Hazard Communication Program

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of the Hazard Communication Program (Haz Com) is to ensure employees are aware of hazardous chemicals in the workplace and are provided information regarding the potential hazards associated with exposure to these chemicals.

1.2 Hazardous chemicals produced or imported into the workplace shall be evaluated for physical and health hazards; this information shall be provided to employees.

1.3 The program also covers container labeling, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), employee training and emergency procedures. This program is designed to meet the intent of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Program or "Employee Right-to-Know" Act.

2.0 Responsibilities

2.1 Shops / Supervisors

2.1.1 Ensure their area of responsibility has a hazard communication program with shop specific details.

2.1.2 Ensure implementation of this program.

2.1.3 Ensure all affected employees are provided Haz Com training and training records are maintained in personnel files.

2.1.4 Ensure SDSs are present for all hazardous chemicals in the workplace and are readily available to employees.

2.1.5 Ensure containers of hazardous chemicals are properly labeled and legible.

2.1.6 Maintain Job Hazard Assessments (JHA) for employees.

2.1.7 Ensure training for proper Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) use and maintenance is completed.

2.1.8 Provide training to employees regarding hazards in the workplace including precautions and equipment for safe use, signs and symptoms of overexposure, and when new chemicals are introduced in the work place.

2.1.9 Maintain safe work practices and procedures to follow in an emergency.

2.1.10 Ensure employee training records are up to date.

2.1.11 Inform contractors of potential hazards which may be encountered during their work at the University and provide SDSs upon request.

2.2 Employees

2.2.1 Comply with the guidelines set forth in this plan and be capable of recognizing workplace hazards and addressing them with their supervisor.

2.2.2 Attend required training.

2.3 CU Environmental Health and Safety

2.3.1 Assist Facilities Management with training, respiratory protection selection and use.

2.4 Contractors

2.4.1 Inform and provide Facilities Management with a chemical inventory and/or SDSs for the materials that will be introduced into the work area in the course of their work upon request.

2.4.2 Provide information regarding where chemicals will be used and stored on campus.

3.0 Scope

3.1 This program is applicable to Facilities Management employees.

3.1.1 This program is applicable to areas where hazardous chemicals are used by employees for work-related activities.

3.1.2 "**Hazardous Chemical**" implies that exposure to a chemical could pose a physical or health hazard.

3.1.2.1 "**Physical hazard**" :chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.

3.1.2.2 "**Health hazard**" :chemical for which there is significant evidence that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees.

3.2 Each shop that uses chemicals in work areas on a regular basis shall perform the following:

3.2.1 Reduce the likelihood of injuries and/or illnesses to employees by informing and training employees of hazards.

3.2.2 Ensure all employees are aware of proper use and storage of chemicals in their workplace.

3.2.3 Provide assistance on the selection of PPE.

4.0 Chemical Inventory

4.1 The supervisor or designee is required to maintain a current inventory of hazardous chemicals used in the workplace. The inventory should be updated upon introduction of a new chemical into the workplace.

4.2 The inventory should identify each hazardous chemical by the primary name on the label, the manufacturer or distributor of the chemical and the name listed on the SDS

4.3 This inventory should be made readily available to employees. See Appendix B for a chemical inventory template.

5.0 Labeling

5.1 The supervisor or designee shall ensure primary and secondary hazardous chemical containers are properly labeled. All labels and warnings should be legible, written in English and prominently displayed on the container.

5.1.1 A secondary label or warning written in a different language may be included with the English version.

5.2 Labels should identify the product name, GHS pictograms, signal words, hazard statements, precautionary statements, supplier information, and supplementary information (definitions in Appendix H).

5.2.1 Examples of the GHS pictograms can be seen in Appendix I.

5.2.2 An example of a GHS label can be seen in Appendix J.

5.3 Labels on incoming containers must not be defaced or removed until the container is empty. If the label becomes faded, illegible or destroyed they should be replaced and be durable, legible, and must be firmly affixed to the container(s).

5.4 Labels are not required for portable containers if they are intended only for the immediate use by the employee who performs the transfer.

