May 29, 2026

Text of changes

Adopted Federal OSHA Changes to Hazard Communication with Revised Effective Dates

Rulemaking Summary:

This adoption is to keep Oregon OSHA in harmony with recent changes to federal OSHA's standards.

Oregon OSHA has adopted the revised and corrected federal standards for Hazard Communication (1910.1200) and Incorporation by Reference (1910.6). The division had originally proposed adoption by reference on September 24, 2024, of federal OSHA's May 20, 2024 version published in the Federal Register. However, on October 9, 2024, federal OSHA published corrections and technical amendments to the Hazard Communication standard and noted more corrections forthcoming. As a result, Oregon OSHA paused adoption by reference until final changes were made at the federal level. In 2026, federal OSHA published in the Federal Register its final set of corrections to the Hazard Communication standard on January 8, 2026 and February 13, 2026.

The goal of the Hazard Communication Standard is to ensure chemical safety in the workplace. It was last amended in 2012. The major changes to the Hazard Communication Standard (published May 20, 2024) adopted in this rulemaking include:

- **Hazard classification:** Provides specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards, as well as classification of mixtures. The standard now conforms to the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), primarily Revision 7.
- **Labels:** 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 all be provided.
- **Safety Data Sheets**: Will now have a specified 16-section format.

- **Information and training:** Employers are required to train workers on the new label elements and safety data sheets to facilitate recognition and understanding.

Oregon OSHA adopted OAR 437-002-0376 Delayed Effective Dates for Hazard Communication, which establishes revised effective dates, different from the federal standard, to give the regulated community in Oregon sufficient time to comply with the new 1910.1200 requirements. These revised dates are in lieu of adopting the January 15, 2026, Federal Register notice.

Specifically, Oregon OSHA did not adopt 29 CFR 1910.1200(j), Effective Dates; and, instead, to maintain a similar timeline buffer for compliance as federal OSHA, prescribes the following effective dates in OAR 437-002-0376:

- 1910.1200(j)(1) is effective July 1, 2026.
- 1910.1200(j)(2)(i) is effective January 1, 2027.
- 1910.1200(j)(2)(ii) is effective June 1, 2027.
- 1910.1200(j)(3)(i) is effective January 1, 2028.
- 1910.1200(j)(3)(ii) is effective June 1, 2028.

This rulemaking adopts identical federal OSHA's changes to 1910.6, Incorporation by reference, which updates and adds a few new paragraphs to align with the amended Hazard Communication standard. While these changes do not introduce a large volume of new language, they do result in significant changes to the paragraph outlining and the order of information.

To align with federal OSHA's Hazard Communication standard, Oregon OSHA amended the following rules with the revised federal definitions, effective dates, and references:

- Division 2 OAR 437-002-0378 - Oregon Rules for Pipe Labeling; and
- Division 4 OAR 437-004-0100 - Universal Definitions, OAR 437-004-9800 - Hazard Communication Standard for Agricultural Employers, and OAR 437-004-9850 - Pipe Labeling.

On March 27, 2026, Oregon OSHA filed a notice of proposed rulemaking with the Oregon Secretary of State. Oregon OSHA held a public hearing to receive comments on the proposed rule changes on April 17, 2026, and did not receive any oral testimony. Oregon OSHA sought input during a public comment period which closed May 16, 2026, and did not receive any written comment.

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Oregon OSHA adopted the rule changes as proposed, except for two spelling corrections in OAR 437-002-0378. A summary of the rulemaking and agency decisions will be found at: https://osha.oregon.gov/rules/making/Pages/comments-and-decisions.aspx.

This is Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 1-2026, adopted May 29, 2026, and effective July 1, 2026.

Oregon OSHA contact: Dave McLaughlin, Salem Central Office @ 503-378-3272, or email at Dave.MCLAUGHLIN@dcbs.oregon.gov.

Please visit our website osha.oregon.gov/rules to view our adopted rules, or select other rule activity from this page. Note: In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), this publication is available in alternative formats by calling 503-378-3272.

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Secretary of State
Certificate and Order for Filing

PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

I certify that the attached copies* are true, full and correct copies of the PERMANENT Rule(s) adopted on May 29, 2026 by the
Date prior to or same as filing date

Department of Consumer & Business Services/Oregon Occupational Safety & Health Division 437
Agency and Division — Administrative Rules Chapter Number

Lisa Appel | 350 Winter Street NE, Salem OR 97301-3882 | 503-947-7449
Rules Coordinator — Address — Telephone

to become effective July 1, 2026 as Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 1-2026.
Date upon filing or later

Rulemaking Notice was published in the April 2026 *Oregon Bulletin*. **
Month and Year

RULE CAPTION

Adopted Federal OSHA Changes to Hazard Communication with Revised Effective Dates
Not more than 15 words that reasonably identifies the subject matter of the agency's intended action.

RULEMAKING ACTION

ADOPT: OAR 437-002-0376
AMEND: OAR 437-002-0005, 437-002-0360, 437-002-0378, 437-004-0100, 437-004-9800, 437-004-9850 and 437-002-0376.

ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(4)
Stat. Auth.

ORS 654.001 through 654.295
Stats. Implemented

RULEMAKING SUMMARY

This adoption is to keep Oregon OSHA in harmony with recent changes to federal OSHA's standards.

Oregon OSHA has adopted the revised and corrected federal standards for Hazard Communication (1910.1200) and Incorporation by Reference (1910.6). The division had originally proposed adoption by reference on September 24, 2024, of federal OSHA's May 20, 2024 version published in the Federal Register. However, on October 9, 2024, federal OSHA published corrections and technical amendments to the Hazard Communication standard and noted more corrections forthcoming. As a result, Oregon OSHA paused adoption by reference until final changes were made at the federal level. In 2026, federal OSHA published in the Federal Register its final set of corrections to the Hazard Communication standard on January 8, 2026 and February 13, 2026.

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- **Hazard classification:** Provides specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards, as well as classification of mixtures. The standard now conforms to the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), primarily Revision 7.

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Oregon OSHA adopted OAR 437-002-0376 Delayed Effective Dates for Hazard Communication, which establishes revised effective dates, different from the federal standard, to give the regulated community in Oregon sufficient time to comply with the new 1910.1200 requirements. These revised dates are in lieu of adopting the January 15, 2026, Federal Register notice.

Specifically, Oregon OSHA did not adopt 29 CFR 1910.1200(j), Effective Dates; and, instead, to maintain a similar timeline buffer for compliance as federal OSHA, prescribes the following effective dates in OAR 437-002-0376:

- 1910.1200(j)(1) is effective July 1, 2026.
- 1910.1200(j)(2)(i) is effective January 1, 2027.
- 1910.1200(j)(2)(ii) is effective June 1, 2027.
- 1910.1200(j)(3)(i) is effective January 1, 2028.
- 1910.1200(j)(3)(ii) is effective June 1, 2028.

This rulemaking adopts identical federal OSHA's changes to 1910.6, Incorporation by reference, which updates and adds a few new paragraphs to align with the amended Hazard Communication standard. While these changes do not introduce a large volume of new language, they do result in significant changes to the paragraph outlining and the order of information.

To align with federal OSHA's Hazard Communication standard, Oregon OSHA amended the following rules with the revised federal definitions, effective dates, and references:

- Division 2 OAR 437-002-0378 - Oregon Rules for Pipe Labeling; and
- Division 4 OAR 437-004-0100 - Universal Definitions, OAR 437-004-9800 - Hazard Communication Standard for Agricultural Employers, and OAR 437-004-9850 - Pipe Labeling.

On March 27, 2026, Oregon OSHA filed a notice of proposed rulemaking with the Oregon Secretary of State. Oregon OSHA held a public hearing to receive comments on the proposed rule changes on April 17, 2026, and did not receive any oral testimony. Oregon OSHA sought input during a public comment period which closed May 16, 2026, and did not receive any written comment.

Oregon OSHA adopted the rule changes as proposed, except for two spelling corrections in OAR 437-002-0378. A summary of the rulemaking and agency decisions will be found at: https://osha.oregon.gov/rules/making/Pages/comments-and-decisions.aspx.

INDIVIDUAL RULE SUMMARY (By rule number)

Provide a brief summary of the rule (if new adoption), or a brief summary of changes made to the rule (if amending)

OAR 437-002-0005(6) – Updates the reference to the Federal Register to 5/20/24, FR vol.89, no. 98, pp. 44144-44461 and 1/8/26, FR vol 91, no. 5, pp. 562-598 that adopted changes to the 1910.6 Incorporation by reference federal standard.

