

Hazard Communication Standard

In order to ensure chemical safety in the workplace, information about the identities and hazards of the chemicals must be available and understandable to workers. Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) requires the development and dissemination of such information:

- Chemical manufacturers and importers are required to evaluate the hazards of the chemicals they produce or import, and prepare labels and safety data sheets to convey the hazard information to their downstream customers;
- All employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers, and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.

Six Steps to an Effective Hazard Communication Program










- 1 Learn the Standard/Identify Responsible Staff**
 - Obtain a copy of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard.
 - Become familiar with its provisions.
 - Make sure that someone has primary responsibility for coordinating implementation.
 - Identify staff for particular activities (e.g., training).
- 2 Prepare and Implement a Written Hazard Communication Program**
 - Prepare a written plan to indicate how hazard communication will be addressed in your facility.
 - Prepare a list or inventory of all hazardous chemicals in the workplace.
- 3 Ensure Containers are Labeled**
 - Keep labels on shipped containers.
 - Label workplace containers where required.
- 4 Maintain Safety Data Sheets**
 - Maintain safety data sheets for each hazardous chemical in the workplace.
 - Ensure that safety data sheets are readily accessible to employees.
- 5 Inform and Train Employees**
 - Train employees on the hazardous chemicals in their work area before initial assignment, and when new hazards are introduced.
 - Include the requirements of the standard, hazards of chemicals, appropriate protective measures, and where and how to obtain additional information.
- 6 Evaluate and Reassess Your Program**
 - Review your hazard communication program periodically to make sure that it is still working and meeting its objectives.
 - Revise your program as appropriate to address changed conditions in the workplace (e.g., new chemicals, new hazards, etc.).

Did You Know?

Hazard Communication (1910.1200) is the most cited standards for FY 2019 in Hawaii. To view the full report, please go to; www.labor.hawaii.gov/hiosh/most-cited-standards/

Pictograms and Hazards

Pictograms on label is for 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.

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