6.0 Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

6.1 Each SDS should contain sixteen (16) headings in the following order:

6.1.1 Identification of the substance or mixture and of the supplier.

6.1.2 Hazard (s) identification

6.1.3 Composition/information on ingredients

6.1.4 First aid measures

6.1.5 Firefighting measures

6.1.6 Accidental release measures

6.1.7 Handling and storage

6.1.8 Exposure controls/personal protection

6.1.9 Physical and chemical properties

6.1.10 Stability and reactivity

6.1.11 Toxicological information

6.1.12 Ecological information

6.1.13 Disposal considerations

6.1.14 Transport information

6.1.15 Regulatory information

6.1.16 Other information

6.2 A SDS must be kept for each hazardous chemical used and must be readily available to employees. All employees should review SDS documents prior to using hazardous chemicals.

6.3 The supervisor or designee is responsible for obtaining SDS documents for the shop when new chemicals are procured. This designee also reviews incoming SDS documents for safety and health information to convey pertinent information and training to affected employees.

7.0 Employee Training

7.1 Facilities Management will provide employees with effective information and training regarding hazardous chemicals in their work area prior to starting work, and whenever a new physical and/or health hazard is introduced in to the work area. The following information must be covered:

7.1.1 The requirements of the Facilities Management Hazard Communication Program.

7.1.2 The location and the availability of the written Hazard Communication Program.

7.1.3 Physical and health hazards of chemicals in the work area, their locations, and the likely effects or symptoms of overexposure.

7.1.4 Location of the shop hazardous chemicals inventory

7.1.5 Location of SDS documents for all hazardous chemicals in the work area.

7.1.6 The emergency procedures to follow in case of chemical spills, fires and other incidents.

7.1.7 Methods used to determine the presence or release of hazardous chemicals in the work area.

7.1.8 How to reduce or prevent exposure to hazardous chemicals through use of control/work practices and PPE, (Appendix D).

7.1.9 Steps taken to reduce or prevent exposure to chemicals.

7.1.10 Emergency procedures to follow if an employee is exposed to chemicals.

7.2 A record of the date, location and facilitator of each training session as well as a list of attendees should be maintained (Appendix C). Individual training records should be maintained in departmental personnel files.

8.0 Hazardous Non-Routine Tasks

8.1 A non-routine task is one which the employee does not normally perform and for which the employee has not previously been trained.

8.2 Prior to beginning non-routine tasks involving actual or potential exposures to hazardous chemicals, employees will be informed of the hazards present and be given appropriate work instructions, emergency procedures and PPE to be used.

8.3 Required PPE will be provided prior to starting the task.

8.4 The employee's supervisor is responsible for supplying PPE and providing training.

9.0 Hazard Communication for General Office Staff

9.1 Employees in office environments work with a variety of products that may contain small amounts of hazardous chemicals. Safe exposure limits have been established for many hazardous chemical substances below which no adverse health effects are expected to occur. Since most office products are used intermittently and in small quantities, exposure to these products is not expected to exceed safe limits or produce adverse health effects. In addition, most of these products are consumer products and therefore meet the more stringent regulations for consumer product safety.

9.2 The following provides information for employees who work in offices by alerting them to potential hazardous substances that may be encountered (other sources of information include container labels and Safety Data Sheets). SDS documents are provided by manufacturers and detail the potential hazards and protection measures for a chemical or product. Similar products may vary from manufacturer to manufacturer.

9.2.1 Adhesives: some products like glues and rubber cement contain chemicals such as ethylene glycol and acetone that could present a hazard under certain conditions. Acute exposure to vapors may cause respiratory irritation. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame, prevent skin and eye contact, and use only in areas with normal air circulation.

9.2.2 Cleaners: office workers may have occasions to use cleaning products such as glass cleaner for copy machine glass, desktop cleaners, and typewriter element cleaner, use as directed.

9.2.3 Copy/Duplication Products, dry and liquid toners for photocopy machines contain chemicals such as carbon black and resins that are mildly toxic if acute exposure occurs, but present no health hazard under normal conditions of use. Any machine copy/duplication process should be conducted in ventilated areas.