As described in the May 20, 2024, Federal Register, the 1910.6 standard was amended as follows:

- Revise paragraph (a), the introductory text of paragraph (e), and the introductory text of paragraph (h).
- Redesignate paragraphs (h)(27) and (28) as (h)(28) and (29) and add new paragraph (h)(27).
- Redesignate paragraphs (n) through (bb) as follows: old paragraph (n) becomes new paragraph (p); old paragraph (o) becomes new paragraph (s); old paragraphs (p) through (x) becomes new paragraphs (t) through (bb); old paragraph (y) becomes new paragraph (o); old paragraph (z) becomes new paragraph (cc); old paragraph (aa) becomes new paragraph (r); and old paragraph (bb) becomes new paragraph (dd);
- Add new paragraphs (n) and (q); and
- Revise newly redesignated paragraphs (v) and (dd).

OAR 437-002-0360(36) – Updates the reference to the Federal Register of 5/20/24, FR vol.89, no. 98, pp. 44144-44461,10/9/24, FR vol. 89, no. 196, pp. 81829-81836, 1/8/26, FR vol. 91, no. 5, pp. 562-598, and 2/13/2026, FR vol. 91, no. 30, p. 6760 that adopts by reference the changes to the federal 1910.1200 Hazard Communication federal standard. Oregon amends the adoption by reference in this rulemaking by not adopting the federal effective dates in 1910.1200(j) and instead adopts Oregon-specific effective dates in OAR 437-002-0376.

As described in the May 20, 2024, Federal Register, the 1910.1200 standard is amended as follows:

- Revise paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(6)(x).
- Revise and republish paragraph (c).
- Revise paragraphs (d)(1), (e)(4), (f)(1), (5), and (11).
- Add paragraph (f)(12).
- Revise paragraphs (g)(1) and (2), (7) and (10), (i)(1) through (3), (j), and appendices A through D.

OAR 437-002-0376 - Oregon OSHA adopts a new rule, OAR 437-002-0376, that establishes revised effective dates in Oregon for the federal standard 1910.1200 adopted by reference and as amended.

OAR 437-002-0378 – Throughout the rule and in the title, the spelling of ‘labelling” is corrected to “labeling” to align with the spelling in 1910.1200. Added outlining to (2) Definitions to create (a) through (e). In (2)(c) Definitions, updates the definition of “Physical Hazard” to align with federal OSHA changes in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard. In (4)(b) there is an outlining change; no change in content but deletes (A) and folds that language into (b) to conform with Secretary of State outlining standards. At the end of the rule “NOTE” is changed to “Note.” Corrected the spelling of “semi-liquids” and “stenciling.”

OAR 437-004-0100 – In (1)(n), updates the definition of “Flammable”; and, in (1)(q) updates the definition of “Hazardous Chemical” to align with federal OSHA changes in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard. “NOTE” is changed to “Note” throughout.

OAR 437-004-9800 – (10) is changed to reflect new federal requirements and Oregon effective dates in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard; (11)(y) definition of “Hazardous chemical,” is modified; (11)(nn) definition of “Physical Hazard” is updated; and (11)(ss) Pyrophoric gas is removed, as a result, the outlining is updated in the remainder of the rule after (ss). “NOTE” is changed to “Note” throughout.

OAR 437-004-9850 – In (2), updates the definition of “Physical Hazard” to align with federal OSHA changes in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard. “NOTE” is changed to “Note” throughout. Text references to the Illustration and Appendix A (Non-mandatory) are added.

Please visit the rules and laws section of our website at osha.oregon.gov/rules and select *adopted rules* in the rule making column to view our adopted rules.

Renee Stapleton

Authorized Signer

Renee Stapleton

Printed Name

5/29/2026

Date

*With this original, file one photocopy of certificate, one paper copy of rules listed in Rulemaking Actions, and electronic copy of rules.
**The *Oregon Bulletin* is published on the 1st of each month and updates rules found in the OAR Compilation. For publication in Bulletin, rule and notice filings must be submitted by 5:00 pm on the 15th day of the preceding month unless this deadline falls on a weekend or legal holiday, when filings are accepted until 5:00 pm on the preceding workday. ARC 930-2005

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
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PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER

OSHA 1-2026

CHAPTER 437

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND BUSINESS SERVICES

OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION

FILED: 05/29/2026 4:42 PM

ARCHIVES DIVISION SECRETARY OF STATE & LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

FILING CAPTION: Adopted Federal OSHA Changes to Hazard Communication with Revised Effective Dates

EFFECTIVE DATE: 07/01/2026

AGENCY APPROVED DATE: 05/29/2026

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Filed By:
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Rules Coordinator

RULES:
437-002-0005, 437-002-0360, 437-002-0376, 437-002-0378, 437-004-0100, 437-004-9800, 437-004-9850

AMEND: 437-002-0005

NOTICE FILED DATE: 03/27/2026

RULE SUMMARY: Updates the reference to the Federal Register to 5/20/24, FR vol.89, no. 98, pp. 44144-44461 and 1/8/26, FR vol 91, no. 5, pp. 562-598 that adopted changes to the 1910.6 Incorporation by reference federal standard.

As described in the May 20, 2024, Federal Register, the 1910.6 standard was amended as follows:

- Revise paragraph (a), the introductory text of paragraph (e), and the introductory text of paragraph (h).
- Redesignate paragraphs (h)(27) and (28) as (h)(28) and (29) and add new paragraph (h)(27).
- Redesignate paragraphs (n) through (bb) as follows: old paragraph (n) becomes new paragraph (p); old paragraph (o) becomes new paragraph (s); old paragraphs (p) through (x) becomes new paragraphs (t) through (bb); old paragraph (y) becomes new paragraph (o); old paragraph (z) becomes new paragraph (cc); old paragraph (aa) becomes new paragraph (r); and old paragraph (bb) becomes new paragraph (dd);
- Add new paragraphs (n) and (q); and
- Revise newly redesignated paragraphs (v) and (dd).

CHANGES TO RULE:

437-002-0005
Adoption by Reference ¶

In addition to, and not in lieu of, any other safety and health codes contained in OAR Chapter 437, the Department adopts by reference the following federal regulations printed as part of the Code of Federal Regulations, 29 CFR 1910, in the Federal Register:¶
(1) 29 CFR 1910.1, Purpose and scope; published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, no. 125, p. 23503.¶
(2) 29 CFR 1910.2, Definitions; published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, no. 125, p. 23503.¶
(3) 29 CFR 1910.3, Petitions for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a standard; published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, no. 125, p. 23503.¶
(4) 29 CFR 1910.4, Amendments to this part; published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, no. 125, p. 23503.¶
(5) 29 CFR 1910.5, Applicability of standards, published 2/18/20, FR vol. 85, no. 32, p. 8726-8746.¶
(6) 29 CFR 1910.6, Incorporation by reference; published 5/~~14/19~~20/24, FR vol. 8~~4~~9, no. 9~~3~~8, pp. ~~21416~~44144-44461 and 1/8/26, FR vol. 91, no. 5, pp. 562-598.¶
(7) 29 CFR 1910.7, Definition and requirements for a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory, published 2/18/20, FR vol. 85, no. 32, p. 8726-8746.¶
(8) 29 CFR 1910.9, Compliance duties owed to each employee; published 12/12/08, Federal Register, vol. 73, no. 240, pp. 75568-75589.¶
These standards are on file at the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, and the United States Government Printing Office.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(4)
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 654.001 - 654.295

AMEND: 437-002-0360

NOTICE FILED DATE: 03/27/2026

RULE SUMMARY: Updates the reference to the Federal Register of 5/20/24, FR vol.89, no. 98, pp. 44144-44461,10/9/24, FR vol. 89, no. 196, pp. 81829-81836, 1/8/26, FR vol. 91, no. 5, pp. 562-598, and 2/13/2026, FR vol. 91, no. 30, p. 6760 that adopts by reference the changes to the federal 1910.1200 Hazard Communication federal standard. Oregon amends the adoption by reference in this rulemaking by not adopting the federal effective dates in 1910.1200(j) and instead adopts Oregon-specific effective dates in OAR 437-002-0376.

As described in the May 20, 2024, Federal Register, the 1910.1200 standard is amended as follows:

- Revise paragraphs (a)(1) and (b)(6)(x).
- Revise and republish paragraph (c).
- Revise paragraphs (d)(1), (e)(4), (f)(1), (5), and (11).
- Add paragraph (f)(12).
- Revise paragraphs (g)(1) and (2), (7) and (10), (i)(1) through (3), (j), and appendices A through D.

