

HAZARD COMMUNICATION

- Charcoal, soot, and similar materials.
- Chemicals, such as sulfur.
- Metals, such as magnesium or aluminum.
- Plastics and resins.

A spark or flame can cause a combustible dust fire or explosion if, for example, a build-up of the dust is disturbed so that the dust is suspended in the air of a confined area.

What Are Health Hazards?

Health hazards are chemicals that are classified as posing one or more of the following hazardous effects:

- Acute toxicity from any route of exposure (e.g., ingestion, inhalation, etc.).
- Skin corrosion or irritation.
- Serious eye damage or eye irritation.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization (e.g., an allergic reaction).
- Aspiration hazard.
- Carcinogenicity.
- Reproductive toxicity.
- Germ cell mutagenicity.
- Specific target organ toxicity from a single or repeated exposure (e.g., a chemical that can damage the liver).



In addition, a simple asphyxiant is a substance or mixture that displaces oxygen in the air to create an oxygen-deficient atmosphere that can lead to unconsciousness and death.

Some of these health hazards can occur rapidly, following a brief exposure (an acute effect). Health hazards can also cause long-term effects that usually follow repeated long-term exposure (a chronic effect).