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White Paper

GHS LABELING:

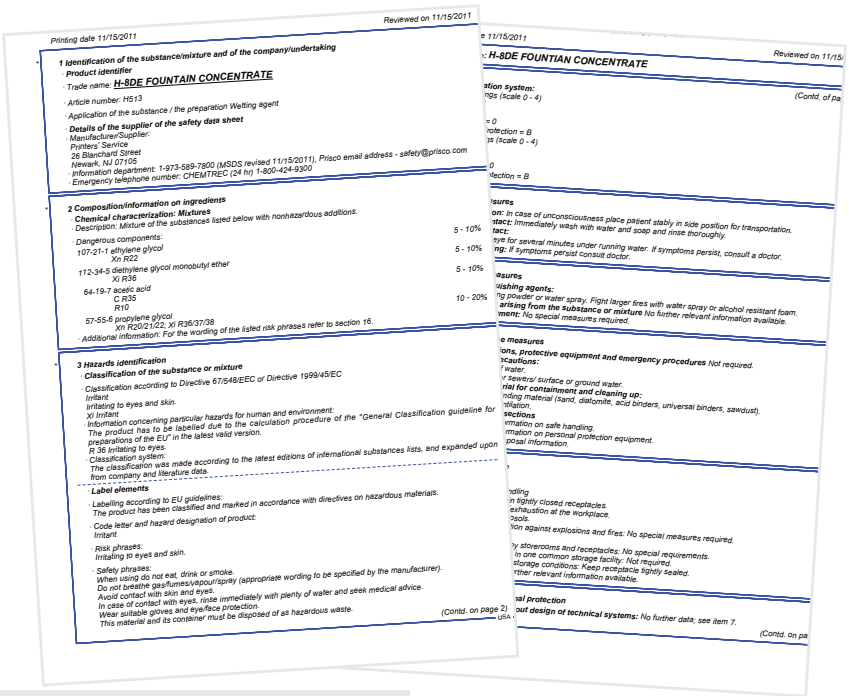
Protecting Your Clients From OSHA Violations

GHS LABELING: Protecting Your Clients from OSHA Violations

Ensuring that potentially hazardous chemicals are clearly and consistently labeled has been a growing area of international regulatory focus. The Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals provides a standardized method of identifying chemical hazards throughout any facility.

Print distributors knowledgeable about GHS labeling are tremendously valuable to their clients because they can help them design and produce labels compliant with the Hazardous Communications Standard (HCS, or more commonly shortened to HazCom) from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). By helping your clients stay in compliance, you help them avoid legal action and potentially disastrous fines.

There is a lot to learn in the GHS label market, but distributors who take the time to invest in this knowledge are setting themselves up for success. GHS labels are custom designed for each client. Once these jobs are in place, they are repeatable and highly profitable, often in the neighborhood of 30% gross margin.



Printing date 11/15/2011 Reviewed on 11/15/2011

1 Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking
· **Product identifier**
· Trade name: **H-8DE FOUNTAIN CONCENTRATE**
· Article number: H513
· Application of the substance / the preparation Wetting agent
· **Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**
· Manufacturer/Supplier:
Printers' Service
26 Blanchard Sreet
Newark, NJ 07105
Information department: 1-973-589-7800 (MSDS revised 11/15/2011), Prisco email address - safety@prisco.com
· Emergency telephone number: CHEMTREC (24 hr) 1-800-424-9300

2 Composition/information on ingredients
· **Chemical characterization: Mixtures**
Description: Mixture of the substances listed below with nonhazardous additions.
· Dangerous components:
107-21-1 ethylene glycol Xn R22 5 - 10%
112-34-5 diethylene glycol monobutyl ether Xi R36 5 - 10%
64-19-7 acetic acid C R35 R10 10 - 20%
57-55-6 propylene glycol Xn R20/21/22; Xi R36/37/38
· Additional information: For the wording of the listed risk phrases refer to section 16.

3 Hazards identification
· **Classification of the substance or mixture**
· Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or Directive 1999/45/EC
Irritant
Irritating to eyes and skin.
Xi Irritant
· Information concerning particular hazards for human and environment:
The product has to be labelled due to the calculation procedure of the "General Classification guideline for preparations of the EU" in the latest valid version.
R 36 Irritating to eyes.
· Classification system:
The classification was made according to the latest editions of international substances lists, and expanded upon from company and literature data.
· **Label elements**
· Labelling according to EU guidelines:
The product has been classified and marked in accordance with directives on hazardous materials.
· Code letter and hazard designation of product:
Irritant
· Risk phrases:
Irritating to eyes and skin.
· Safety phrases:
When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray (appropriate wording to be specified by the manufacturer).
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
(Contd. on page 2)

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H-8DE FOUNTIAN CONCENTRATE
ation system:
ngs (scale 0 - 4)
(Contd. of pa
= 0
rotection = B
gs (scale 0 - 4)
0
tection = B
asures
on: In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation.
tact: Immediately wash with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.
eye for several minutes under running water. If symptoms persist, consult a doctor.
ng: If symptoms persist consult doctor.
asures
ishing agents:
ng powder or water spray. Fight larger fires with water spray or alcohol resistant foam.
arising from the substance or mixture No further relevant information available.
ment: No special measures required.
e measures
ons, protective equipment and emergency procedures Not required.
cautions:
r water.
r Sewers/ surface or ground water.
rial for containment and cleaning up:
nding material (kand; diatomite, acid binders, universal binders, sawdust).
ntilation.
ctions
rmation on safe handling.
rmation on personal protection equipment.
posal information.
ndling
in tightly closed receptacles.
exhaustion at the workplace.
ools.
ion against explosions and fires: No special measures required.
ty storerooms and receptacles: No special requirements.
in one common storage facility: Not required.
orage conditions: Keep receptacle tightly sealed.
rther relevant information available.
al Protection
out design of technical systems: No further data; see item 7.
(Contd. on pa

Figure 1: Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

GHS labels are repeatable and highly profitable, often in the neighborhood of 30% gross margin.

Set Your Clients Up for Success

HazCom is the second most frequently cited federal workplace safety and health standard, behind only the construction industry's fall protection standard. Between October 2018 and September 2019 alone, OSHA cited HazCom 4,102 times and levied fines totaling $5.1 million.[1] By guiding your clients in GHS-compliant labeling practices, you help them avoid HazCom violations and keep their employees safer and more informed about the substances they're handling and to which they are being exposed.

What types of industries need GHS-compliant labels? Examples include:.

- Medical and chemical supplies
- Industrial sealants, coatings, and primers
- Automotive manufacturing
- Waste management and remediation services
- Agricultural (fertilizers)

GHS labels are complex products, so it's important to choose a label supplier with the right technology and expertise to help you.

[1] https://ehsdailyadvisor.blr.com/2020/05/an-in-depth-look-at-hazard-communication-enforcement/

Meeting OSHA Requirements

OSHA requires entities at all levels of the supply chain, from manufacturing to final use, to maintain clear labels and safety data sheets (SDS) about potentially hazardous substances. (Figure 1 shows a sample of an SDS.) The rules were brought in line with the Globally Harmonized System in 2012, and as of 2015, they involve the use of warning pictograms to denote different levels of risk.

Manufacturers consult three appendices of HazCom to determine the warnings that belong on their labels. Refer to these appendices in document 1910.1200 on the OSHA website.

For quick, easy reference to OSHA 1910.1200, scan this QR Code.

FLOWCODE PRIVACY.FLOWCODE.COM

ELEMENTS OF A HAZCOM LABEL

HazCom labels must contain the appropriate signal words, hazards statements, precautionary statements, and pictograms found in OSHA 1910.1200. They must also contain identification of the product inside, along with the name, address, and phone number of the company responsible. Manufacturers, importers, and other businesses taking charge of the supply chain also list their information on the labels.

Here is a closer look at the elements of a HazCom label.

1. **Product identifier:** Should match the product identifier on the Safety Data Sheet.
2. **Signal word:** Either use “danger” (severe) or “warning” (less severe).
3. **Hazard statements:** Phrases assigned to hazard classes that describe the nature of the product’s hazards.
4. **Precautionary statements:** Describe recommended measures to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure.
5. **Supplier identification:** Name, address, and telephone number of the manufacturer or supplier.
6. **Pictograms:** Pictorial symbols intended to convey specific hazard information in visual form.
7. **Unknown acute toxicity alerts:** When a substance contains more than 1% of ingredients of unknown acute toxicity, that information must be disclosed in the supplemental information portion of the label, as well.

