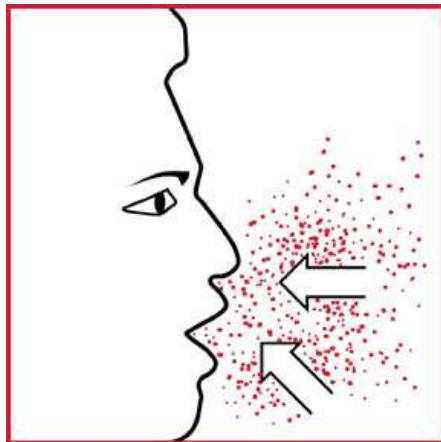

Health and Safety in Cosmetology

Chemical Hazards

Products used in nail salons may have chemicals in them that can harm your health.

Chemicals can get into your body if you:



- Breathe in vapors, dusts, or mists from the products;
- Get the product on your skin or in your eyes;
- or
- Swallow the product if it gets on your uncovered food, drink, or cigarettes.

Chemicals affect different people in different ways. How a chemical affects you also depends on how much of it you are exposed to.

You can get sick right away, or you can get sick over time. Exposures can “add up,” especially when many products are being used at the same time, when the products are used day after day, or when there is poor ventilation in the salon. If you use chemicals all day, every day, you are more likely to get sick than someone who uses the same chemicals once in a while. Follow the steps in this guide to help protect your health.

Where to Get Information about the Chemicals Found

You can get product information on packaging, or in printed materials delivered with the product such as its material safety data sheet.

Product Labels

At minimum, professional-use nail salon products containing hazardous chemicals must provide the following information:



- The name and address of the product manufacturer or distributor;
- Something that explains the type and use of the product, such as a name, description, or illustration;
- Facts about the product, such as directions for safe use if a product could be unsafe if used incorrectly; and
- All necessary warning and caution statements.

Material Safety Data Sheets (often called “MSDSs”)

OSHA requires product manufacturers to provide salon owners with material safety data sheets (MSDSs) for the products they buy that contain hazardous chemicals. Employers must make these MSDSs available to you. Your employer must also train you so that you understand the chemicals’ potential hazards and how to use the products safely. In general, an MSDS must provide the following information:



- Hazardous ingredients in the product;
- How you can be exposed to the ingredients;
- Health and safety risks you face when using the product; and
- Steps for safely using and storing the product, including what to do in emergencies.

OSHA recently updated its rules about safety data sheet requirements. “Material Safety Data Sheets” will now be called “Safety Data Sheets”

(SDSs). SDSs will generally list the same information as MSDSs, but all information will now be presented in a common format across products. This can help you compare the differences in hazards between products.

Be aware that MSDSs may not contain all the information needed to help protect you. For example, the manufacturer may state that you should wear “impervious gloves,” but not specify the type.

Steps You Can Take to Protect Your Health

Choose Safer Products

- Whenever possible, use products with the least hazardous chemicals in them.
 - 3-free: Some products now claim to be made without the “toxic trio” (toluene, formaldehyde, and dibutyl phthalate). These products are called “3-free” products.
 - Acid free: Some primers claim to be made without chemicals like methacrylic acid. These are labeled “acid free.”
- Always read product labels and MSDSs and follow manufacturers’ instructions when using all nail salon products, including those labeled as “free” of hazardous chemicals.

Ventilate the Room and Let in Fresh Air



Ventilation is the best way to lower the level of chemicals in the salon. These steps can really help improve your health:

- Open doors and windows when possible to let in fresh air. If the salon has a ceiling vent, it should be turned on and working.
- Always keep the nail salon's exhaust system on.
- If your salon does not have an exhaust system, always keep the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system on during work hours. The HVAC thermostat fan switch should always be in the "on" position (not "auto") so that it runs even when the heat or air conditioner is off. The salon owner should have a HVAC contractor clean the HVAC system and replace the filters at least once a year.
- Place fans near open doors or windows. Fans should pull air in one end of the salon and push it out of the other end.

Use Safe Work Practices to Avoid Regular and Accidental Exposures

- Store chemicals in small bottles with small openings and label them with the information from the manufacturer's label.
- Close bottles tightly when you are not using them so the product does not spill or get into the air.
- Use metal trashcans with tight, self-closing lids to keep the nail products soaked on cotton balls and other trash from evaporating and getting into the salon's air.
 - Put cotton balls and other soaked materials into the trashcans immediately.

