

Impacts of OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard 2024

Prescribed Concentration Ranges for Trade Secret Claims

Concentration Range (%)
0.1% to 1%
0.5% to 1.5%
1% to 5%
3% to 7%
5% to 10%
7% to 13%
10% to 30%
15% to 40%
30% to 60%
45% to 70%
60% to 80%
65% to 85%
80% to 100%

Quick Reference Card: Using Prescribed Concentration Ranges

1. Narrowest Range Requirement:

- Choose the smallest concentration range that completely covers the exact concentration of the ingredient.

2. Combination of Ranges:

- When to Combine Ranges:** If the exact concentration falls between 0.1% and 30% and doesn't fit into a single prescribed range (A to G), combine two consecutive ranges from (A to G).
- Restriction:** The combined range must not include any portion outside the exact concentration.

3. Optional Narrower Ranges:

- Manufacturers can use a narrower range than those prescribed, as long as it still encompasses the exact concentration.

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Small Container Labeling Requirements under OSHA HazCom 2024

Details:

Feasibility:

These labeling requirements apply when it is not feasible to use pull-out labels, fold-back labels, or tags containing full label information on the container itself.

Product Identifier:

For containers ≤ 3 ml, if labeling interferes with normal use, only the product identifier is required on the container, but full label details must be on the outer package.

Outer Package Labeling:

The outer package must bear all necessary label information as required by OSHA HazCom and must remain intact and legible as per regulatory requirements.

Container Capacity	Container Capacity	Label Requirements
≤ 100 ml	≤ 100 ml	Label Must Include:
		(A) Product identifier
		(B) Pictogram(s)
		(C) Signal word
		(D) Chemical manufacturer's name and phone number
		(E) Statement that full label information is provided on the immediate outer package
≤ 3 ml	≤ 3 ml	Label Requirement (If any label interferes with normal use):
		No label required on the container if it interferes with use, but must include at least the product identifier
Immediate Outer Package	Immediate Outer Package	For containers covered by (f)(12)(II) or (III):
		(A) Full label information required by paragraph (f)(1) for each hazardous chemical inside
		(B) Statement that small container(s) inside must be stored in the immediate outer package with the complete label when not in use

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Chart of Classification Updates under OSHA HazCom 2024

Hazard Classification	Description	Examples	Impact on SDS/Labeling
Aerosols Category 3	Introduction of a new hazard class for aerosols with lower flammability risks compared to Categories 1 and 2.	Non-flammable air fresheners, certain lubricants	Labeling: No flammability pictogram required; may include caution statements. SDS: Emphasis on safe disposal and handling due to pressure hazards.
Flammable Gases Category 1A	Highly flammable gases with the highest risk of ignition at room temperature.	Hydrogen, Methane	Labeling: "Danger" signal word, flame pictogram. SDS: Detailed precautions in Sections 7, 9, and 14 on safe handling, storage, and transport.
Flammable Gases Category 1B	Flammable gases with a lower ignition risk than Category 1A but still pose significant hazards.	Propane, Butane	Labeling: "Warning" signal word, flame pictogram. SDS: Moderate precautions required in Sections 7, 9, and 14 for handling and storage.
Pyrophoric Gas	Gases that can ignite spontaneously upon exposure to air, included under Flammable Gases Category 1A.	Silane, Diborane	Labeling: "Danger" signal word, flame pictogram, additional caution for spontaneous ignition. SDS: Enhanced storage and emergency instructions.
Chemically Unstable Gas (Category A)	Gases that are highly reactive and may decompose or react dangerously under normal conditions, included in Category 1A.	Acetylene, Methylacetylene	Labeling: "Danger" signal word, flame pictogram, explicit instability warnings. SDS: Critical details on stability and safe handling.
Chemically Unstable Gas (Category B)	Gases with moderate reactivity, less dangerous than Category A, also under Category 1A.	Butadiene, Vinyl Chloride	Labeling: "Warning" signal word, flame pictogram, warnings about reactivity. SDS: Special attention to handling and storage conditions to prevent instability.
Desensitized Explosives	New hazard class for explosives that have been treated to reduce their sensitivity and risk of detonation.	Stabilized Nitroglycerin, Desensitized TNT	Labeling: "Danger" signal word, explosive pictogram. SDS: Include specific handling and storage instructions to prevent reactivation of explosive properties.

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Chart of Deadlines and to Whom They Pertain

Deadline	Applicable Stakeholders
July 19, 2024	Effective date of regulation
January 19, 2026	Manufacturers, importers, and distributors: compliance for substances
July 20, 2026	All employers: compliance for substances
July 19, 2027	Chemical manufacturers, importers, and distributors: compliance for mixtures
January 19, 2028	All employers: compliance for mixtures

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