In addition to these must-have elements, companies are free to add their own descriptions, instructions, or warnings.

PICTOGRAM GUIDE

CHEMICAL/ PHYSICAL RISK

EXPLODING BOMB

Explosives, organic peroxides, self-reactive substances

FLAME

Flammable gases, liquids, & solids; self-reactives; pyrophorics; self-heating

FLAME OVER CIRCLE

Oxidizing gases, liquids and solids

GAS CYLINDER

Compressed gases; liquefied gases; dissolved gases

CORROSION

Corrosive to metals

HEALTH RISK

CORROSIVE

Damage eye, burn and/or corrode skin

SKULL AND CROSSBONES

Acute toxicity (severe, fatal)

EXCLAMATION MARK

Irritant, dermal sensitizer, acute toxicity (harmful)

HEALTH HAZARD

Carcinogens, respiratory sensitizers, reproductive toxicity, target organ toxicity, germ cell mutagens

ENVIRONMENTAL RISK

ENVIRONMENT

Aquatic toxicity

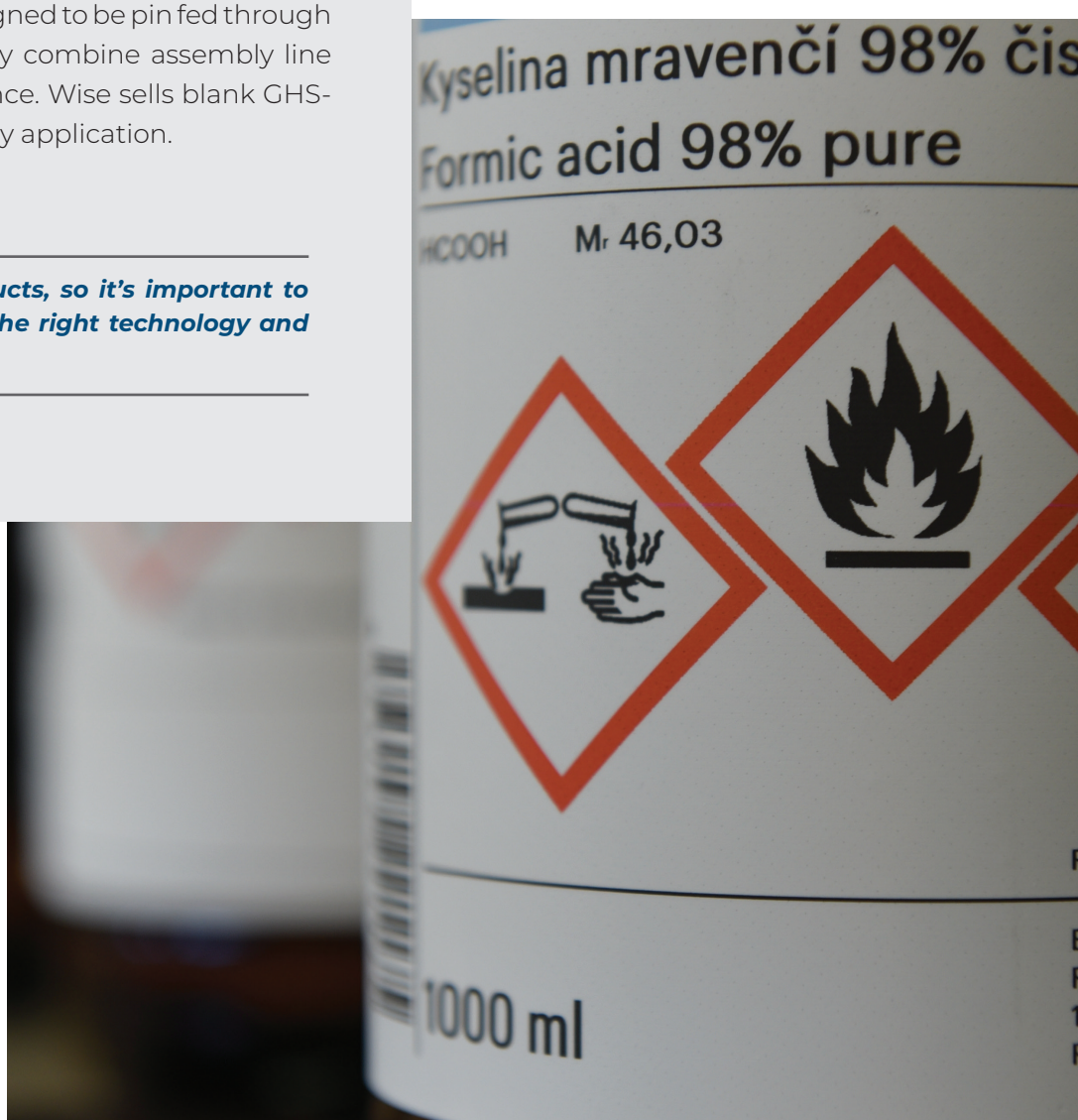
(Not regulated by OSHA)