- If you do not have metal trashcans with self-closing lids, put cotton balls and soaked materials in a sealed bag before putting them in the trashcan and keep the trash covered.
- Empty trashcans often and remove from the work area to the outside garbage at the end of each day.

- Use only the amount of product you need to perform services. When possible, do not keep extra products at a workstation.
- Follow instructions for safely disposing of used chemicals. **DO NOT** pour them down your sink or toilet, throw them on the ground or down outside drains, or pour them onto cotton balls.
 - Some chemicals must be disposed of in a specific way. For example, used liquid acetone must be saved in a fire department approved metal container and disposed of as hazardous waste.

- Wash your hands before eating, drinking, putting on cosmetics, and smoking.
- When you have a break, go outside to get some fresh air. This will give you a chance to get away from chemicals in the salon's air.
- Keep food and drinks covered at all times, and do not store or eat food in work areas.



Keep Products Off of Skin and Out of Eyes

- Wear long-sleeved shirts to protect your arms and pants or skirts that are at least knee-length to protect your lap from acrylic nail and other dusts.
- Wash your hands before and after working on clients; before eating, drinking, putting on cosmetics or smoking; and after handling or transferring products.

- Wear goggles and the appropriate type of disposable gloves when handling and transferring products. For example, nitrile gloves (usually blue or purple) protect against many chemicals used in nail salon products, but latex or vinyl gloves are appropriate when handling acetone.
- Replace gloves immediately if there are cuts, tears, or holes in them.
- Cover and protect cuts or cracks in your skin. Damaged skin can increase chemical absorption and exposure.
- Do not continue to use a product if you see signs of skin irritation.
 - If your hands are red and irritated, make sure your gloves are the right type for the product you are using.

Evaluating Possible Hazards

Employers need to determine if the levels of dust and/or chemical vapors in the salon pose a risk to workers and decide if respirators are required. Small employers can use available industrial hygiene services from OSHA's On-site Consultation Program. Other groups that can provide assistance include an employer's private insurance company or private industrial hygiene consulting firms.

Because chemicals can cause effects even at low levels, you may decide that you want to wear a respirator to protect yourself while transferring chemicals or when buffing and filing nails.

Types of Respirators

Many nail salon workers wear paper or cloth medical masks. These are not the same as dust masks (filtering facepieces), and even when stuffed with tissues, they will not protect you from breathing in harmful gases, vapors, or dusts.

Here are some types of respirators that may be used in nail salons:

You should only use NIOSH-approved filtering facepiece respirators.

“N95s” are one type.

This type of respirator **will**:

- Help protect you from dust, viruses, and germs.

This type of respirator **will not**:

- Protect you from vapors or gases. Some N95s have filters that reduce chemical odors, but they may not protect you from harmful chemical exposure levels.

Filtering facepiece respirators may be helpful when you are:

- Buffing or filing artificial nails; or
- Using acrylic powders.

You don't need to wear the mask all the time, only when you are working on a client. When you put on this mask, make sure your hands are clean to avoid irritating your skin.



If your employer allows you to wear this type of respirator voluntarily, then he/she must give you Appendix D of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, which explains some important information about how to safely and effectively use your respirator.



Half-mask respirators with chemical cartridges offer protection from breathing in chemical vapors.

This type of respirator **will**:

- Help protect you from breathing in chemical gases and vapors (such as formaldehyde).

Your employer may require you to wear this type of respirator when you:

- Transfer chemicals from larger bottles to smaller bottles; or
- Clean up large spills.

If you must use this type of respirator:

- Your employer is required to develop a respiratory protection program;
- You must be fitted and trained to wear a respirator properly;
- Your employer must evaluate the appropriate cartridge for the job task and provide it to you; and
- You must know how and when to change cartridges, and your employer must provide you with a cartridge change out schedule.

