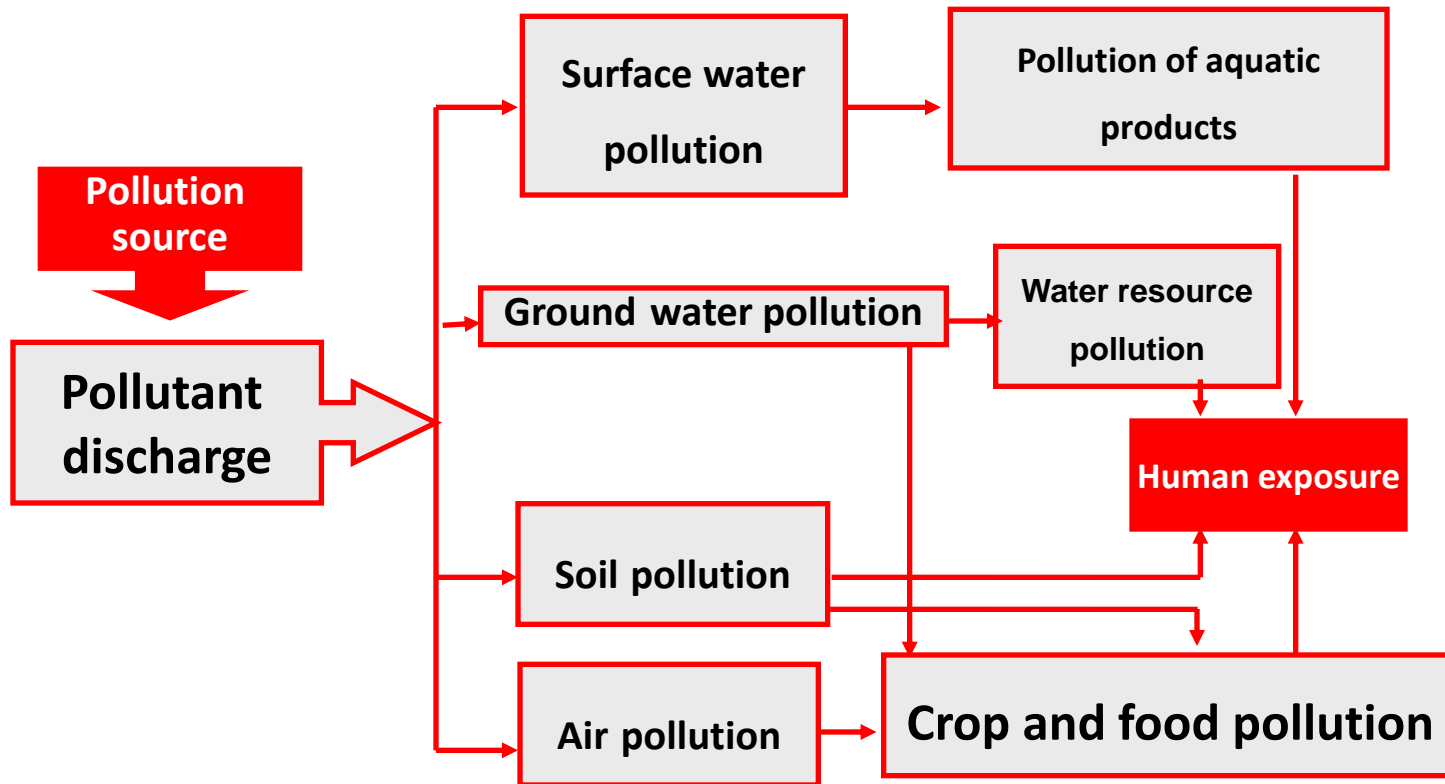


Environmental hazard of Chemical

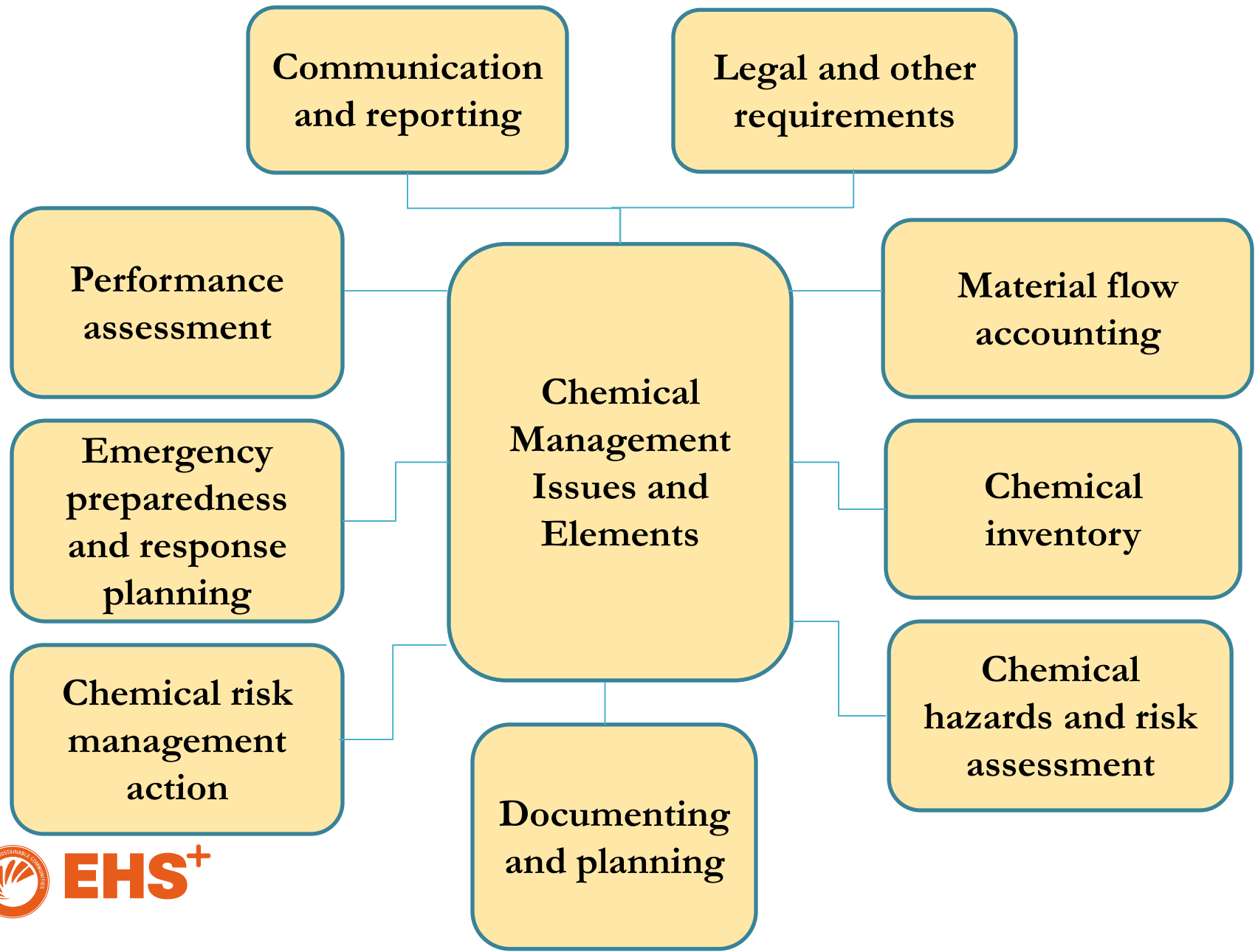
Pathways for chemicals to enter ecological environment



Pathways for environmental hazards to enter the human body



Resource Efficient Chemical Management



Calculating NPO costs

Input	Process	Output
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100 kg Raw material	Processin g cost	Desired final product
1000 \$US	600 \$ US	80 kg
		NPO 20 kg

