

Gas Cylinder (Compressed Gas)

- Used for products that contain gases stored under pressure in cylinders.
- If punctured, the product can become unpredictable and may start rocketing around the room.
- Frostbite can occur, as escaping gases become very cold as they expand.



Examples:



Flame (Flammable)

- Used for products that can easily ignite and burn rapidly.
- A fire requires a fuel source, oxygen and heat to burn.
- When handling these products, it's important to ensure that the three elements are not present together!



Examples:



Flame Over Circle (Oxidizing)

- Used for products that are oxidizers, and are a significant fire hazard if not stored properly.
- Oxidizers give off oxygen and therefore greatly increase the risk of fire or explosion.
- Can create an intense fire, cause substances to burn that normally wouldn't, or cause some materials to spontaneously combust without the presence of a flame.



Examples:



Exploding Bomb (Explosion Hazard)

- Used for products that can become explosive if not handled in proper conditions.
- May be sensitive to temperature or light changes



Examples:



DIETHYL ETHER

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION
Flammable (extremely flammable). May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.
Container may explode in heat of fire.
Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.

EMERGENCY ACTION
Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry.
Stay upwind; keep out of low areas.
Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighter's protective clothing will provide limited protection.
Ventilate for 10 miles in all directions if tank car or truck is involved in fire.
CALL CHEMTREC AT 1-800-424-9098 FOR CHEMTREC ASSISTANCE. If water pollution occurs, notify the appropriate authorities.

FIRE:
Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO₂, halon, water spray or alcohol foam.
Large Fires: Water spray, fog or alcohol foam is recommended.
Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk.
Cool containers that are exposed to flames with water from the side until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tank.
For massive fire in large area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles, if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

HEALTH HAZARDS
May be poisonous if inhaled or absorbed through skin.
Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Contact may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.
Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire.

SPILL OR LEAK
Shut off ignition sources; no flames, smoking or flames in hazard area.
Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
Water spray may reduce vapor, but it may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.
Clean Spills: Take up with sand or other noncombustible absorbent material and place into containers for later disposal.
Large Spills: Dig for sheet of liquid spill for later disposal.

FIRST AID
Move victim to fresh air and call emergency medical care. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
In case of contact with material, immediately flush eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Wash skin with soap and water.
Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes at the site.

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Skull & Crossbones (Harmful or Fatal)

- Acute Toxicity
- Products are fatal, toxic, or harmful if inhaled, swallowed, or put into contact with skin.
- Effects occur after a single dose, or multiple doses given within a short period of time.



Examples:



Biohazardous/ Infectious Materials

- Used for products that have organisms that cause diseases in other animals or humans.
- Includes bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites.



Examples:

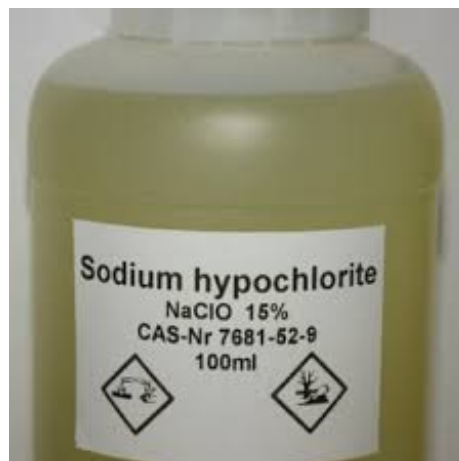


Corrosive Materials

- Used for products that chemically damage or destroy metals (and skin!)
- May be sensitive to temperature or light changes.



Examples:



Health Hazard

- Used for products that cause chronic health effects from long term exposure.



Examples:

Ethylene Glycol

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. MAY IRRITATE EYES, SKIN, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. MAY CAUSE LIVER, KIDNEY, OR CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE.

Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling.

FIRST AID:
EYES: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. May cause severe transient eye irritation.
SKIN: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. If irritation or allergic reaction occurs, call a physician.
INGESTION: If symptomatic or large amount ingested, call a physician or poison control center promptly. See SDS.
INHALATION: Move patient at once to fresh air.
HANDLING: Use goggles or face shield, protective gloves, and protective clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin, breathing of vapors. Do not smother. Use adequate ventilation. See SDS.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE:
IN CASE OF FIRE: Ethylene Glycol is not flammable, but may ignite when exposed to surrounding fire. Avoid contamination of product with water.
IN CASE OF SPILL: Wear appropriate protective equipment. Absorb spill with inert material (e.g. dry sand or earth), then place in a chemical waste container. Do not let up to, allow for later disposal. Dispose of according to local, state, and federal regulations.

Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.
Do not breathe fumes, mist, or VAPOR.
Do not get it on clothing.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
If swallowed, call physician.

NET CONTENT: 1 GAL.

TECHNICAL CHEM



WARNING

Contains Asbestos Fibers.
Avoid creating dust.
Cancer and lung disease hazard.

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Exclamation Mark (Health Hazards)

- Used for products that may cause less severe health hazards, such as skin and eye irritation.
- The effects are generally reversible and can be minimized with proper medical treatment.



Examples:



Hazards to the Environment

- Used for products that can have a negative impact on the aquatic environment.



Examples:

