Chemical Hazard Categories

*Hazard category* means any of the following:

1. Immediate (acute) health hazard, including highly toxic, toxic, irritant, sensitizer, corrosive, and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect usually occurs rapidly as a result of short-term exposure and is of short duration;
2. Delayed (chronic) health hazard, including carcinogens and other hazardous chemicals that cause an adverse effect to a target organ and which effect generally occurs as a result of long-term exposure and is of long duration;
3. Fire hazard, including flammable, combustible liquid, pyrophoric, and oxidizer;
4. Sudden release of pressure, including explosive and compressed gas; and
5. Reactive, including unstable reactive, organic peroxide, and water reactive.

Carcinogen: A chemical is considered to be a carcinogen if:

1. It has been evaluated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and found to be a carcinogen or potential carcinogen; or
2. It is listed as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen in the Annual Report on Carcinogens published by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) (latest edition); or,
3. It is regulated by OSHA as a carcinogen.

Combustible liquid: Any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100 deg. F (37.8 deg. C), but below 200 deg. F (93.3 deg. C).

Compressed gas:

(i) A gas or mixture of gases having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70 deg. F (21.1 deg. C); or

(ii) A gas or mixture of gases having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130 deg. F (54.4 deg. C) regardless of the pressure at 70 deg. F (21.1 deg. C); or

(iii) A liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100 deg. F (37.8 deg. C) as determined by ASTM D-323-72.

Corrosive: A chemical that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. The EPA defines corrosive materials as having a pH of ≤ 2 or ≥ 12.5.

Explosive: A chemical that causes a sudden, almost instantaneous release of pressure, gas, and heat when subjected to sudden shock, pressure, or high temperature.

Flammable: A chemical that falls into one of the following categories:

(i) Aerosol, flammable: An aerosol that, when tested by the method described in 16 CFR 1500.45, yields a flame projection exceeding 18 inches at full valve opening, or a flashback (a flame extending back to the valve) at any degree of valve opening;

(ii) Gas, flammable:

(A) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a flammable mixture with air at a concentration of thirteen (13) percent by volume or less; or

(B) A gas that, at ambient temperature and pressure, forms a range of flammable mixtures with air wider than twelve (12) percent by volume, regardless of the lower limit;

(iii) Liquid, flammable: Any liquid having a flashpoint below 100 deg. F (37.8 deg. C).

(iv) Solid, flammable: A solid, other than a blasting agent or explosive as defined in 1910.109(a), that is liable to cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture, spontaneous chemical change, or retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious hazard.

Hazardous chemical: Any chemical which is a physical hazard or a health hazard.

Hazard warning: Any words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the specific physical and health hazard(s), including target organ effects, of the chemical(s) in the container(s).

Health hazard: A chemical for which there is statistically 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 which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes.

Highly toxic: A chemical falling within any of the following categories:

1. Has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 50 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
2. Has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 200 milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kilograms each.
3. Has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 milligrams per liter or less of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Irritant: A chemical, which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of 16 CFR 1500.41 for four hours exposure or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of five or more. A chemical is an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in 16 CFR 1500.42 or other appropriate techniques.

Organic peroxide: An organic compound that contains the bivalent -O-O- structure and which may be considered to be a structural derivative of hydrogen peroxide where one or both of the hydrogen atoms has been replaced by an organic radical.

Oxidizer: A chemical that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases.

Physical hazard: A 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.

Pyrophoric: A chemical that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 deg. F (54.4 deg. C) or below.

Sensitizer: A chemical that causes a substantial proportion of exposed people or animals to develop an allergic reaction in normal tissue after repeated exposure to the chemical.

Toxic: A chemical falling within any of the following categories:

1. Has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 50 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 500 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.
2. Has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 200 milligrams per kilogram but not more than 1,000 milligrams per kilogram of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours (or less if death occurs within 24 hours) with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between two and three kilograms each.
3. Has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2,000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than two milligrams per liter but not more than 20 milligrams per liter of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for one hour (or less if death occurs within one hour) to albino rats weighing between 200 and 300 grams each.

Target organ effects: The following is a target organ categorization of effects which may occur, including examples of signs and symptoms and chemicals which have been found to cause such effects. These examples are presented to illustrate the range and diversity of effects and hazards found in the workplace, and the broad scope employers must consider in this area, but are not intended to be all-inclusive.

1. Hepatotoxins: Chemicals which produce liver damage

 Signs & Symptoms: Jaundice; liver enlargement

 Chemicals: Carbon tetrachloride; nitrosamines

1. Nephrotoxins: Chemicals which produce kidney damage

 Signs & Symptoms: Edema; proteinuria

 Chemicals: Halogenated hydrocarbons; uranium

1. Neurotoxins: Chemicals which produce their primary toxic effects on the nervous system

 Signs & Symptoms: Narcosis; behavioral changes; decrease in motor functions

 Chemicals: Mercury; carbon disulfide

1. Agents which act on the blood or hemato-poietic system: Decrease hemoglobin function; deprive the body tissues of oxygen

 Signs & Symptoms: Cyanosis; loss of consciousness

 Chemicals: Carbon monoxide; cyanides

1. Agents which damage the lung: Chemicals which irritate or damage pulmonary tissue

 Signs & Symptoms: Cough; tightness in chest; shortness of breath

 Chemicals: Silica; asbestos

1. Reproductive toxins: Chemicals which affect the reproductive capabilities including chromosomal damage (mutations) and effects on fetuses (teratogenesis)

 Signs & Symptoms: Birth defects; sterility

 Chemicals: Lead; DBCP

1. Cutaneous hazards: Chemicals which affect the dermal layer of the body

 Signs & Symptoms: Defatting of the skin; rashes; irritation

 Chemicals: Ketones; chlorinated compounds

1. Eye hazards: Chemicals which affect the eye or visual capacity

 Signs & Symptoms: Conjunctivitis; corneal damage

 Chemicals: Organic solvents; acids

Unstable (reactive): A chemical which in the pure state, or as produced or transported, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, condense, or will become self-reactive under conditions of shocks, pressure or temperature.

Water-reactive: A chemical that reacts with water to release a gas that is either flammable or presents a health hazard.