CHANGES TO RULE:

437-002-0360
Adoption by Reference ¶

In addition to, and not in lieu of, any other safety and health codes contained in OAR Chapter 437, the Department adopts by reference the following federal regulations printed as part of the Code of Federal Regulations, 29 CFR 1910, in the Federal Register:¶
(1) (Reserved) 29 CFR 1910.1000 Air contaminants.¶
Note: 29 CFR 1910.1000 was repealed on 11/15/93 by OR OSHA. In Oregon, OAR 437-002-0382 applies.¶
(2) 29 CFR 1910.1001 Asbestos, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(3) 29 CFR 1910.1002 Coal tar pitch volatiles, interpretation of term, published 1/21/83, Federal Register, vol. 43, p. 2768.¶
(4) 29 CFR 1910.1003 13 Carcinogens, published 3/26/12, FR vol. 77, no. 58, p. 17574.¶
(5) 29 CFR 1910.1004 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(6) Reserved for 29 CFR 1910.1005.¶
(7) 29 CFR 1910.1006 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(8) 29 CFR 1910.1007 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(9) 29 CFR 1910.1008 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(10) 29 CFR 1910.1009 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(11) 29 CFR 1910.1010 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(12) 29 CFR 1910.1011 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(13) 29 CFR 1910.1012 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(14) 29 CFR 1910.1013 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(15) 29 CFR 1910.1014 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(16) 29 CFR 1910.1015 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(17) 29 CFR 1910.1016 See §1910.1003, 13 Carcinogens.¶
(18) 29 CFR 1910.1017 Vinyl chloride, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(19) 29 CFR 1910.1018 Inorganic arsenic, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(20) 29 CFR 1910.1020 Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records, published 6/8/11, Federal Register, vol. 76, no. 110, p. 33590.¶
Appendix A: Sample Authorization Letter.¶
Appendix B: Availability of NIOSH RTECS.¶
(21) 29 CFR 1910.1025 Lead, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(22) 29 CFR 1910.1026 Chromium (VI), published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(23) 29 CFR 1910.1027 Cadmium, published 2/18/20, FR vol. 85, no. 32, p. 8726-8746.¶
(24) 29 CFR 1910.1028 Benzene, and Appendices A, B, C, D, and E, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(25) 29 CFR 1910.1029 Coke oven emissions, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶

(26) 29 CFR 1910.1030 Bloodborne pathogens, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(27) 29 CFR 1910.1043 Cotton dust, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(28) 29 CFR 1910.1044 1,2 dibromo-3 chloropropane, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(29) 29 CFR 1910.1045 Acrylonitrile, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(30) 29 CFR 1910.1047 Ethylene oxide, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(31) 29 CFR 1910.1048 Formaldehyde, and Appendices A, B, C, D and E, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(32) 29 CFR 1910.1050 Methylenedianiline (MDA), published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(33) 29 CFR 1910.1051 1,3-Butadiene, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
(34) 29 CFR 1910.1052 Methylene Chloride, published 5/14/19, FR vol. 84, no. 93, p. 21416.¶
Note: 29 CFR 1910.1101 Asbestos, was repealed by Federal Register, vol. 57, no. 110, issued 6/8/92, p. 24330.¶
(35) 29 CFR 1910.1096 Ionizing radiation, published 6/20/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 31427.¶
(36) 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard communication, published ~~2/8/13~~5/20/24, FR vol. 89, no. 98, p. 44144-44461; 10/9/24, FR vol. 89, no. 196, pp. 81829-81836; 1/8/26, FR vol. ~~78~~91, no. ~~27~~5, pp. ~~9311~~562-598; and 2/13/2026, FR vol. 91, no. 30, p. 6760; amended with Oregon OSHA Administrative Order 1-2026, filed 5/29/26, effective 7/1/26.¶
(37) 29 CFR 1910.1201 Retention of DOT Markings, Placards and Labels, published 7/19/94, Federal Register, vol. 59, p. 36700.¶
(38) 29 CFR 1910.1450 Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, published 1/22/13, FR vol. 78, no. 14, p. 4324.¶
(39) 29 CFR 1910.1499 Removed. Published 3/7/96, Federal Register, vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9245.¶
(40) 29 CFR 1910.1500 Removed. Published 3/7/96, Federal Register, vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9245.¶
These standards are available at the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, and the United States Government Printing Office.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(4)
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 654.001 - 654.295

ADOPT: 437-002-0376

NOTICE FILED DATE: 03/27/2026

RULE SUMMARY: Oregon OSHA adopts a new rule, OAR 437-002-0376, that establishes revised effective dates in Oregon for the federal standard 1910.1200 adopted by reference and as amended.

CHANGES TO RULE:

437-002-0376
Delayed Effective Dates for Hazard Communication
Note: The language below is taken from 29 CFR 1910.1200(j) (89 FR 44144) with revised Oregon effective dates.¶
(1) Effective date. 29 CFR 1910.1200 as amended shall become effective July 1, 2026, in Oregon within Subdivision 2/Z.¶
(2) Substances¶
(a) Manufacturers, importers, and distributors, evaluating substances shall be in compliance with all modified provisions of Division 2/Z 1910.1200 no later than January 1, 2027.¶
(b) For substances, all employers shall, as necessary, update any alternative workplace labeling used under paragraph (f)(6) of Division 2/Z 1910.1200, update the hazard communication program required by paragraph (h)(1) of Division 2/Z 1910.1200, and provide any additional employee training in accordance with paragraph (h)(3) of Division 2/Z 1910.1200 for newly identified physical hazard, or health hazards or other hazards covered under Division 2/Z 1910.1200 no later than June 1, 2027.¶
(3) Mixtures¶
(a) Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors evaluating mixtures shall be in compliance with all modified provisions of Division 2/Z 1910.1200 no later than January 1, 2028.¶
(b) For mixtures, all employers shall, as necessary, update any alternative workplace labeling used under paragraph (f)(6) of Division 2/Z 1910.1200, update the hazard communication program required by paragraph (h)(1) of Division 2/Z 1910.1200, and provide any additional employee training in accordance with paragraph (h)(3) of Division 2/Z 1910.1200 for newly identified physical hazards, health hazards, or other hazards covered under Division 2/Z 1910.1200 no later than June 1, 2028.¶
(4) Compliance. Until the compliance dates in paragraphs (2) and (3) above, chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers may comply with either Division 2/Z 1910.1200 effective in Oregon as of July 1, 2026, or the current version of this standard, or both during the transition period.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(4)
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 654.001 - 654.295

AMEND: 437-002-0378

NOTICE FILED DATE: 03/27/2026

RULE SUMMARY: Throughout the rule and in the title, the spelling of 'labelling" is corrected to "labeling" to align with the spelling in 1910.1200. Added outlining to (2) Definitions to create (a) through (e). In (2)(c) Definitions, updates the definition of "Physical Hazard" to align with federal OSHA changes in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard. In (4)(b) there is an outlining change; no change in content but deletes (A) and folds that language into (b) to conform with Secretary of State outlining standards. At the end of the rule "NOTE" is changed to "Note." Corrected the spelling of "semi-liquids" and "stenciling."

CHANGES TO RULE:

437-002-0378
Oregon Rules for Pipe Label~~l~~ing ¶

(1) Scope and Application. This division shall apply to all piping systems containing hazardous substances or that use asbestos as a pipe insulation material in buildings, structures and workplaces. This division does not apply to buried piping.¶
(2) Definitions.¶
¶
(a) Hazardous substances: any substance which is a physical or health hazard.¶
¶
(b) Health ~~H~~hazard: A chemical which is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A to 1910.1200 - Health Hazard Criteria.¶
¶
(c) Physical ~~H~~hazard: A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, ~~aerosols,~~ liquids, or solids); aerosols; chemical under pressure; oxidizer (gases, liquids, or solid ~~or gas~~); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; ~~or~~ in contact with water emits flammable gas. ~~See Appendix B to 1910.1200 - P~~; or desensitized explosive. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a physical ~~H~~hazard ~~Criteria.¶~~
are detailed in Appendix B to 1910.1200.¶
(d) Piping system: includes pipes, single or multiple, of any kind and, in addition, valves and pipe coverings.¶
¶
(e) Pipes: conduits for the transport of gases, liquids, semi-liquids or fine particulate dusts.¶
(3) Purpose. The purpose of this division is to prescribe minimum label~~l~~ing requirements for all piping systems which contain hazardous substances, transport substances in a hazardous state, or which use asbestos as a pipe insulation material.¶
(4) Label~~l~~ing.¶
(a) Pipes and piping systems which contain hazardous substances or transport substances in a hazardous state shall be label~~l~~ed in accordance with subsections (A), (B), (C) and (D) or other- wise identified in accordance with subsection (c) of this rule:¶
(A) Positive identification of the hazardous contents of a piping system shall be by lettered labels. The label shall give the name of the contents in full or abbreviated form.¶
(B) Contents shall be identified by label~~l~~ing with sufficient detail to identify the hazard.¶
(C) Label wording shall be brief, informative and simple.¶
(D) Label~~l~~ing shall be accomplished by stencil~~l~~ing, the use of tape, adhesives, markers or approved alternative means.¶
(b) Pipes or piping systems which use asbestos as a pipe insulation material shall be label~~l~~ed in accordance with ~~subsection (b)(A)~~the following language, or otherwise identified in accordance with subsection (c) below: ~~¶~~
~~(A).~~ The label for pipe insulation containing asbestos shall include the following:¶
DANGER¶
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS¶
MAY CAUSE CANCER¶
CAUSES DAMAGE TO LUNGS¶