Choosing Label Materials

Selecting materials for HazCom labels often comes down to the environments in which the products will be stored or transported. For example, chemical drums transported by sea must comply with British Standard 5609 (BS 5609), meaning that they won't dissolve when submerged in sea water for three months. Because of the harsh conditions to which most HazCom labels are subjected, stocks used for these applications are generally synthetic, such as vinyl or polyester.

If your clients will be printing labels in-house, one way to speed printing is to invest in fan-folded sheets of label stock. In standard sizes such as 8.5" x 3.9375", 8.5" x 10.875", and 8.5" x 13.875", and with adhesive already applied, these sheets are designed to be pin fed through compliant printers. Thus, they combine assembly line efficiency with GHS compliance. Wise sells blank GHS-compliant label stock for every application.

GHS labels are complex products, so it's important to choose a label supplier with the right technology and expertise to help you.



Selecting a Vendor with the Right Printing Solutions

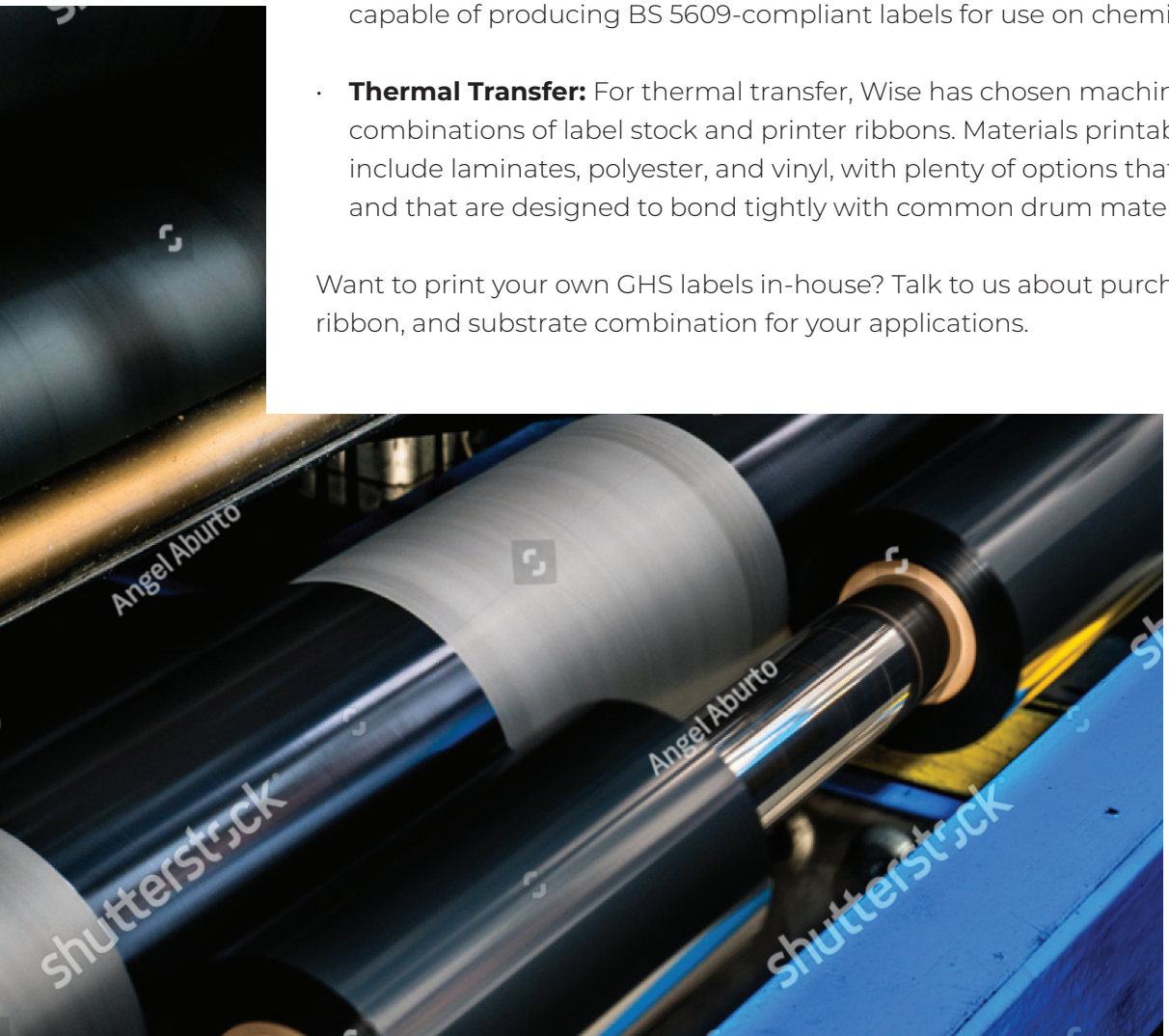
There are three main printing methods for GHS labels, each of which has different capabilities to meet both general HazCom requirements and specific benchmarks such as BS 5609. At Wise, we have the right equipment for every market vertical, drum type, and set of environmental conditions.

