

Hazard Communication: Read the Label

Why it matters. You have the right to know which chemicals you work with and what they can do to you. Labels and safety data sheets (SDS) give you that information.

KEY POINTS

- Every container of a hazardous chemical must have a label.
- A label has six parts: product identifier, signal word, hazard statements, pictograms, precautionary statements, and the supplier's name and phone number.
- The signal word tells you how serious the hazard is. "Danger" is more serious than "Warning".
- Pictograms are red diamonds with a black symbol. Each one shows a type of hazard.
- Each chemical has a safety data sheet with 16 sections. Ask where the SDS binder or system is.

STEP BY STEP

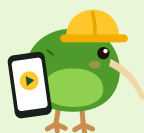
1. Before you use a chemical, read the label.
2. Look at the signal word and the pictograms.
3. Follow the precautionary statements: gloves, eye protection, ventilation and storage.
4. If you need more information, read the SDS. Section 4 is first aid and section 8 is protective equipment.
5. If a label is missing or you cannot read it, stop and tell your supervisor.

NEVER

- ✗ Never use a chemical from a container with no label.
- ✗ Never put a chemical into a food or drink container.
- ✗ Never mix chemicals unless the procedure tells you to.

TALK ABOUT IT

1. Where are the safety data sheets for our area?
2. Which chemicals here have the signal word "Danger"?
3. What does the flame pictogram mean?



Watch this talk as a short video — and get it in your crew's languages.

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Based on OSHA standard 29 CFR 1910.1200; OSHA QuickCards: Labels (OSHA 3492) and Pictograms (OSHA 3491). This talk is a summary. Your site's written procedure and your supervisor's instructions come first.



Language used: _____

By signing, I confirm that I attended this talk and understood it.