Preventing Aches and Pains

Salon workers can get aches and pains from leaning over a worktable for a long time; doing repetitive movements, standing for long periods, and resting hands, wrists, and forearms and/or elbows against hard surfaces or sharp edges of worktables. These are often called ergonomic or musculoskeletal hazards because they affect your muscles and bones. Ergonomics is the science of “fitting the task to the worker” so that you are more comfortable and efficient when doing your job. Good ergonomic practices will reduce stress to your body and help you avoid aches and pains.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce These Hazards

- Use an adjustable chair. Sit so that your feet are flat on the floor and your back is supported. Use a footrest if your feet do not touch the floor when sitting.
- Make sure there is enough space between the back of your knees and the front edge of your seat to improve blood flow to your legs.
- Adjust the lighting. Good lighting can help you see without having to bend over.
- Put a towel or foam pad on the table edge to soften it for hands, arms, wrists, and elbows.
- Put soft pads on tools to make handles larger and easier to hold.

- Take frequent breaks if possible; changing positions and doing a different task is also helpful.
- Pace your work. When you work too fast, your body can become tense, which could cause muscle pain.
- Do gentle stretching exercises, like the ones on the following page, in between sessions with clients. You may need to check with your doctor first!

Stretching Exercises You Can Do to Reduce Aches and Pains



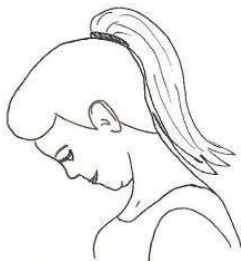
Neck: Keeping your arms and shoulders loose:

- Tilt your head to one side for 2 seconds.
- Tilt your head to the other side for 2 seconds.

Shoulders and Upper Back:

Put one hand on your shoulder and look the opposite way. Pull your elbow in and up with the other hand.

- Hold for 2 seconds.

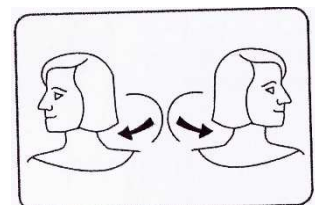


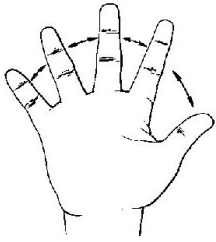
Neck: Keeping your arms and shoulders loose and your head facing straight forward:

- Tuck your chin for 2 seconds.

Neck: Keeping your arms and shoulders loose:

- Turn your head to one side for 2 seconds.
- Turn your head to the other side for 2 seconds.

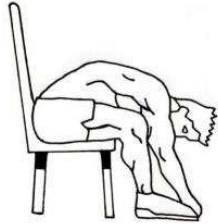




Fingers: Stretch your fingers out and hold for 8 seconds.
Relax.
Make a claw with your hands and hold for 8 seconds.
Relax.

Lower Back and Hips: Lean forward keeping your neck relaxed and your head down.

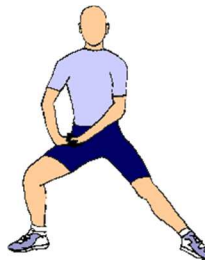
- Hold for 8 seconds while breathing slowly.
Use your hands to push yourself up.



Back of Legs: Place your hands shoulder width apart on a wall or table.
• Bend your knees, keep hips directly above your feet, and lower head between arms.

Inner Thighs: With your feet wide apart, place both hands on your left knee. Bend the knee until you can feel the stretch.

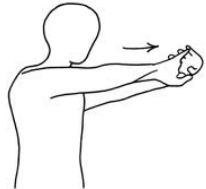
- Hold for 8 seconds.



Ankles: While holding onto a table or wall for balance, put one foot out and:
• Point your toe up and down.
• Draw circles with your foot.

Shoulders: Lace your fingers and stretch your arms with your palms facing out:

- Hold for 2 seconds.



Your Rights as a Worker

What is the difference between an Employee and an Independent Contractor for purposes of the Occupational Safety and Health Act?

- It doesn't matter how an individual is labeled by the salon owner. Instead, courts and agencies will look at a list of factors to determine whether you are an employee or an independent contractor.
- For example, if you: rent a station at a salon; purchase your own supplies and tools; have your own customers and set your own schedule and appointments; set your own rate and are paid by customers directly; and have your own business license, you may be more likely to be considered an independent contractor.
- However, if: the owner sets your work schedule; you are paid by the hour; the owner or receptionist makes the appointments for all the workers; you do not rent the space; the owner sets the rates paid by customers; and you use the owner's tools and equipment, you may be more likely to be considered an employee.

