



## Hazard Communication

OSHA's hazard communication standard, also known as the "employee right-to-know" standard, is designed to help protect workers from the hazards of exposures to harmful chemicals. An important section of that standard has requirements for labeling containers of hazardous products. Here are some of the major requirements of that standard that are intended to protect you and me:

- All containers of hazardous products must be clearly labeled. This includes the name of the product/chemical(s), the name and address of the manufacturer or importer of the product, and appropriate hazard warning(s), (like "flammable", "toxic", "corrosive" . . .).
- Do not remove labels from containers. Doing so could lead to someone unknowingly being exposed to a harmful product. Report all unlabeled containers to your supervisor at once. This includes labels on cans, boxes, bags, bottles, barrels, cylinders, tanks, and similar storage vessels that contain a hazardous chemical.
- Make sure container labels are legible. If you cannot read the label, then the container might as well not be labeled at all. Report all containers with illegible labels, such as those which have been torn or deteriorated, to your supervisor at once.
- Do not pour the contents of a labeled container into an unlabeled secondary container. This includes spray bottles, fuel cans, sprayer tanks, dip pans, or other secondary containers used to contain the product. The only exceptions are if you take the time to first place a label that displays all the required information onto the new container, or mark the information onto the secondary container with a permanent marker. Check with your supervisor about labeling secondary containers when in doubt.
- Take the time to look at the label when you pick up a container. Before you use a product, confirm that you are familiar with the hazards of that particular product, as well as the proper procedures for its handling and use.

Following these simple rules may seem unimportant at times, but all it takes is one accidental exposure to a harmful chemical for you or a co-worker to get injured or become ill. And failure to adhere to these rules could also lead to the company receiving citations and monetary penalties if OSHA finds a violation in the workplace.

Any question or comment about these OSHA container labeling requirements? Please be sure to sign-in on the training certification form.



### Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

HCS Pictograms and Hazards

<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Health Hazard</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogen</li> <li>• Mutagenicity</li> <li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Flame</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammables</li> <li>• Pyrophorics</li> <li>• Self-Heating</li> <li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Exclamation Mark</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>• Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>• Narcotic Effects</li> <li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Gas Cylinder</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Corrosion</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>• Eye Damage</li> <li>• Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Exploding Bomb</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Flame Over Circle</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidizers</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Environment (Non-Mandatory)</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">Skull and Crossbones</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>

**TOOLBOX TALKS  
HAZARD COMMUNICATION**

Meeting Conducted By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_**Attendees:**

Print	Signature	Print	Signature
1.		16.	
2.		17.	
3.		18.	
4.		19.	
5.		20.	
6.		21.	
7.		22.	
8.		23.	
9.		24.	
10.		25.	
11.		26.	
12.		27.	
13.		28.	
14.		29.	
15.		30.	