9.2.4 Inks and Inking Materials: black mimeograph ink can be moderately toxic if swallowed but does not pose health hazards under normal conditions of use.

9.3 Protection: employees can be protected by reading container labels thoroughly before using unfamiliar products. Under normal conditions of use, these products are not expected to produce adverse health effects. Normal conditions include using products as directed in areas with normal room air circulation. For more detailed information on chemicals and chemical products, employees should consult the SDS.

9.4 Electrical accidents in an office usually occur as a result of faulty or defective equipment, unsafe installation or misuse of equipment. The following guidelines should be adhered to when installing or using electrical equipment.

9.4.1 Equipment must be properly grounded to prevent shock injuries.

9.4.2 A sufficient number of outlets will prevent circuit overloading.

9.4.3 Avoid the use of poorly maintained or non-approved equipment.

9.4.4 Cords should not be dragged over nails, hooks or other sharp objects.

9.4.5 Receptacles should be installed and electric equipment maintained so that no live parts are exposed.

9.4.6 Machines should be disconnected before cleaning or adjusting. Generally, machines and equipment should be locked and tagged out during maintenance.

9.5 Poor design and/or poor housekeeping can lead to crowding; lack of privacy; and slips, trips and falls. The following are important factors related to office layout and orderliness:

9.5.1 Telephone, computer and electrical cords should be kept out of aisle ways and organized neatly.

9.5.2 Faulty carpeting should be repaired or replaced.

9.5.3 Floor mats (non-skid) should be placed inside building entrances.

9.5.4 Blocked or improperly planned means of egress can lead to injuries caused by slips, trips and falls. If, during an emergency, employees become trapped due to improper egress, more serious injuries or fatalities could result.

9.5.5 Only open one drawer in filing cabinets at a time. This prevents the file cabinet from tipping over or the drawer being bumped against causing injury.

9.5.6 Chairs are designed to have the legs kept on the ground at all times. Chairs should not be leaned back in. Chairs should be held in place while sitting.

9.6 Machines with ingoing nip points or rotating parts can cause lacerations, abrasions, fractures and amputations if not adequately guarded.

9.7 Machines such as conveyors, electric hole-punches and paper shredders with hazardous moving parts must be guarded so office workers cannot come in contact with the moving parts.

9.8 Fans must have substantial bases and fan blades must be properly guarded.

9.9 Misuse of office tools such as pens; pencils; paper; letter openers; scissors and staplers can cause cuts, punctures and related infections. Injuries can be prevented by following precautions when using these materials:

9.9.1 Paper cutters - Keep blade closed when not in use. A guard should be provided and fingers should be kept clear.

9.9.2 Staplers - Always use a staple remover. Jammed staplers should never be tested with a thumb.

9.9.3 Pencils, pens, scissors, etc. - Store sharp objects in a drawer or with the points down. Sharp objects should be handed another person with the sharp end facing away from them.

9.10 Steps can be taken to reduce office fire hazards.

9.10.1 Store unused records/papers in fire resistant files or vaults.

9.10.2 Use flame-retardant materials.

9.10.3 Fire extinguishers and alarms should be conspicuously placed and accessible.

Appendix A:

Facility Management Hazard Communication Checklist

Subject Area	Standard	Recommendation	Notes
Administration	Personnel know where the hazard communication program is located & have access to it	Shop hazard communication plan can be kept in a common location.	
	The written hazard communication plan includes an updated hazardous chemical inventory	All hazardous chemicals will be part of an inventory and will be kept on shop SharePoint site. The inventory will be updated as necessary	
	Personnel have completed hazard communication training and training has been documented	The Hazard Communication program training will fulfill this requirement.	
	Safety Data Sheets (SDS), for all hazardous chemicals, are readily available to all employees	All chemicals have SDSs.	
	Job Hazard Assessments (JHAs) are written and available to employees performing tasks. These JHAs will be readily available to all employees	The JHA should describe the associated health and physical hazards, and the measures employees can take to protect themselves from these hazards. The employee will be trained prior to performing the task. Resources for creating a JHA can be found on the Facilities Safety website.	
Hazardous Chemical Use	Hazardous chemicals are stored safely and by proper hazard class	Incompatible materials shall be stored separately when containers have a capacity of more than 5 pounds / 2 kilograms or 0.5 gallons / 2 liters. They should be separated by no less than 20 feet or isolated by a noncombustible partition extending 18 inches above the materials	
	Hazardous chemical containers and labels are in good condition	Chemical containers cannot be damaged and must have a secure cap. Labels cannot be defaced and must be legible and secured to the container	
	Primary and secondary chemical containers are properly labeled.	Labels are not required for portable containers if they are intended only for the immediate use by the employee who performs the transfer Primary container labels must include: chemical name	
	Hazardous chemicals are secured against unauthorized access	Unoccupied areas containing hazardous materials shall be secured (locked) at all times. This includes areas beyond hallway access doors controlled by key cards / touch pads / pin number access. If storage equipment (storage cabinet, refrigerator, etc.) is in common areas or hallways, lock them when unattended	