Why does it matter?

- Employers must provide protection against workplace hazards for their employees; independent contractors are responsible for their own

occupational health and safety protection. Employees also have rights to a minimum wage, workers' compensation, and other benefits. Independent contractors do not.

- Just because a salon owner tells you that you are an independent contractor, it does not mean that you are one. Just because an owner gives you an IRS form 1099 instead of a W-2 does not mean that you are an independent contractor. Salons sometimes misclassify the employment status of their workers to bypass taking protective safety and health measures, and to also deny benefits. That is why it is important for you to know the difference between what constitutes an employee and an independent contractor. If you need help, you can contact OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742).

What are my rights as a worker?

You have the right to working conditions that do not put you at risk of serious harm. OSHA also provides you with the right to:

- Ask OSHA to inspect your workplace;
- Receive information and training about hazards, methods to prevent harm, and the OSHA standards that apply to your workplace. The training must be in a language you can understand;
- Get copies of test results done to find and measure hazards in your workplace;
- Review records of work-related injuries and illnesses;
- Get copies of your medical records;

- File a complaint asking OSHA to inspect your workplace if you believe there is a serious hazard or that your employer is not following the OSHA rules. When requested, OSHA will keep all identities confidential; and
- Use your rights under the law without retaliation or discrimination. Your employer cannot fire or punish you if you file a complaint.

For more information on workers' rights, employer responsibilities, and other OSHA services, visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov and OSHA's Workers page at www.osha.gov/workers.html.

Contact OSHA

For questions or to get information or advice, report an emergency, fatality or catastrophe, order publications, file a complaint, or request OSHA's Free On-Site Consultation Program, contact your nearest office through OSHA's website at www.osha.gov, or call 1-800-321OSHA (6742); TTY 1-877-889-5627. We will keep your information confidential. We are here to help you.

Twenty-five states, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands operate their own OSHA-approved safety and health program. For a list of all of the states and further information, please visit OSHA's State Occupational Safety and Health Plans page at www.osha.gov/dcsp/osp/index.

Labeling Hazardous Chemicals

OSHA has adopted new hazardous chemical labeling requirements as a part of its recent revision of the Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HCS), bringing it into alignment with the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

These changes will help ensure improved quality and consistency in the classification and labeling of all chemicals, and will also enhance worker comprehension. As a result, workers will have better information available on the safe handling and use of hazardous chemicals, thereby allowing them to avoid injuries and illnesses related to exposures to hazardous chemicals.

The revised HCS changes the existing Hazard Communication Standard (HCS/HazCom 19941) from a performance-based standard to one that has more structured requirements for the labeling of chemicals. The revised standard requires that information about chemical hazards be conveyed on labels using quick visual notations to alert the user, providing immediate recognition of the hazards. Labels must also provide instructions on how to handle the chemical so that chemical users are informed about how to protect themselves.

The label provides information to the workers on the specific hazardous chemical. While labels provide important information for anyone who handles, uses, stores, and transports hazardous chemicals, they are limited by design in the amount of information they can provide. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), which must accompany hazardous chemicals, are the more complete resource for details regarding hazardous chemicals. The revised standard also requires the use of a 16-section safety data sheet format, which provides detailed information regarding the chemical. There is a separate OSHA Brief on SDSs that provides information on the new SDS requirements.

This document is designed to inform chemical receivers, chemical purchasers, and trainers about the label requirements. It explains the new labeling elements, identifies what goes on a label, and describes what pictograms are and how to use them.



Label Requirements

Labels, as defined in the HCS, are an appropriate group of written, printed or graphic informational elements concerning a hazardous chemical that are affixed to, printed on, or attached to the immediate container of a hazardous chemical, or to the outside packaging.

The HCS requires chemical manufacturers, importers, or distributors to ensure that each container of hazardous chemicals leaving the workplace is labeled, tagged or marked with the following information: product identifier; signal word; hazard statement(s); precautionary statement(s); and pictogram(s); and name, address and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party.

To develop labels under the revised HCS, manufacturers, importers and distributors must first identify and classify the chemical hazard(s).

