SPECIFIC HAZARD CRITERIA

- **Simple asphyxiant**
  - displaces oxygen in the ambient atmosphere, and can thus cause oxygen deprivation in those who are exposed, leading to unconsciousness and death

- **Pyrophoric gas**
  - a chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 degrees F (54.4 degrees C) or below

- **Combustible dust** – covered separately, but not specifically defined

- **Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)**
  - Adverse physical or health effect identified through evaluation that does not meet the specified criteria for the physical and health hazard classes
  - HNOC Definition added to ensure that hazards previously covered by HCS continue to be covered.

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HEALTH HAZARDS

- **Acute Toxicity** – Adverse effects from single dose or multiple doses within 24 hrs (4 hrs inhalation)

- **Skin Corrosion** – Irreversible damage to the skin

- **Skin Irritation** – Reversible damage to the skin

- **Respiratory/Skin Sensitization** – leads to hypersensitivity or allergic response

- **Reproductive Toxicity** – adverse effects on sexual function, fertility, or offspring development

- **Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Single Exposure** –
  - Skin, eyes, liver, CNS, …
  - Reversible or Irreversible
  - Immediate or delayed
  - Single or multiple adverse effects

- **Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated Exposure** –
  - Same except repeated exposure required for adverse effect to present

- **Aspiration Hazard** –
  - Entry of liquid or solid into nasal cavity, trachea, or lower respiratory system

- **Aspiration Toxicity** –
  - Includes severe acute effects such as chemical pneumonia, pulmonary injury, or death
PHYSICAL HAZARDS

- **Explosives** – An explosive chemical is a solid or liquid chemical which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings. Pyrotechnic chemicals are included even when they do not evolve gases.

- **Flammable gases** – Flammable gas means a gas having a flammable range with air at 20°C (68°F) and a standard pressure of 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi)

- **Flammable aerosols** – an aerosol (spray) with a flammable component. e.g. insect repellants
  - Aerosol means any non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, and fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as particles in suspension in a gas, or as a foam, paste, powder, liquid or gas.

- **Oxidizing gases** – causes or contributes to combustion more than air does

- **Gases under pressure** – contained under pressure of 29psig or greater
  - Compressed
  - Liquefied
  - Dissolved
  - Refrigerated

- **Flammable liquids** – flash point <199.4 F, 93C

- **Flammable solids** – readily combustible or may cause fire through friction

- **Self-reactive chemicals** – thermally unstable

- **Pyrophoric liquids/solids** – ignites on contact with air

- **Self-heating chemicals** – liable to self-heat on contact with air

- **Chemicals which, in contact with water, emit flammable gases**

- **Oxidizing liquids** – not necessarily combustible but may contribute oxygen to combustion

- **Oxidizing solids** – not necessarily combustible but may contribute oxygen to combustion

- **Organic peroxides** – Organic peroxide means a liquid or solid organic chemical which contains the bivalent -0-0- structure and as such is considered a derivative of hydrogen peroxide, where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals.
  - May be unstable
  - May be liable to explosive detonation
  - May burn rapidly
  - May be sensitive to impact or friction
  - May react dangerously with other chemicals

- **Corrosive to metals** – by chemical action materially damage or destroy metals