	Gas cylinders are secured, capped, labeled, and segregated by hazard class	Compressed gas cylinders shall be secured at all times. Use cylinder clamps or chains attached to stationary objects. Cylinder stands are also acceptable	
	Designated areas are established for carcinogens, reproductive toxins and highly toxic chemicals.	Designated areas (signs) must be posted when working with select carcinogens, reproductive toxins or substances that have a high degree of acute toxicity.	
	Fume hoods are used correctly	Fume hood baffles and slots shall be unobstructed. When operators are using a hood the sash should be positioned to shield operator.	
	Eyewashes and showers can be reached within 10 seconds from workstations	Safety showers and eyewashes shall be within 10 seconds of travel for immediate emergency use.	
	Hazardous chemicals and waste are disposed of properly	All hazardous chemicals and waste are disposed of in accordance with CU EH &S policies.	
Housekeeping	First aid supplies are available	First aid kits shall be available and maintained for treatment of minor injuries or for short-term emergency treatment before getting medical assistance	
	No-smoking and eating in shop areas.	Eating, drinking, gum chewing and cosmetic application are not permitted in the shop. Food shall not be eaten in places where chemicals/heavy metals are being used or stored. Employee break or lunchrooms shall be identified within the shop	
	Chemical spill supplies are available	In the event of a chemical spill, supplies shall be available to control a spill of 1 gallon or less. Spill supplies needed are based on chemical hazards present in your shop	
	Shops are clean and well maintained	Any spills or accumulations of metals on work surfaces shall be removed daily, using techniques that minimize residual surface contamination	
Machinery and Equipment	Refrigerators are labeled for designated use	Refrigerators shall be labeled for designated use Example: “No Food – Chemical Storage Only”.	
	Electrical connections are appropriate	Electrical outlets shall not be overloaded. Extension cords shall not be used as permanent wiring. Surge protectors shall not be used with high amperage devices. Remove any outdated electrical equipment or damaged electrical cords from service. Install additional circuits or outlets if necessary	
	Machinery and equipment are properly guarded	Machine guards shall be provided and in use for mechanical equipment posing a potential hazard to those operating the equipment	

Personal Protective Equipment and Life Safety Equipment	The appropriate PPE is provided and used by personnel, as per OSHA's 29CFR 1910.132 General PPE requirements, 1910.95 Hearing Conservation, and 1910.134 Respirator protection standards	Employees have PPE available to them for all tasks required. Employees are made aware of PPE locations prior to working.	
	Fire equipment/doors are not obstructed, blocked or inoperable. Electrical and utility panels are not blocked	Access to exits, emergency equipment and utility controls shall never be blocked. The National Fire Protection Associations (NFPA) require that fire extinguishers shall not be blocked so that they can be accessed quickly.	
	Hazard Signs approved by CU EHS and/or Facilities Safety Officer are posted where applicable	Hazard Signs are required by various codes and standards	

Appendix B:

Hazard Chemical Inventory

Chemical/ Product name	Manufacturer	# of Containers	Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) used	Emergency procedures required

Appendix C:

Personal Protective Equipment Worksheet

Facilities Management shall provide employees adequate PPE through a completed Job Hazard Assessment (JHA) (29 CFR 1910.132). Adequate PPE shall be provided to employees at no cost, including replacement from regular use. Supervisors shall ensure employees are trained and PPE is worn when hazards are present.

