






APPENDIX 3.4 COMMON CHEMICAL HAZARD LABELS

<i>Label</i>	<i>Description of hazard</i>	<i>Examples</i>
	<p>Any solid, liquid, vapor, or gas that can be ignited readily. Burns so strongly as to create a serious hazard. The Department of Transportation defines a flammable liquid as a liquid with a flash point of less than 141°F (60.5 °C).</p>	<p>Acetone Acetic Acid, Glacial Amyl Nitrate Benzene Cyclohexane Ethanol Methanol Isopropyl Alcohol</p>
	<p>A liquid or solid that causes visible destruction of, or irreversible alterations in, living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact; or a liquid that causes a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.</p>	<p>Ammonia, Aqueous Nitric Acid Phosphoric Acid Glacial Acetic Acid Hydrochloric Acid Sodium Hydroxide Sulfuric Acid</p>
	<p>A pressurized dissolved gas or a gas liquefied by compression or refrigeration. Refrigerated gases may cause frostbite on contact.</p>	<p>Argon Carbon Dioxide Chlorine Nitrogen Sulfur Dioxide</p>
<p>Yellow Label</p> 	<p>A chemical that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials, causing fire either by itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. Oxidizers must be stored away from all flammable materials.</p>	<p>Chlorates Nitrates Nitrites Bromates Peroxides Permanganates</p>
<p>Diborane</p>  <p>Ignites spontaneously in moist air.</p>	<p align="center">US National Fire Protection Association Label</p> <p>Blue (left): health hazard Red (top): fire hazard Yellow (right): reactivity hazard White (bottom): special hazard</p>	<p>0 = minimal hazard 1 = slight hazard 2 = moderate hazard 3 = serious hazard 4 = severe hazard</p>