Conventional cost accounting

80 kg desired product.	
Material cost	1000
Processing cost	600
Total	1600

20 kg NPO	
Material cost	0
Processing cost	0
Total	0

With conventional cost accounting NPO costs **are not visible!!**

Material flow cost accounting

80 kg desired product	
Material cost	800
Processing cost	480
Total	1280

20 kg NPO	
Material cost	200
Processing cost	120
Total	320

With material flow accounting NPO cost **are visible**

Points of loss



....chemicals in the effluent



....chemicals lost during processing



....chemicals wasted during preparation and handling



....chemicals spoilt and damaged during storage



Identification & Communication of Chemical Hazards

GHS Label Requirements

Information required on a GHS label:

- 1-Product identifier
- 2-Pictograms
- 3-Signal word
- 4-Hazard statement
- 5-Precautionary statement
- 6-Supplier information

2 

1 Sulfuric Acid

3 Danger! May be harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Fatal if inhaled. Harmful to aquatic life.

4 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wear respiratory protection.

2 

5 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

In case of fire Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

See Material Safety Data Sheet for further details regarding safe use of this product.

6 Sigma-Aldrich 3050 Spruce Street SAINT LOUIS MO 63103 USA Telephone : +18003255832

1 Product Identifier	4 Hazard Statements
2 Pictograms	5 Precautionary Statements
3 Signal word, "Danger!"	6 Supplier Information

Safe Transportation

Loading and Unloading of Chemicals



Loading and Unloading of Chemicals















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Transportation - Internal



Storage and Compatibility Chart

Compatibility Chart

						
	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red
	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Red
	Red	Yellow	Red	Green	Red	Red
	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red
	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green