EYE and FACE protection
(29 CFR 1910.133)

Appropriate eye and face protection shall be provided to all employees when exposed to eye or face hazards from flying particles, molten metal, liquid chemicals, acids or caustic liquids, chemical gases or vapors or potential injurious radiation and glare. All eye and face protection must be approved by the American National Standards Institute, ANSI.

- Safety Glasses: Required when there is a potential of being struck by flying objects such as grinding, chiseling, use of a power saw and tools or any machining. For most situations safety glasses with side shields are adequate.
- Safety Goggles: Required in chemical handling and laboratory operations where there is a potential for chemical fumes, splashes, mists, sprays, or dust exposure to the eyes.
- Face Shields: Required when there is a potential face exposure to projectiles, chemicals or radiant energy; they cannot be used as substitute for eye protection.
- Prescription Lenses: Employees who wear prescription glasses must either wear approved safety glasses over the prescription glasses or wear prescription approved safety glasses.
- Contact Lenses: Contact Lenses do not provide eye protection and therefore must be worn with appropriate protective eyewear. OSHA Standard CFR 29 1910.134 prohibits the use of contacts under respirators and gas masks.
- Filtered Lenses: For use when there is a potential of being exposed to light radiation.

HAND Protection
(29 CFR 1910.138)

Appropriate hand protection shall be provided to all employees when exposed to hazards of the hand, such as skin absorption of harmful substances, severe cuts or lacerations, severe abrasions, punctures, chemical burns, thermal burns, and harmful temperature extremes. Selection of appropriate hand protection shall be based on the hazards identified, level of protection needed, duration of use, dexterity required and fit, and the limitations the gloves provide.

HEAD protection
(29 CFR 1910.135)

Appropriate head protection shall be provided to all employees when working in areas where head injuries could occur from falling or flying objects or bumping the head against with stationary objects, or electrical shock hazards. All protective helmets must be approved by the American National Standards Institute, ANSI. Each type of head protection is made to guard against certain specific hazardous situations. The following will help you decide the right protection according to the type and class.

- Type 1-helmets with full brim, not less than 1 and ¼ inches wide, and
- Type 2-brimless helmets with a peak extending forward from the crown.

For industrial purposes there are three classes of head protection:

- Class A-general service that are intended again impact hazards, such as construction, mining and manufacturing.
- Class B- utility service, high voltage helmets that protect from impact and penetration of falling objects, they are used extensively by electrical workers.

- Class C-special service helmets with NO voltage protection they are made for lightweight and comfort and usually made with aluminum. Helmets should be maintained and replaced if worn or cracked.

FOOT protection
(29 CFR 1910.136)

Appropriate footwear should be provided to employees when there is danger of injuring the foot from falling or rolling objects, objects piercing the sole of the shoe or where feet will be exposed to electrical or chemical hazards. Protective footwear must meet applicable ANSI standards and performance measurements for protection for the toes, metatarsal area (top of foot), puncture protection and electrical hazards, the use of add-on type of devices (i.e. metatarsal guards) is only suitable for temporary use. The suitability of shoes in any workplace should be determined by supervisory personnel and if it is appropriate to wear sandals, clogs etc.

HEARING protection
(29 CFR 1910.95)

Excessive noise exposures to workers require wear of hearing protection equipment greater than 20 dB attenuation, as per EPA rating.

Music and or cell phone designed headsets shall never be used as hearing protection.

RESPIRATORY protection
(29 CFR 1910.134)

Inhalation hazards such as harmful dusts, fogs, chemical fume/mist/gas, smoke, spray and/or vapor require implementation of a respiratory protection program.