DO NOT BREATHE DUST¶
AVOID CREATING DUST¶
(c) The employer may use signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other such written materials in lieu of affixing labels to individual pipes, as long as the alternative method identifies the pipe(s) to which it is applicable and conveys the information required by this rule. The written materials shall be readily accessible to the employees in their work areas during each shift. (OAR 437, Division 2/Z, Hazard Communication, 1910.1200.)¶
(5) Location of Label~~l~~ing.¶
(a) Label~~l~~ing shall be applied where confusion may occur, such as close to valves or flanges and adjacent to changes in direction, branches and where pipes pass through walls, floors or ceilings.¶
(b) Label~~l~~ing shall be applied, at a minimum, at the beginning and end of continuous pipe runs.¶
(c) For asbestos insulation, label~~l~~ing shall be at a minimum, on unobstructed continuous pipe runs, every 75 feet. [Insert Illustration~~:~~ 1.]¶
(6) Visibility.¶
(a) Where pipes are located above or below the normal line of vision, the lettering shall be placed below or above the horizontal centerline of the pipe.¶
(b) Where pipes are inaccessible and/or at a distance which precludes clear identification of the letters on label~~l~~ing, alternatives to the label~~l~~ing which meet all other requirements of this rule may be used (i.e., schematics posted on walls in work areas). Appendix~~.~~¶
~~NOTE~~ A for Pipe Labeling (Non-Mandatory).¶
Note: Former division 153, Pipe Label~~l~~ing, has been redesignated, renumbered, and amended as Oregon-initiated Rule 437-002-0378, to continue coverage not provided in federal standards.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(4)
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 654.001 - 654.295

RULE ATTACHMENTS MAY NOT SHOW CHANGES. PLEASE CONTACT AGENCY REGARDING CHANGES.

NOTE: Attachments referenced are attached to this document. You may view the attachment 437-002-0378.pdf from the Attachments panel. Alternately, you may view the attachments at the following link:
https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewAttachment.action?ruleVrsnRsn=336140

AMEND: 437-004-0100

NOTICE FILED DATE: 03/27/2026

RULE SUMMARY: In (1)(n), updates the definition of “Flammable”; and, in (1)(q) updates the definition of “Hazardous Chemical” to align with federal OSHA changes in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard. “NOTE” is changed to “Note” throughout.

CHANGES TO RULE:

437-004-0100
Universal Definitions ¶

(1) These definitions apply throughout Division 4, Agriculture, except that the definitions in Subdivision 4/W, adopted from 40 CFR 170, Worker Protection Standard, apply to the rules within that Subdivision.¶
(a) Accepted - Something is accepted if:¶
(A) A nationally recognized testing laboratory has inspected it and found it to conform to specified plans or to procedures of applicable codes; or¶
(B) It is verified by design, evaluation, or inspection by a registered professional engineer; or¶
(C) It is acknowledged by the authority having jurisdiction, the agency, office, or organization that is responsible for approving specific equipment, materials, installations, or procedures. (Examples of such authorities include the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Oregon Building Codes Division, and the Office of the State Fire Marshal.)¶
(b) Agricultural employer - means any person, corporation, association, or other legal entity who meets the definition of an employer in ORS 654.005(5) and who:¶
(A) Owns or operates an agricultural establishment; or¶
(B) Recruits and supervises employees who work for an agricultural establishment; or¶
(C) Is responsible for the management or condition of, or exercises direction and control over the production on, an agricultural establishment.¶
(c) Agricultural establishment - means a farm, ranch, nursery, greenhouse, or production facility that is a place of employment and is engaged in the activities described in Division 4/A, 437-004-0002 Scope.¶
(d) Approved - means acceptable for the purposes of rule compliance, under the following criteria:¶
(A) It is accepted, or certified, or listed, or labeled or otherwise determined to be safe by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; or¶
(B) If an installation or equipment is of a kind which no nationally recognized testing laboratory accepts, certifies, lists, labels, or determines to be safe, it has been inspected or tested by another authority having jurisdiction and found to be in compliance with the provisions of the applicable code; or¶
(C) Custom-made equipment or related installations that are designed and fabricated for a certain intended use by its manufacturer. The employer must keep and make available the test data that is used as the basis of this approval, for inspection.)¶
(e) Boiling point - The temperature at which the liquid form of a substance changes into a vapor, at a standard atmospheric pressure. The initial boiling point of a substance is determined according to test methods specified in Appendix B to Division 2/Z, 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard.¶
(f) CAS - is the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number, a unique numerical identifier assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service to every chemical described in the open scientific literature.¶
(g) Capacity - is the maximum load or severity of service (determined by the manufacturer or a qualified engineer) that a tool, machine, equipment, structure, or material is expected to withstand without failure, deformation, separation or fracture.¶
(h) Certified - is something that:¶
(A) Was tested and found by a nationally recognized testing laboratory to meet recognized standards or to be safe for use in a specified manner, or¶
(B) Is of a kind whose production is periodically inspected by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, and¶
(C) Shows a label, tag, or other record of certification.¶
(i) Combustible - A substance or material that is able or likely to catch fire and burn.¶
(j) Combustible liquid - The "combustible liquid" classification is no longer used in Division 4 rules because it was eliminated by the globally harmonized classification and labeling system (GHS) adopted in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard. Any liquid with a flash point of 199.4°F (93 degrees C.) or less is considered to be one of the four categories of flammable liquids. (See "Flammable liquids," below.)¶
N~~OTE~~ote: The term "combustible liquid" is still used by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) system of

classification and by the Oregon State Fire Marshal to classify liquids that will burn but do not ignite as easily as flammable liquids. The NFPA system defines some chemicals as "combustible liquids" that would be included as a category of "flammable liquid" in the OSHA/GHS classification system. (See Appendix A to Subdivision 4/H, 437-004-0720 Flammable Liquids, for a comparison of the GHS and NFPA systems of classification of flammable/combustible liquids.)¶
(k) Competent person - is a person who, because of training and experience, can identify existing and predictable hazards in equipment, material, conditions or practices; and, who has the knowledge and authority to take corrective steps.¶
(l) Explosive - something capable of causing damage to the surroundings by chemical reaction. Explosives are defined in Appendix B to 1910.1200 - Physical Hazard Criteria at B.1 EXPLOSIVES.¶
(m) Farming - Is the production of agricultural field crops, tree crops; horticultural specialties, greenhouse crops; and the production of livestock and animal specialties. Farming includes farm labor and management services; agricultural services and support activities (such as soil preparation; crop cultivation, protection, and harvesting;) and, the basic preparation of the crop or commodity for market. The farming production process is typically completed at the "farm gate" - that is, at the point of first sale or price determination.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Throughout this division, the term "farming," "agriculture," "production agriculture," and "agricultural operations" are synonymous.¶
(n) Flammable - Capable of being easily ignited, burning intensely, or having a rapid rate of flame spread. Flammable substances are defined in Appendix B to 1910.1200 - Physical Hazard Criteria at B.2 FLAMMABLE GASES, B.3 FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS AND CHEMICALS UNDER PRESSURE, B.6 FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, and B.7 FLAMMABLE SOLIDS.¶
(o) Flammable liquids - are liquids having a flash point at or below 199.4 degrees F. (93 degrees C.) As defined in the globally harmonized system of classification and labeling (GHS) adopted in OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, flammable liquids are divided into four categories as follows:¶
(A) Category 1 includes liquids that have a flashpoint below 73.4 degrees F. (23 degrees C.) and have a boiling point at or below 95 degrees F. (35 degrees C.)¶
(B) Category 2 includes liquids that have a flashpoint below 73.4 degrees F. (23 degrees C.) and have a boiling point above 95 degrees F. (35 degrees C.)¶
(C) Category 3 includes liquids that have a flashpoint in a temperature range from at or above 73.4 degrees F. (23 degrees C.) to at or below 140 degrees F. (60 degrees C.)¶
(D) Category 4 includes liquids that have a flashpoint in a temperature range from above 140 degrees F. (60 degrees C.) to at or below 199.4 degrees F. (93 degrees C.)¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Examples of some common flammable liquids are:¶
Category 1: Diethyl ether (solvent sometimes used in starting fluid).¶
Category 2: Gasoline (Benzene, Ethanol).¶
Category 3: Kerosene, Stoddard Solvent.¶
Category 4: Diesel fuel, Naphthalene.¶
(p) Flashpoint - is the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor within a test vessel in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid, as determined by specific testing methods. These test methods are specified in Appendix B to Division 2/Z, 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard.¶
(q) Hazardous Chemical - is any chemical which is classified, under the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard, as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, pyrophoric gas, or hazard not otherwise classified.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: See Division 2/Z, 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard, for more information.¶
(r) Ignition source - the origin of something that results in a fire or an explosion. Examples include open flames; smoking; cutting and welding; hot surfaces and radiant heat; frictional heat; static, electrical, and mechanical sparks; chemical and physical-chemical reactions; spontaneous ignition; and lightning.¶
(s) Labeled - Something is labeled if:¶
(A) It has an attached label, symbol, or other identifying mark of a nationally recognized testing laboratory that makes periodic inspections of the production of such equipment; or¶
(B) The attached information indicates compliance with nationally recognized standards or tests to determine safe use in a specified manner.¶
(t) Listed - is something mentioned in a list that:¶
(A) Is published by a nationally recognized laboratory that makes periodic inspection of the production of such equipment, and¶
(B) States such equipment meets nationally recognized standards or was tested and found safe for use in a specified manner.¶
(u) Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory - (NRTL) is defined in 1910.7 Definition and Requirements for a