Appendices A, B, and C are all mandatory. The classification criteria for health hazards are in Appendix A and the criteria for physical hazards are presented in Appendix B of the revised Hazard Communication Standard. After classifying the hazardous chemicals, the manufacturer, importer or distributor then consults Appendix C to determine the appropriate pictograms, signal words, and hazard and precautionary statement(s), for the chemical label. Once this information has been identified and gathered, then a label may be created.

Label Elements

The HCS now requires the following elements on labels of hazardous chemicals:

- Name, Address and Telephone Number of the chemical manufacturer, importer or other responsible party.
- Product Identifier is how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be (but is not limited to) 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 both on the label and in section 1 of the SDS.
- Signal Words are used to indicate the relative level of severity of the hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. There are only two words used as signal words, “Danger” and “Warning.” Within a specific hazard class, “Danger” is used for the more severe hazards and “Warning” is used for the less severe hazards. There will only be one signal word on the label no matter how many hazards a chemical may have. If

one of the hazards warrants a “Danger” signal word and another warrants the signal word “Warning,” then only “Danger” should appear on the label.

- Hazard Statements describe the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard. For example: “Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure when absorbed through the skin.” All of the applicable hazard statements must appear on the label. Hazard statements may be combined where appropriate to reduce redundancies and improve readability. The hazard statements are specific to the hazard classification categories, and chemical users should always see the same statement for the same hazards no matter what the chemical is or who produces it.

The image shows a sample GHS hazard label form. It is titled "SAMPLE LABEL" and is divided into several sections:

- PRODUCT IDENTIFIER:** Includes fields for CODE, Product Name, Company Name, Street Address, City, State, Postal Code, and Country.
- SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION:** Includes a field for Emergency Phone Number.
- PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:** Contains text such as "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."
- HAZARD PICTOGRAMS:** Shows two pictograms: a flame over a liquid drop and a flame over a gas cylinder.
- SIGNAL WORD:** Displays the word "Danger".
- HAZARD STATEMENT:** States "Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage."
- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION:** Includes fields for Directions for use, Fill weight, Lot Number, Gross weight, Fill Date, and Expiration Date.

- Precautionary Statements describe recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to the hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling. There are four types of precautionary statements: prevention (to minimize exposure); response (in case of accidental spillage or exposure emergency response, and first-aid); storage; and disposal. For example, a chemical presenting a specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) hazard would include the following on the label: “Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/ vapors/spray. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local/regional/ national and international regulations.”

A forward slash (/) designates that the classifier can choose one of the precautionary statements. In the example above, the label could state, “Do not breathe vapors or spray. Get medical attention if you feel unwell. Dispose of contents in accordance with local/regional/ national/international regulations.” See Examples 1 and 2A of this document as an example.

In most cases, the precautionary statements are independent. However, OSHA does allow flexibility for applying precautionary statements to the label, such as combining statements, using an order of precedence or eliminating an inappropriate statement.

Precautionary statements may be combined on the label to save on space and improve readability. For example, “Keep away from heat, spark and open flames,” “Store in a well-ventilated place,” and “Keep cool” may be combined to read: “Keep away from heat, sparks and open flames and store in a cool, well-ventilated place.” Where a chemical is classified for a number of hazards and the precautionary statements are similar, the most stringent statements must be included on the label. In this case, the chemical manufacturer, importer, or distributor may impose an order of precedence where phrases concerning response require rapid action to ensure the health and safety of the exposed person. In the self-reactive hazard category Types C, D, E or F, three of the four precautionary statements for prevention are:

- “Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surfaces. - No Smoking.”;
- “Keep/Store away from clothing/.../combustible materials”;
- “Keep only in original container.”

These three precautionary statements could be combined to read: “Keep in original container and away from heat, open flames, combustible materials and hot surfaces. - No Smoking.”

Finally, a manufacturer or importer may eliminate a precautionary statement if it can demonstrate that the statement is inappropriate.

- **Supplementary Information.** The label producer may provide additional instructions or information that it deems helpful. It may also list any hazards not otherwise classified under this portion of the label. This section must also identify the percentage of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity when it is present in a concentration of $\geq 1\%$ (and the classification is not based on testing the mixture as a whole). If an employer decides to include additional information regarding the chemical that is above and beyond what the standard requires, it may list this information under what is considered “supplementary information.” There is also no required format for how a workplace label must look and no particular format an employer

has to use; however, it cannot contradict or detract from the required information.

