

Hazard Communication Standard's label requirements

OSHA 437
Division 2/Z, and 3/D

Hazard Communication Standard's
label requirements

In 2012, Oregon OSHA revised its Hazard Communication standard to align with the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of classification and labeling hazardous chemicals. This revised standard phases in specific requirements between Dec. 1, 2013 and June 1, 2016. Employers must have already trained employees on the safety data sheet (SDS) format and the new labeling elements, before the new labels are required.

The new labeling elements are designed to improve worker understanding of the hazards associated with the chemicals in their workplace.

As of June 1, 2015, all labels covered by the rules will be required to have product identifier, a signal word, hazard statements, precautionary statements, supplier identification, and pictograms. All of these elements are based on the manufacturer's classification and categorization of the chemical's hazards.

SAMPLE LABEL	
CODE _____ Product Name _____	Product Identifier
Company Name _____ Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Postal Code _____ Country _____ Emergency Phone Number _____	Supplier Identification
Keep container tightly closed. Store in 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 measure 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. In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO2) fire extinguisher to extinguish. First Aid If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.	Precautionary Statements
	Hazard Pictograms 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: _____

- **Product identifier** tells how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be the chemical name, code number, or batch number. The manufacturer, importer, or distributor can decide the appropriate product identifier. The same product identifier must be on the label and in section 1 of the safety data sheet to allow employees to cross-reference the information.
- **Signal words** are used to indicate the level of severity of hazard. There are only two signal words – “DANGER” and “WARNING.” Within a specific hazard class, “DANGER” is used for the more severe hazards and “WARNING” for the less severe hazards. There can be only one signal word on the label. For multiple hazards, only the more severe signal word will appear on the label.

Website:
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Hazard Communication Standard's label requirements — continued

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- **Hazard statements** describe the nature of the hazards of a chemical, including the degree of hazards, and are specific to the hazard classification categories. Chemical users should always see the same statement for the same hazards, no matter what the chemical is or who produces it. All of the applicable hazard statements must appear on the label, although they may be combined where appropriate to reduce redundancies and improve readability.
- **Pictograms** must be in the shape of a red outlined diamond with a black hazard symbol on a white background that is large enough to be clearly visible. There are nine pictograms that apply to hazard categories.
- **Precautionary statements** are phrases that describe measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling. These may include first-aid instructions and what to do in case of a fire.
- **Supplier identification** must include the name, address, and emergency phone number of the chemical manufacturer, distributor, importer, or other responsible person.

<p>Health Hazard</p>  <p>Carcinogen Mutagenicity Reproductive Toxicity Respiratory Sensitizer Target Organ Toxicity Aspiration Toxicity</p>	<p>Exclamation Mark</p>  <p>Irritant (skin and eye) Skin Sensitizer Acute Toxicity Narcotic Effects Respiratory Tract Irritant Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</p>	<p>Flame</p>  <p>Flammables Pyrophorics Self-Heating Emits Flammable Gas Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides</p>
<p>Exploding Bomb</p>  <p>Explosives Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides</p>	<p>Corrosion</p>  <p>Skin Corrosion/Burns Eye Damage Corrosive to Metals</p>	<p>Skull and Crossbones</p>  <p>Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</p>
<p>Gas Cylinder</p>  <p>Gases Under Pressure</p>	<p>Flame Over Circle</p>  <p>Oxidizers</p>	<p>Environment</p>  <p>(Non-Mandatory) Aquatic Toxicity</p>

Oregon's Hazard Communication Standards:

- Hazard Communication, general industry – Division 2/Z, 1910.1200
- Hazard Communication, construction – Division 3/D, 1926.59 (refers back to 1910.1200)
- Hazard Communication, agriculture – Division 4/Z, 437-004-9800 will be revised in a separate rulemaking

Useful Resources:

- [Federal OSHA's Hazard Communication website](#)
- [Oregon OSHA's Hazard Communication topic page](#)
- [Oregon OSHA Fact Sheet on Hazard Communication and GHS](#)

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The Standards and Technical Resources Section of Oregon OSHA produced this fact sheet to highlight our programs, policies, or standards. The information is from the field staff, research by the technical resources staff, and published materials. We urge readers to consult the actual rules as this fact sheet information is not as detailed.

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