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory and OAR 437-002-0007 Oregon Rule on Testing and Certification Program. (Examples of organizations in this category are Factory Mutual Engineering Corporation, and Underwriters' Laboratories.)¶
(v) Place of employment - is every place (fixed, movable or moving) where an employee works or is intended to work. It includes every place where (either temporarily or permanently) there is any activity related to an employer's business, including a labor camp.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: "Place of employment" does not include a place where the only employment involves nonsubject workers employed in or about a private home; or a farm where only the farm's family members are employed.¶
(w) Qualified person - is a person who has a recognized degree, certification, professional standing, knowledge, training or experience; and has successfully demonstrated the ability to perform the work, or solve or resolve problems relating to the work, subject matter, or project.¶
(x) Reasonable means - is what a prudent person, familiar with the circumstances of the industry would do to work in a safe and healthful manner.¶
(y) Safeguard - is any form of safety device or equipment; personal protective equipment; guard or barricade; warning device, sign, or method; or a process prescribed or adopted for the protection of an employee.¶
(z) Substantial - means constructed with sufficient strength or installed to provide ample support to withstand loads to which the structure or device may be subjected.¶
(aa) Worker - is identical in every respect to "employee" as defined in ORS 654.005(4) including:¶
(A) Any individual, including a minor, whether lawfully or unlawfully employed, who engages to furnish services for a remuneration, financial or otherwise, subject to the direction and control of an employer; and¶
(B) Any individual who is provided with workers' compensation coverage as a subject worker pursuant to ORS chapter 656, whether by operation of law or by election.¶
(bb) Workplace - See "Place of Employment," above.¶
(2) Reserved.
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(~~3~~4)
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 654.001 - 654.295

AMEND: 437-004-9800

NOTICE FILED DATE: 03/27/2026

RULE SUMMARY: (10) is changed to reflect new federal requirements and Oregon effective dates in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard; (11)(y) definition of “Hazardous chemical,” is modified; (11)(nn) definition of “Physical Hazard” is updated; and (11)(ss) Pyrophoric gas is removed, as a result, the outlining is updated in the remainder of the rule after (ss). “NOTE” is changed to “Note” throughout.

CHANGES TO RULE:

437-004-9800
Hazard Communication Standard for Agricultural Employers ¶

N~~OTES~~otes: The Division 4, Hazard Communication Standard for Agricultural Employers (OAR 437-004-9800), focuses on those parts of the General Industry Hazard Communication Standard (Division 2/Z, 1910.1200) that describe the employer's responsibility to establish a workplace program and to communicate information to workers about the hazards of the chemicals used in their workplace. The Division 4 standard does not include the parts of the Division 2, Hazard Communication Standard that apply only to producers, distributors, and importers of chemicals because these are not typical activities for agricultural employers. As stated in 437-004-9800(2) Scope and application, any agricultural employer who produces, imports, or distributes chemical products must follow the more detailed rules that apply to those general industry activities in Division 2/Z, 1910.1200. The requirements of this Division 4, Hazard Communication Standard, are intended to be consistent with the Hazard Communication Standard for general industry as aligned with the provisions of the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS~~.~~), primarily Revision 7.¶
(1) Purpose. The purpose of this Division 4 Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is to ensure that agricultural employers provide appropriate information to their employees about the hazardous chemicals to which they can be exposed at their workplaces. The responsibility of chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors to provide this information is described in Division 2/Z, 1910.1200. The HCS for agricultural employers describes how this information is to be provided: through a comprehensive hazard communication program, including container labels and other forms of warning, safety data sheets and employee training.¶
(2) Scope and application.¶
(a) This standard applies to agricultural employers when a hazardous chemical is known to be present in the workplace in a way that employees may be exposed under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency.¶
(b) This standard also applies to agricultural employers engaged in crop- or product-related quality control- or quality assurance-type laboratory work.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: See Division 4/Z, 437-004-9860, Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, for rules that apply to other types of laboratory activities.¶
(c) Division 2/Z, 1910.1200, the Hazard Communication Standard for General Industry, including all mandatory appendices, applies to any agricultural employer who is a producer, importer, or distributor of hazardous chemicals, as those activities are defined in this standard.¶
(d) The following types of hazardous substances are exempted from the requirements of this standard, under the stated conditions or circumstances:¶
(A) Any hazardous waste defined by the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), when subject to regulations issued under that Act by the Environmental Protection Agency;¶
(B) Any hazardous substance as such term is defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability ACT (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), when the hazardous substance is the focus of remedial or removal action being conducted under CERCLA (such as a "Superfund" site) in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency regulations;¶
(C) Tobacco or tobacco products;¶
(D) Wood or wood products, including lumber if it will not be processed, where the manufacturer or importer has established that the only hazard posed to employees is the potential for combustibility;¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Wood and wood products that are treated with a hazardous chemical covered by this standard (such as chemically pressure-treated wood); and wood that will later be sawed, cut or sanded, generating dust, is covered by this standard.¶
(E) Articles as defined in OAR 437-004-9800(11);¶

(F) Food or alcoholic beverages sold, used, or prepared in a retail establishment (such as a grocery store, restaurant, or drinking place), and foods intended for personal consumption by employees while at work;¶
(G) Any drug, defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), when it is in solid, final form for direct administration to the patient (e.g., tablets or pills); drugs packaged by the chemical manufacturer for sale to consumers in a retail establishment (e.g., over-the-counter drugs); and drugs intended for personal consumption by employees while at work (e.g., first aid supplies);¶
(H) Cosmetics which are packaged for sale to consumers or intended for personal consumption by employees while in the workplace;¶
(I) Any consumer product or hazardous substance, defined in the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.) and Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261 et seq.) respectively, where the employer can show that it is used in the workplace for the purpose intended by the chemical manufacturer or importer of the product, and the use results in a duration and frequency of exposure not more than the range of exposures that could reasonably be experienced by consumers;¶
(J) Nuisance particulates where the chemical manufacturer or importer has established that they do not pose any physical ~~or,~~ health hazard, or other hazards covered under this standard;¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Nuisance particulate is synonymous with "particulate not otherwise regulated" (PNOR.) PNOR includes all inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, that are not specifically listed in Division 4/Z, OAR 437-004-9000, Oregon Rules for Air Contaminants.¶
(K) Ionizing and non-ionizing radiation; and,¶
(L) Biological hazards.¶
N~~OTES~~otes: In addition to these exempted hazardous substances, the general industry Hazard Communication Standard [at 1910.1200(b)(5)] lists additional types of hazardous chemicals whose manufacturers are not covered by the Hazard Communication labeling requirements, because the products are already regulated by other labeling regulations. (For example, labeling of consumer products is regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission; and labeling of pesticide products is regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency.) Nonetheless, employers must ensure that hazardous chemicals are properly identified in their workplaces, as described in 437-004-9800(5).¶
(3) Reserved.¶
(4) Written hazard communication program.¶
(a) Employers must develop, implement, and maintain an effective written hazard communication program that is specific to their workplace. It must include the following:¶
(A) A list of all the hazardous chemicals in the workplace using a product identifier that allows cross-referencing to both the product label and a Safety Data Sheet. (Lists may be developed for individual work areas, but the program-required list must include all hazardous chemicals present in the workplace to which the written hazard communication program applies.)¶
(B) A description of their procedures or methods for meeting the requirements of this Hazard Communication Standard for Agricultural Employers including paragraphs (5) Labels and other forms of warning, (6) Safety data sheets, and (7) Employee information and training.¶
(C) A description of the methods for informing their employees about the hazards of nonroutine tasks and the hazards associated with chemicals contained in any unlabeled pipes in their work areas.¶
(b) At multi-employer workplaces, employers who use or store hazardous chemicals in a way that may expose other employer's workers must also ensure that their hazard communication program includes their methods for:¶
(A) Making safety data sheets available to the workers of other employers;¶
(B) Informing other employer(s) of any precautionary measures needed for the other employer to protect their employees during normal operating conditions and foreseeable emergencies;¶
(C) Informing other employer(s) about the labeling system and other forms of warning in use. This includes how the employer will notify other employer(s) about areas where pesticides will be or are being applied and areas under a Restricted Entry Interval.¶
(c) Upon request, the employer must make their written hazard communication program available to employees, the employee's designated representatives, and the Administrator.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Where employees work at more than one workplace, the written hazard communication program may be kept at the primary workplace as long as the information is made available for routine reference during the employee's regular shift and is readily available in an emergency.¶
(5) Labels and other forms of warning.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Chemical producers, importers, and distributors have responsibilities for labeling products that are shipped and for providing those labels to end-users.¶
(a) Workplace labeling. The employer must ensure that the primary (shipped) labels are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container in the work area. Employers with employees who communicate in languages other than English may include information in the other languages, as long as it is also in English.¶