An example of an item that may be considered supplementary is the personal protective equipment (PPE) pictogram indicating what workers handling the chemical may need to wear to protect themselves. For example, the Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) pictogram of a person wearing goggles may be listed. Other supplementary information may include directions of use, expiration date, or fill date, all of which may provide additional information specific to the process in which the chemical is used.



- Pictograms are graphic symbols used to communicate specific information about the hazards of a chemical. On hazardous chemicals being shipped or transported from a manufacturer, importer or distributor, the required pictograms consist of a red square frame set at a point with a black hazard symbol on a white background, sufficiently wide to be clearly visible. A square red frame set at a point without a hazard symbol is not a pictogram and is not permitted on the label.

The pictograms OSHA has adopted improve worker safety and health, conform with the GHS, and are used worldwide.

While the GHS uses a total of nine pictograms, OSHA will only enforce the use of eight. The environmental pictogram is not mandatory but may be used to provide additional information. Workers may see the ninth symbol on a label because label preparers may choose to add the environment pictogram as supplementary information. Figure 1 shows the symbol for each pictogram, the written name for each pictogram, and the hazards associated with each of the pictograms. Most of the symbols are already used for transportation and many chemical users may be familiar with them.

It is important to note that the OSHA pictograms do not replace the diamondshaped labels that the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires for the transport of chemicals, including chemical drums, chemical totes, tanks or other containers. Those labels must be on the external part

of a shipped container and must meet the DOT requirements set forth in 49 CFR 172, Subpart E. If a label has a DOT transport pictogram, Appendix C.2.3.3 states that the corresponding HCS pictogram shall not appear. However, DOT does not view the HCS pictogram as a conflict and for some international trade both pictograms may need to be present on the label. Therefore, OSHA intends to revise C.2.3.3. In the meantime, the agency will allow both DOT and HCS pictograms for the same hazard on a label. While the DOT diamond label is required for all hazardous chemicals on the outside shipping containers, chemicals in smaller containers inside the larger shipped container do not require the DOT diamond but do require the OSHA pictograms. (See Example 2.)

Labels must be legible, in English, and prominently displayed. Other languages may be displayed in addition to English. Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors who become newly aware of any significant information regarding the hazards of a chemical must revise the label within six months.

Employer Responsibilities

Employers are responsible for maintaining the labels on the containers. This means that labels must be maintained on chemicals in a manner which continues to be legible and the pertinent information (such as the hazards and directions for use) does not get defaced (i.e., fade, get washed off) or removed in any way.

Workplace Labels

OSHA has not changed the general requirements for workplace labeling. Employers have the option to create their own workplace labels. They can either provide all of the required information that is on the label from the chemical manufacturer or, the product identifier and words, pictures, symbols or a combination thereof, which in combination with other information immediately available to employees, provide specific information regarding the hazards of the chemicals.



If an employer has an in-plant or workplace system of labeling that meets the requirements of HazCom 1994, the employer may continue to use this system in the workplace as long as this system, in conjunction with other information immediately available to the employees, provides the employees with the information on all of the health and physical hazards of the hazardous chemical. This workplace labeling system may include signs, placards, process sheets, batch tickets, operating procedures, or other such written materials to identify hazardous chemicals. Any of these labeling methods or a combination thereof may be used instead of a label from the manufacturer, importer or distributor as long as the employees have immediate access to all of the information about the hazards of the chemical. Workplace labels must be in English. Other languages may be added to the label if applicable.

If the employer chooses to use the pictograms that appear in Appendix C on the workplace labels, these pictograms may have a black border, rather than a red border.

Employers may use additional instructional symbols that are not included in OSHA's HCS pictograms on the workplace labels. An example of an instructional pictogram is a person with goggles, denoting that goggles must be worn while handling the given chemical. Including both types of pictograms on workplace labels is acceptable. The same is true if the employer wants to list environmental pictograms or PPE pictograms from the HMIS to identify protective measures for those handling the chemical.

Employers may continue to use rating systems such as National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) diamonds or HMIS requirements for workplace labels as long as they are consistent with the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard and the employees have immediate access to the specific hazard information as discussed above. An employer using NFPA or HMIS labeling must, through training, ensure that its employees are fully aware of the hazards of the chemicals used.