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OK

OK Under Condition

Not OK

Secondary containment - Types



Requirements for warehouse of hazardous chemicals

A : Architectural requirements

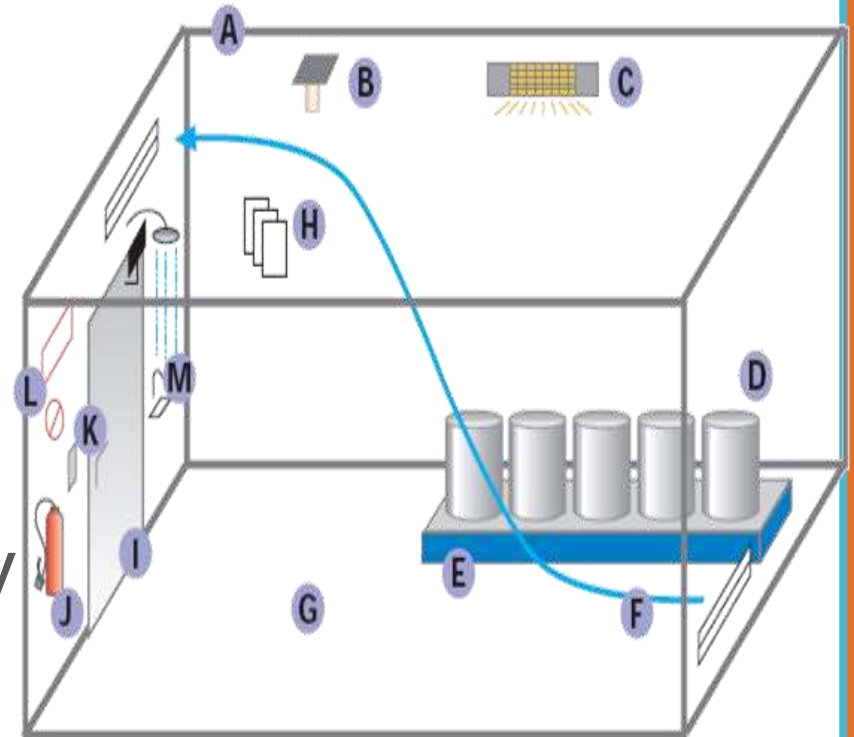
B : Fire fighting and gas alarm

C : Use explosion-proof lighting

D : Requirements for chemical containers

E : Leak-proof secondary containers

F : Explosion-proof mechanical ventilation



Requirements for warehouse of hazardous chemicals

G : Requirements for leak-proofing ground

H : Equipped with SDS on site

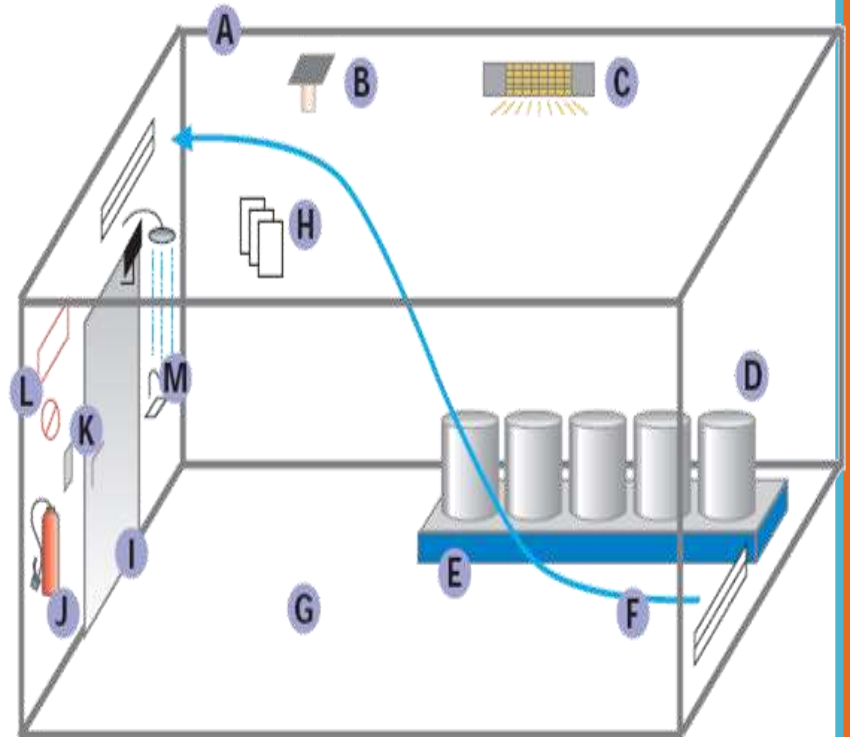
I : Closed fireproof door (outward opening door)

J : Fire-fighting facilities

K : Explosion-proof switch

L : Warning labels

M : Emergency shower and eye-wash devices



Chemical Waste

Chemical Waste Management

Chemical waste is a kind of hazardous waste. It includes:

- spent chemicals, pesticides,
- used oils, batteries,
- contaminated clothes and materials,
- empty chemical containers



Photo: Anisur Rahman



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Chemical Waste Management

To respect the environment

- do not mix hazardous waste with regular waste, even in small quantities.
- do not throw up any chemical in the sink or sewer system.
- eliminate hazardous waste as soon as possible.



Stored in assigned areas:

- With secondary containment,
- Sheltered,
- Locked,
- Visible warning signs (WARNING – HAZARDOUS WASTE),
- Properly ventilated.



Solution: Resource Efficient Chemical Management

- Conduct a common meeting with management on Chemical Safety.
- Start a project to implement chemical safety requirements.
- Develop a team for the project.
- List down all the chemical used in the factory (location , operation & process specific.

Solution: Resource Efficient Chemical Management

- Collect SDS of all chemicals
- Perform a Risk assessment of all chemicals
- Find out the action plan (SDS posting, labeling, storing procedure, carrying procedure, chemical compatibility, secondary containment, required PPE, equipment's, training for the users etc.)
- Communicate to the management for budget and people
- Implement.

- Manufacturers must **assess** hazards of chemicals.
- Distributors must **transmit** hazard information to employers.
- Employers must **provide** information to workers.

Impossible!



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