(b) Except as provided in (5)(d), (5)(e), and (5)(f), the employer must ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals is labeled, tagged or marked with either:¶
(A) The same elements required on the shipped label:¶
(i) Product identifier,¶
(ii) Signal word,¶
(iii) Hazard statement(s),¶
(iv) Pictogram(s),¶
(v) Precautionary statement(s), and¶
(vi) Name, U.S. address, and U.S. telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party; OR¶
(B) The product identifier (that allows cross-referencing with the product's safety data sheet), and¶
(i) Words, pictures, symbols, or a combination that provide at least general information about the hazards of the chemical;¶
(ii) This alternative in conjunction with the other information readily available to employees under the employer's hazard communication program, must provide employees with specific information about the hazards of the chemical and appropriate protective measures.¶
(c) If an employer becomes aware of new information from an up-dated, product label about the hazards of a chemical, or ways to protect against the hazards, affected employees must be trained on this new information before the chemical is used again in the workplace.¶
(d) The employer may use signs, placards, or other written materials instead of labels on individual, stationary process containers. This alternative method must identify the specific container, meet the requirements in (5)(a) and (b) and be readily accessible to the employees in their work area.¶
(e) Labels are not required on portable, secondary containers of hazardous chemicals that are for immediate use.¶
(f) Pesticide application equipment (such as spray tanks and backpack-type sprayers) do not require labeling if the pesticide handlers have access to the pesticide product label during handling activities.¶
(6) Safety data sheets.¶
(a) Employers must have a safety data sheet (SDS) for each hazardous chemical that is used or present in the workplace in a way that may expose employees under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency. This includes residual pesticides encountered by workers doing field hand-labor operations.¶
(b) SDSs must be readily accessible to all employees on all shifts. Where employees work at more than one workplace, the SDSs may be kept at the primary workplace.¶
(c) SDSs may be kept electronically if they are readily accessible to employees during their work shifts and available at all times, especially during an emergency such as a power failure.¶
(d) SDSs must be in English. Employers with employees who communicate in other languages may maintain copies of SDSs in other languages as well.¶
(e) Where complex mixtures of chemical products have similar hazards and contents (for example, the chemical ingredients are the same, but the specific composition varies from mixture to mixture), the employer may use one SDS to apply to all of these essentially similar mixtures. The product identifier of each mixture, as identified on the product label, must be cross-referenced to the SDS used.¶
(f) If an employer becomes aware of new information from an up-dated SDS about the hazards of a chemical or about ways to protect employees from the hazards, affected employees must be trained on this new information before the chemical is used again in the workplace.¶
(g) Safety data sheets as employee exposure records. In accordance with Division 4/A, OAR 437-004-0005, Access to Employee Medical and Exposure Records, employers must retain either the SDS or some record of the identity of the substance or agent, where it was used, and when it was used; and, make this record available upon request to employees, employee's designated representatives, and to the Administrator.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: OAR 437-004-0005 refers employers to Division 2/Z 1910.1020. For more information about this requirement, see 1910.1020(d)(1)(ii)(B).¶
(7) Employee information and training.¶
(a) Give employees effective information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of their initial assignment, and when a new physical or health hazard is introduced into their work area. Information and training may cover categories of hazards (examples include flammable liquids and pesticides) or specific chemicals.¶
(A) Chemical-specific information must always be available through labels and safety data sheets. Agricultural employees who mix, load, or apply pesticides; or otherwise handle hazardous chemicals must receive the full information and training required by this standard.¶
(B) If employees only handle chemicals in sealed, unopened containers, give them training to the extent necessary to protect them in the event of a spill or leak of a hazardous chemical from a sealed container.¶
(b) Inform employees of:¶

(A) The requirements of this training paragraph;¶
(B) Any operations in their work area where hazardous chemicals are present; and,¶
(C) The location and availability of the written hazard communication program, including the required list(s) of hazardous chemicals, and safety data sheets.¶
(c) Employee training must include at least:¶
(A) Methods and observations to detect the presence or release of a hazardous chemical in the work area (such as monitoring done by the employer, alarm systems, or characteristic odors;)¶
(B) The physical and health hazards of the chemicals in the work area;¶
(C) The measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards, including specific procedures the employer has implemented to protect employees from exposure to hazardous chemicals, such as appropriate work practices, emergency procedures, and personal protective equipment; and,¶
(D) The details of the hazard communication program as it relates to the employee's work activities, including an explanation of any alternative labeling or warning systems, possible exposures from non-routine tasks, and how employees can get and use the right hazard information.¶
(d) Agricultural employers must give all of their employees a copy of, or provide them with training that covers the information in the Oregon OSHA publication #1951 "Safe Practices When Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals."¶
(e) For employees doing only field hand-labor operations where their only potential exposure is to residual pesticides, employers may meet the training and information requirements of this rule by:¶
(A) Giving each employee a copy of or providing training that covers the information in the Oregon OSHA publication #1951, "Safe Practices When Working Around Hazardous Agricultural Chemicals"; and¶
(B) Providing information about the location and availability of, and ensuring that employees have access to safety data sheets.¶
(8) Trade secrets. There are special standards about the relationship of this standard to trade secrets. If those circumstances apply, follow Division 2/Z, 1900.1200(i) and its Appendix E.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Division 2/Z 1910.1200(i) provides guidance for emergency medical personnel who need to obtain more detailed safety and health information about products with Trade Secret-protected ingredients. Appendix E to Division 2/Z, 1910.1200(i), Definition of Trade Secret, sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secret claims.¶
(9) Subpoenas, citations, penalties.¶
(a) The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division has the authority under ORS Chapter 654 to issue a subpoena or any protective orders.¶
(b) Agency actions under ORS Chapter 654 and this Hazard Communication Standard for Agricultural Employers are enforceable by the issuance of additional citations and penalties pursuant to 654.071(4), 654.086(1)(d), or 654.086(3). The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division may refer the matter to the Circuit Court in the county in which the proceedings are pending for enforcement of the subpoena.¶
(10) Phase-in dates for new rule requirements~~:~~.¶
(a) ~~By February 1, 2015, agricultural employers must train their employees about the new label elements (product identifier, signal word, hazard statements, pictograms, and precautionary statements); and, about the new, standardized, 16-section, safety data sheet (SDS) format. After this phase-in date has passed, this information must be included in the initial employee training in accordance with paragraph (7)¶~~
~~NOTES: Chemical producers have until June 1, 2015 to~~Effective date. Modified provisions of Division 2/Z 1910.1200 shall become effective July 1, 2026.¶
(b) Substances. ¶
(A) Manufacturers, importers, and distributors, evaluating substances shall be in compliance with all modified provisions of Division 2/Z 1910.1200 no later than January 1, 2027.¶
(B) For substances, all employers shall, as necessary, update any alternative workplace labeling, update the hazard communication program, and provide any additional employee training for newly identified physical hazards, or health hazards or other hazards covered under Division 2/Z 1910.1200 no later than June 1, 2027.¶
(c) Mixtures. ¶
(A) Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors evaluating mixtures shall be in compliance with all ~~the~~ modified provisions of ~~the~~ Division 2/Z ~~Hazard Communication Standard (1910.1200) including those concerning classification, labeling, and safety data sheets~~1910.1200 no later than January 1, 2028.¶
(~~b~~B) ~~By June 1, 2016,~~For mixtures, all employers ~~must~~shall, as necessary, ~~based on any new hazards identified by chemical manufacturers on updated labels and SDSs:~~¶
~~(A) Update their workplace hazard communication program, as required by paragraph (4); and¶~~
~~(B) Update any alternative workplace labeling used under~~update any alternative workplace labeling, update the hazard communication program, and provide any additional employee training for newly identified physical hazards, health hazards, or other hazards covered under Division 2/Z 1910.1200 no later than June 1, 2028.¶