Appendix D:

Emergency Procedures for Chemicals Spills/Releases

If there is a hazardous materials release/chemical spill inside a building:

- Isolate and secure the spill area
- Warn others in the immediate area
- Based upon the hazard, attempt clean-up if trained and if you have appropriate personal protective equipment
- If assistance is needed, call OCC or CU EHS and give the location and type of material spilled
- Evacuate the building (use of public address system preferred or use of building fire alarm system)
- Meet with and assist emergency response personnel

If there is a hazardous materials release/chemical spill outside the building:

- Isolate and secure the spill area
- Warn others in the immediate area
- If assistance is needed, call OCC or EHS and give the location and type of material spilled
- Do not wash spilled material into storm drain
- Meet with and assist emergency response personnel

If there is a personnel injury involving chemical contamination:

- Assist with emergency eyewash / shower use, as appropriate
- Provide first aid immediately for serious injuries
- Call 911 and give the location and type of material involved
- Notify OCC or CU EHS
- Without doing harm to the victim, remove and bag contaminated clothing and gross personal contamination
- Obtain an SDS for the material involved, which will provide you with a manufacturer or distributor of a chemical that provides information about the contents, characteristics, physical hazards, and health hazards associated with the chemical

Appendix E:

Glossary

Exposure or Exposed: That an employee is subjected in the course of employment to a chemical that is a physical or health hazard, and includes potential (e.g., accidental or possible) exposure. "Subjected" in terms of health hazards includes any routes of entry (e.g., inhalation, ingestion, skin contact or absorption.).

Exposure Limit: The time-weighted average concentration for a normal 8-hour workday and a 40-hour workweek, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day, without adverse effect.

Hazardous Chemical: Any chemical whose presence or use is a health hazard or a physical hazard. See below.

Hazard Warning: Any words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the specific physical or health hazard(s), including target organ effects, of the chemical(s) in the container(s). (See definitions for "physical hazard" and "health hazard" to determine the hazard which must be covered.)

Health Hazard: A chemical for which there is significant evidence, based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals that are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, or produce targeted organ effects e.g., kidneys, liver, nervous system, blood, and agents that damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

Acute Effect: Adverse effect that has severe symptoms developing rapidly and coming quickly to a crisis, usually within minutes but up to twenty-four hours.

Chronic Effect: An adverse effect with symptoms that develop slowly over a long period of time or that occur frequently.

Carcinogen: A substance or agent capable of causing or producing cancer in mammals, including humans.

Corrosive: A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact, e.g., battery acid.

Irritant: Chemical, which is not corrosive, that causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue, e.g., skin, eyes, respiratory system, by chemical action at the site of contact, e.g., onion odor, skunk spray, acetic acid.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS): Written or printed material concerning a hazardous chemical which is prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200(g)

Physical Hazard: A chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, compressed gas, explosive, flammable, organic peroxide, oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.

Flammable Liquid: Any liquid that ignites at room temperature, e.g., gasoline, alcohol.

Combustible Liquid: Any liquid that must be heated sprayed or requires a wick to ignite, e.g., kerosene, oil.

Appendix F:

GHS Definitions

GHS – means "The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals."

Hazard Statement – a statement assigned to a hazard class and category that describes the nature of the hazards of a hazardous product, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard.

Pictogram – a graphical composition that may include a symbol plus other graphic elements, such as a border, background pattern or color that is intended to convey specific information.

Precautionary Statement – a phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous product, or improper storage or handling of a hazardous product.

Signal Word – a word used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. The GHS uses "Danger" and "Warning" as signal words.

Supplemental Label Element – any additional non-harmonized type of information supplied on the container of a hazardous product that is not required or specified under the GHS.

Appendix G:

GHS Pictogram Reference Chart

		
Explosives **Self Reactives** **Organic Peroxides**	**Flammables** **Self Reactives** **Pyrophorics** **Self-Heating** **Emits Flammable Gas** **Organic Peroxides**	**Oxidizers**
		
Gases Under Pressure	**Corrosives**	**Acute Toxicity (severe)**
		
Irritant **Dermal Sensitizer** **Acute Toxicity (harmful)** **Narcotic Effects** **Respiratory Tract Irritation**	**Carcinogen** **Respiratory Sensitizer** **Reproductive Toxicity** **Target Organ Toxicity** **Mutagenicity** **Aspiration Toxicity**	**Environmental Toxicity**

Appendix H:

Example of GHS Label

HCS/GHS Labeling Components