- **Inkjet:** Wise uses an inkjet printer designed to create the kinds of tough large-format labels required on chemical drums and other containers. The printer is designed to be as rugged as the labels it prints. Its pin feeder ensures printing accuracy.

- **Laser:** Our laser printers are designed for GHS compliance. When printing in full color, users can use blank label stock. As with our inkjet solutions, our label printers are capable of producing BS 5609-compliant labels for use on chemical drums.

- **Thermal Transfer:** For thermal transfer, Wise has chosen machines that offer approved combinations of label stock and printer ribbons. Materials printable on these machines include laminates, polyester, and vinyl, with plenty of options that comply with BS 5609 and that are designed to bond tightly with common drum materials.

Want to print your own GHS labels in-house? Talk to us about purchasing the right printer, ribbon, and substrate combination for your applications.



Getting and Staying Compliant

Manufacturers and importers of chemicals can't afford to take chances with GHS labeling. Getting in line with HazCom and creating labels that stand up to high levels of strain and punishment is an essential way to help your clients avoid penalties, make products safer for users, and set your clients up for success.

Here at Wise, we have the experience and expertise to design and produce GHS labels that protect your clients by getting these mission-critical labels right the first time.

Defining HazCom Labels Terms

If you are new to hazardous communications labels, some of the terms can appear to overlap. Here is a short list of terms you will see, what they mean, and how they differ.

HazCom: Hazardous communication labels are used to communicate the hazards of a product or material to anyone around the drums or other containers that house them. "Hazardous communication" is often shortened to HazCom.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA): Before a drum or container requires a HazCom label, it has to be determined to be hazardous. This determination is made by OSHA.

Drum Labels: Drum labels are not synonymous with HazCom labels, but because hazardous substances are so often stored in drums, these terms are sometimes used interchangeably. However, HazCom labels are more accurately described as a subset of drum labels.

The Global Harmonized System (GHS): GHS is a labeling system developed to standardize the terms, symbols, and pictograms of HazCom labels around the world. GHS defines what information HazCom labels need to contain, including the symbols and pictograms they use.

Maritime Labels: Maritime labels are a subset of drum labels used specifically in maritime environments. Standards for maritime labels are based on the British Standard 5609.

British Standard 5609: BS 5609 is an internationally recognized standard that sets out guidelines for labeling drums containing hazardous materials. BS 5609 requires maritime labels to remain intact and legible even when submerged under sea water for three months. BS 5609 and maritime labels are essentially synonymous.