(d) Compliance. Until the compliance dates in paragraphs (5);b) and¶
(C) Provide additional employee training in accordance with paragraph (7) (c) above, chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers may comply with either the effective in Oregon as of July 1, 2026, or the current version of this standard, or both during the transition period.¶
(11) Definitions.¶
(a) Agricultural employer - See definition in Division 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100. Also, see "Employer" below.¶
(b) Article - A manufactured item other than a fluid or particle:¶
(A) Formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; and¶
(B) With end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design during end use; and¶
(C) That under normal conditions of use does not release more than minute or trace amounts of a hazardous chemical and does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.¶
(c) Administrator - The Administrator of the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division, or their designee.¶
(d) Biological hazard (or biohazard) - An infectious or other biological agent (bacteria, virus, fungus, etc.) presenting a risk of death, injury or illness to employees. (Biohazards are excluded from the requirements of the HCS.)¶
(e) Chemical - Any element, chemical compound or mixture of elements or compounds. Chemicals may be in solid, liquid, or gaseous form.¶
(f) Chemical name - The scientific designation of a chemical according to the nomenclature system developed by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) or the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) rules of nomenclature, or a name that clearly identifies the chemical for the purpose of conducting a hazard classification.¶
(g) Classification - The process of identifying the relevant data about the hazards of a chemical; reviewing that data to determine the hazards or effects associated with the chemical; and deciding whether the chemical meets the criteria and definitions in this standard. Classification for health and physical hazards includes the determination of the degree of hazard, where appropriate, by comparing the data with the criteria for the health and physical hazard categories.¶
(h) Container - Any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous chemical. Pipes or piping systems, and engines, fuel tanks, or other operating systems in a vehicle, are not considered to be containers.¶
(i) Crop- or product-related quality control - or quality assurance-type laboratory work - The sampling or testing of crops or agricultural products to discover defects, with the goal of improving or stabilizing production standards. This type of laboratory work at agricultural workplaces is covered by the requirements of the HCS.¶
NOTEote: See Division 4/Z, 437-004-9860, Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories, for rules that apply to other types of laboratory work.¶
(j) Designated representative - Any individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise such employee's rights. A recognized or certified collective bargaining agent is automatically a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization.¶
(k) Distributor - Any business, other than a chemical manufacturer or importer, that supplies hazardous chemicals to other distributors or to employers.¶
(l) Employee - For the purpose of this rule, any worker who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency. (Also, see definition of "Worker" in Division 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100.)¶
(m) Employer - For the purposes of this rule, any person, corporation, association, or other legal entity, including a contractor or subcontractor, engaged in a business where employees may be exposed to chemicals. (Also, see definition of "Agricultural employer" in Division 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100.)¶
(n) Exposure or exposed - An occurrence when an employee is subjected, in the course of employment, to a chemical that is a physical, health, or other listed hazard, including accidental or reasonably anticipated exposure. "Subjected" in terms of health hazards includes any route of entry into the body, including inhalation, ingestion, percutaneous, and skin contact or absorption.¶
(o) Field hand-labor operations - Agricultural work done by hand or with hand tools, including the cultivation, weeding, planting, and harvesting of crops (including mushrooms) and the packing of produce into containers, whether done on the ground, on a moving machine, or in a temporary packing shed in the field.¶
(p) Flammable liquids - See definition in Division 4/B, OAR 437-004-0100.¶
(q) Foreseeable emergency - Any potential event that could result in an uncontrolled release of a hazardous chemical into the workplace. Examples include equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment.¶
(r) GHS - Globally Harmonized System - The United Nations' system of classification and labeling of chemicals; an international approach to hazard communication that provides specific criteria for classification of chemical hazards and a standardized approach to label elements and safety data sheets. In 2012, OSHA revised the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) to be consistent with the GHS.¶
(s) Hand-labor operations - See, Field hand-labor operations.¶

(t) Handler (or Pesticide Handler) - includes any person, who is employed for any type of compensation by an agricultural establishment and who:¶
(A) Mixes, loads, transfers, or applies pesticides;¶
(B) Disposes of pesticides or pesticide containers;¶
(C) Handles opened containers of pesticides;¶
(D) Acts as a flagger for equipment or aircraft applying pesticides;¶
(E) Cleans, adjusts, handles, or repairs the parts of mixing, loading, or application equipment that may contain pesticide residues;¶
(F) Assists with the application of pesticides; or¶
(G) Performs other activities included within the definition of Handler by the Environmental Protection Agency.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: For more information, see the pesticide Worker Protection Standard in Division 4/W, §170. The term "handler" does not include an employee who only handles sealed, unopened pesticide containers or empty pesticide containers.¶
(u) Hazard category - The divisions within a hazard class that compare the degree or severity of the hazard. For example, the chemical hazard classifications "oral acute toxicity" and "flammable liquid" both include four hazard categories based on specific criteria. Categories within a hazard class should not be compared with the categories of different hazard classes.¶
(v) Hazard class - Describes the nature and effect of a physical or health hazard, such as "flammable solid", "carcinogen", and "oral acute toxicity". (Also, see "Classification".)¶
(w) Hazard not otherwise classified (HNOC) - An adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation of scientific evidence during the manufacturer's classification process that does not meet the specified criteria for the physical and health hazard classes addressed in Division 2/Z. 1910.1200. This does not extend coverage to adverse physical and health effects for which there is a hazard class addressed in 1910.1200, but the effect either falls below the cut-off value/concentration limit of the hazard class or is under a GHS hazard category that has not been adopted by OSHA. (One example is Category 5 oral acute toxicity.)¶
(x) Hazard statement - A statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazards of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.¶
(y) Hazardous chemical - Any chemical ~~that~~which is classified as a physical hazard or a health hazard, a simple asphyxiant, combustible dust, ~~pyrophoric gas,~~ or hazard not otherwise classified.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Division 2/Z, 1910.1200, Appendices A and B describe the criteria producers must use for determining whether or not a chemical is a health or physical hazard for purposes of this standard.¶
(z) Hazard warning - The words, pictures, symbols, or combination on a label (or other appropriate form of warning) that communicate the specific physical and health hazards of the chemical(s) in the container. (See the definitions for "physical hazard" and "health hazard" to determine the hazards which must be covered by the manufacturer.)¶
(aa) HCS - The Hazard Communication Standard.¶
(bb) Health hazard - A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A to 1910.1200 - Health Hazard Criteria.¶
(cc) Identity - See Product Identifier.¶
(dd) Immediate use - For the purpose of this rule, describes when a hazardous chemical will be used only within the work shift in which it is transferred, be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container. Under these specific conditions, a portable, secondary container is exempted from the requirement for a workplace label. (See 437-004-9800(5)(e).)¶
(ee) Importer - The first business with employees within the Customs Territory of the United States that receives hazardous chemicals made in other countries for the purpose of supplying them to distributors or employers within the United States.¶
(ff) Label - An appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous chemical that is affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.¶
(gg) Label elements - The specified product identifier, pictogram(s), hazard statement(s), signal word, and precautionary statement(s) that correlate to each chemical product's hazard class and category. Also, labels must identify and provide contact information for the product's manufacturer or other responsible party.¶
(hh) Manufacturer - See Producer.¶
(ii) Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) - See, "Safety Data Sheet (SDS)".¶
(jj) Mixture - A combination or a solution composed of two or more substances in which they do not react.¶
(kk) Nonroutine task - A work activity that occurs infrequently or that varies from what is considered a regular,

