



HazCom: Hazard Symbols



Pictograms

Hazard symbols have come a long way from the rudimentary drawings used to designate poison in the early 1800s.

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) in the U.S. was adopted in 2015 and changed OSHA chemical labeling requirements.

The GHS system, part of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), consists of nine pictograms, providing recognition of the hazards associated with certain substances. Use of eight of the nine are mandatory in the U.S., the exception being the environmental pictogram.

Each pictogram covers a specific type of hazard and is designed to be immediately recognizable to anyone handling hazardous material.

In addition to pictograms, labels are required to include a signal word ("danger" or "warning"), a brief hazard statement and a precautionary statement outlining ways to prevent exposure.



HEALTH HAZARD:

A cancer-causing agent (carcinogen) or substance with respiratory, reproductive or organ toxicity that causes damage over time (a chronic, or long-term, health hazard).



FLAME:

Flammable materials or substances liable to self ignite when exposed to water or air (pyrophoric), or which emit flammable gas.



EXCLAMATION MARK:

An immediate skin, eye or respiratory tract irritant, or narcotic.



GAS CYLINDER:

Gases stored under pressure, such as ammonia or liquid nitrogen.



CORROSION:

Materials causing skin corrosion/burns or eye damage on contact, or that are corrosive to metals.



EXPLODING BOMB:

Explosives, including organic peroxides and highly unstable material at risk of exploding even without exposure to air (self-reactives).



FLAME OVER CIRCLE:

Identifies oxidizers. Oxidizers are chemicals that facilitate burning or make fires burn hotter and longer.



SKULL AND CROSSBONES:

Substances, such as poisons and highly concentrated acids, which have an immediate and severe toxic effect (acute toxicity).




ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD:

Chemicals toxic to aquatic wildlife. (Non-Mandatory)




Chemical manufacturers and importers will be required to provide a label that includes a harmonized signal word, pictogram, and hazard statement for each hazard class and category. Precautionary statements must also be provided.





Hazard Communication Standard Labels

OSHA has updated the requirements for labeling of hazardous chemicals under its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). As of June 1, 2015, all labels will be required to have pictograms, a signal word, hazard and precautionary statements, the product identifier, and supplier identification. A sample revised HCS label, identifying the required label elements, is shown on the right. Supplemental information can also be provided on the label as needed.

For more information:
 Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 (800) 321-OSHA (6742) www.osha.gov

SAMPLE LABEL

CODE _____ Product Name _____ <hr/> Company Name _____ Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____ Emergency Phone Number _____	}	Product Identifier
Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Do not breathe vapors. Wear protective gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.	}	Precautionary Statements



Signal Word
Danger

Hazard Statements

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
 May cause liver and kidney damage.

Supplemental Information

Directions for Use

Fill weight: _____ Lot Number: _____
 Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____
 Expiration Date: _____

OSHA 3492-02 2012

ENSURE CONTAINERS ARE LABELED

- Keep labels on shipped containers.
- Label workplace containers where required.

Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to provide labels on shipped containers with the following information:

- product identifier,
- signal word,
- pictograms,
- hazard statements,
- precautionary statements,
- and the name, address and phone number of the responsible party.

When an employer receives a hazardous chemical from a supplier, all of this information will be located together on the label; however, additional information may also appear.

Employers are required to ensure that containers in the workplace are labeled. You may use the same label from the supplier or you may label workplace containers

with alternatives, such as third party systems (e.g., National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) or Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS)) in addition to the other required information. Any container of hazardous

chemicals in the workplace must at a minimum include the product identifier and general information concerning the hazards of the chemical. Workers need to have access to the complete hazard information.

SAFETY TRAINING SIGN-IN

Company Name: _____ Date: _____

Subject: HazCom: Hazard Symbols

The following employees participated in this training.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