If an employer transfers hazardous chemicals from a labeled container to a portable container that is only intended for immediate use by the employee who performs the transfer, no labels are required for the portable container.

Sample Labels

The following examples demonstrate how a manufacturer or importer may display the appropriate information on the label. As mentioned above, once the manufacturer determines the classification of the chemical (class and category of each hazard) using Appendices A and B, it would determine the required pictograms, signal words, hazard statements, and precautionary statements using Appendix C. The final step is to put the information on the label.

The examples below show what a sample label might look like under the revised HCS requirements. The examples break the labeling out into “steps” to show the order of information gathering and how label creation occurs. Step 1 is performing classification; step 2 is gathering full label information; and step 3 is creating the label.

These examples are for informational purposes only and are not meant to represent the only labels manufacturers, importers and distributors may create for these hazards.

Example 1: This example demonstrates a simple label.

The Substance:

HS85

Batch Number: 85L6543

Step 1: Perform Classification

Class: Acute Oral Toxicity; Category 4

Step 2: Gather Labeling Information Pictograms:

Pictograms:



Signal Word:

WARNING

Hazard Statements:

Harmful if Swallowed

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

- Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling.
- Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response:

- If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell.
- Rinse mouth

Storage:

None specified

Disposal:

- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/ international regulations.

Step 3: Create the Label

Putting together the above information on HS85, a label might list the following information:

Example 1: HS85 Label

HS85

Batch number: 85L6543



Warning

Harmful if swallowed

Wash hands and face thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

First aid:

If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

GHS Example Company, 123 Global Circle, Anyville, NY 130XX

Telephone (888) 888-8888

Example 2: This example demonstrates a more complex label.

Example 2 is for a substance that is a severe physical and health hazard. For shipping packages of chemicals that will be transported in the United States (i.e., drums, totes, tanks, etc.), the U.S. DOT requires a DOT label(s) on the outside container(s) for hazardous chemicals. Two versions of this label are presented below to demonstrate the difference between an OSHA label with pictograms from the HCS and a DOT label required for transport of a shipping container.

The Substance:

OXI252 (disodiumflammy)

CAS number: 111-11-11xx

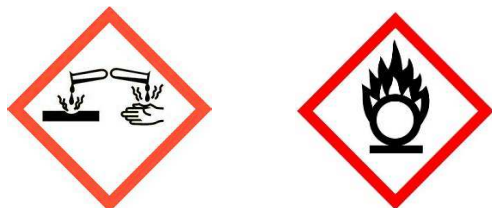
Step 1: Perform Classification

Class: Oxidizing Solid, Category 1

Class: Skin Corrosive, Category 1A

Step 2: Gather Labeling Information

Pictograms:



Signal Word: DANGER

Hazard Statements:

- May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

- Keep away from heat.
- Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.
- Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
- Wear protective neoprene gloves, safety goggles and face shield with chin guard.
- Wear fire/flame resistant clothing.
- Do not breathe dust or mists.
- Wash arms, hands and face thoroughly after handling.

Response:

- IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.

Rinse skin with water.

- IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- Immediately call poison center.

Specific Treatment:

Treat with doctor-prescribed burn cream.



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Knoxville, TN 37915

In case of fire:

Use water spray. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area.
Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Storage:

Store locked up.

Disposal:

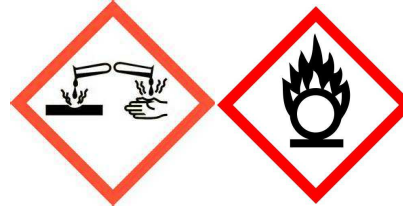
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/ international regulations.

Step 3: Create the Label

Putting together the above information on OXI252, a label might list the following information:

Example 2A: OXI252 Label inner package label with OSHA pictograms

OXI252
(disodiumflammy)
CAS #: 111-11-11xx



Danger

May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Keep away from heat. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with... protective neoprene gloves, safety goggles and face shield with chin guard. Wear fire/flame resistant clothing. Do not breathe... Wash arms, hands and face thoroughly after handling. Store locked up. Dispose of contents and container in accordance with federal regulations.

First aid:

IF ON SKIN (or hair) or clothing: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue...

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Immediately call poison center.

Specific Treatment: Treat with doctor-prescribed burn cream.

Fire:

In case of fire: Use water spray. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the...

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