standard, or normal task.¶
(ll) Pesticide handler - See Handler.¶
(mm) Pesticide, residual - See Residual pesticide.¶
(nn) Physical hazard - A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, ~~aerosols,~~ liquids, or solids); aerosols; oxidizer (gases, liquid~~,~~s, or solid ~~or ga~~s); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; ~~or~~ in contact with water emits flammable gas.~~¶~~
~~NOTE~~; or desensitized explosive.¶
Note: Physical Hazard Criteria is available in Appendix B to Division 2/Z, 1910.1200.¶
(oo) Pictogram - A composition that includes a red bordered square set on its point, enclosing a black symbol on a white background that is intended to convey specific information about the hazard of a chemical. Eight pictograms are designated under this standard for application to specific hazard categories.¶
(pp) Precautionary statement - A phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to prevent or minimize adverse effects resulting from exposure to, or improper storage or handling of a hazardous chemical.¶
(qq) Producer - For the purposes of this rule, an employer with a workplace where chemicals are manufactured, processed, extracted, generated, formulated, or repackaged for use or for distribution.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: If you mix or blend chemical products for use in your own workplace, and the resulting mixture has no new chemical ingredients or new hazardous characteristics, you can use the SDSs for the component ingredients and you are not considered to be a "producer." (An example is mixing granular fertilizers together for application on your own property.) However, if the combined chemicals react to create a new ingredient or the combination creates a new hazard, you become a "producer" and you must follow the more detailed rule requirements in the Division 2/Z, 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard.¶
(rr) Product identifier - The unique name or number used on the label and in the SDS that provides a means by which the user can identify the hazardous chemical. (Examples include the chemical name, Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number, or other precise designation of the substance.) The product identifier must allow cross-referencing of the product's label with the product's SDS, and the list of hazardous chemicals in the employer's written hazard communication program.¶
(ss) ~~Pyrophoric gas - A chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or below.¶~~
~~(tt)~~ Residual pesticide - Pesticide residue that remains on crops, soil, equipment or other work surfaces, after a pesticide application is completed and any label-required restricted entry interval (REI) has expired. For the purpose of providing hazard information, a Safety Data Sheet must be available for any pesticide that has been used at the workplace within the previous 30 days.¶
(~~uu~~tt) Responsible party - As used on a Label or Safety Data Sheet, someone who can provide additional information on the hazardous chemical and appropriate emergency procedures, if necessary.¶
(~~vv~~uu) Restricted entry interval (REI) - The time period that immediately follows a pesticide application (as specified on the product label) during which only trained and protected employees may enter into the treated area. (The treated area is the physical location where a pesticide is being or has been applied.)¶
(~~ww~~vv) Safety data sheet (SDS) - Written or printed information about a hazardous chemical that is prepared (generally by the manufacturer) in accordance with paragraph (g) of and Appendix D to Division 2/Z, 1910.1200.¶
(~~xx~~ww) Signal word - A word used to alert the reader of the product label to a potential hazard. The signal words used in this section are DANGER'' and WARNING'' DANGER'' is used for the more severe hazards, while WARNING'' is used for the less severe. These words are chosen by the manufacturer based on the classification and categorization of the chemical's hazards.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: The EPA has jurisdiction over manufacturers of pesticides and currently has its own system of signal words used on pesticide labels.¶
(~~yy~~xx) Simple asphyxiant - A substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in the ambient atmosphere, and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death.¶
(~~zz~~yy) Specific chemical identity - See "Product identifier".¶
(~~aaa~~zz) Substance - Chemical elements and their compounds in the natural state or obtained by any production process, including any additive necessary to preserve the stability of the product and any impurities deriving from the process used, but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.¶
(~~bbb~~aaa) Trade secret - A confidential formula, pattern, process, device, information or compilation of information that is used in an employer's business, and that gives the employer an opportunity to obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know or use it.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Division 2/Z 1910.1200(i) provides guidance for emergency medical personnel who need to obtain more detailed safety and health information about products with Trade Secret-protected ingredients. Appendix E to Division 2/Z, 1910.1200 - ~~Definition of~~ Trade Secret, sets out the criteria to be used in evaluating trade secret

claims.¶
(~~ccc~~bbb) Use - To handle, apply, transfer, or generate as a by-product, any hazardous chemical covered by the requirements of this rule.¶
(~~ddd~~ccc) Work area - A room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous chemicals are used, and where there are employees.¶
(~~eee~~ddd) Workplace - An establishment, job site, or project, at one geographical location with one or more work areas.¶
~~[ED. NOTE~~Note: Appendices ~~referenced are available from the agency.]¶~~
~~[Publications: P~~and publications referenced are available from the agency.~~]~~
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(4)
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 654.001 - 654.295

AMEND: 437-004-9850

NOTICE FILED DATE: 03/27/2026

RULE SUMMARY: In (2), updates the definition of “Physical Hazard” to align with federal OSHA changes in the 1910.1200 Hazard Communication standard. “NOTE” is changed to “Note” throughout. Text references to the Illustration and Appendix A (Non-mandatory) are added.

CHANGES TO RULE:

437-004-9850
Pipe Label~~l~~ing ¶

(1) Scope and application. This rule applies to all pipes and piping systems that contain hazardous substances, transport substances in a hazardous state, or that use asbestos as insulation material. This rule does not apply to buried pipe.¶
(2) Definitions:¶
(a) Asbestos: includes chrysoltile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite asbestos, anthophyllite asbestos, actinolite asbestos and any of these minerals that have been chemically treated or altered.¶
(b) Hazardous substances: any substance that is a physical or health hazard.¶
(c) Health hazard: A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: acute toxicity (any route of exposure); skin corrosion or irritation; serious eye damage or eye irritation; respiratory or skin sensitization; germ cell mutagenicity; carcinogenicity; reproductive toxicity; specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure); or aspiration hazard. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a health hazard are detailed in Appendix A to 1910.1200 - Health Hazard Criteria, in Division 2/Z.¶
(d) Physical hazard: A chemical that is classified as posing one of the following hazardous effects: explosive; flammable (gases, ~~aerosols,~~ liquids, or solids); aerosols; oxidizer (gases, liquids, or solid ~~or gas~~); self-reactive; pyrophoric (liquid or solid); self-heating; organic peroxide; corrosive to metal; gas under pressure; ~~or~~ in contact with water emits flammable gas; or desensitized explosive. The criteria for determining whether a chemical is classified as a physical hazard are detailed in Appendix B ~~to 1910.1200 –~~ Physical Hazard Criteria (Mandatory) to 1910.1200, in Division 2/Z.¶
(e) Piping system: includes single or multiple pipes of any kind in addition to valves and pipe coverings.¶
(3) Labeling.¶
(a) Label pipes that contain hazardous substances or transport substances in a hazardous state according to (A), (B), (C) and (D) below or otherwise identify them according to (3)(b) below:¶
(A) Positive identification of the hazardous contents of pipe must be by lettered labels. The label must give the name of the contents in full or abbreviated form.¶
(B) The label must identify the contents with enough detail to identify the hazard.¶
(C) Label wording must be brief, informative and simple.¶
(D) Use stenciling, tape, adhesives, markers or effective alternative means for labels.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: Substances "transported in a hazardous state" typically refer to the hazards of pressure and temperature. Examples include compressed air, hot water or steam, and cryogenic liquids or gases.¶
(b) The employer may use an alternative warning method, instead of affixing labels to individual pipes, if that method identifies the pipe(s) to which the warning applies and conveys the hazard information required by this rule. Examples include signs, placards, process sheets, or schematics posted on walls in the work area; or other such written materials. These alternative written materials must be readily accessible to the employees in their work areas during each shift.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: See OAR 437-004-9800(5) Labels and other forms of warning for other related requirements.¶
(c) Label pipes or piping systems that use asbestos insulation material to include the following statements:¶
(A) DANGER CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS~~¶~~
MAY CAUSE CANCER DO NOT BREATHE DUST AVOID CREATING DUST¶
(B) Or, otherwise identify them according to (3)(b), above.¶
N~~OTE~~ote: See OAR 437-004-9800, Hazard Communication for Agricultural Employers and OAR 437-004-9050, Asbestos, for additional requirements.¶
(4) Location of labeling.¶
(a) Place the labeling near valves or flanges; adjacent to changes in direction or branches; where pipes pass through walls, floors or ceilings; and where confusion about the contents of the piping system may occur.¶
(b) Labeling must be applied, at a minimum, at the beginning and end of continuous pipe runs.¶
(c) For asbestos insulation, labeling on unobstructed continuous pipe runs must be at least every 75 feet.

Illustration 1.¶
(5) Visibility.¶
(a) Where pipes are located above or below the normal line of vision, put the lettering below or above the horizontal centerline of the pipe, to facilitate visibility.¶
(b) If pipes are inaccessible, or at a distance that makes clear identification of the letters on a label difficult, use alternatives to labeling that meet all other requirements of this rule.¶
~~[ED. NOTE: Illustrations referenced are available from the agency.]~~ Appendix A for Pipe Labeling (Non-Mandatory).
Statutory/Other Authority: ORS 654.025(2), 656.726(4)
Statutes/Other Implemented: ORS 654.001 - 654.295

RULE ATTACHMENTS MAY NOT SHOW CHANGES. PLEASE CONTACT AGENCY REGARDING CHANGES.

NOTE: Attachments referenced are attached to this document. You may view the attachment 437-004-9850.pdf from the Attachments panel. Alternately, you may view the attachments at the following link:
https://secure.sos.state.or.us/oard/viewAttachment.action?ruleVrsnRsn=336152