



YOU CAN COUNT ON LABELMASTER TO HAVE THE SIGNS YOU NEED TO MAKE YOUR WORKPLACE SAFER—AND IN COMPLIANCE

Important information about safety signs

ASME (ANSI Z535) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA 1910.145) specifications for accident prevention signs require the use of safety signs to indicate and define specific hazards that, without identification, may lead to accidental injury to workers and/or the public or property damage. Use the Sign Selector Guide below to determine what sign classification is necessary for your application.

Sign Selector Guide



Indicates an immediate hazard; a hazard capable of producing irreversible damage or injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation, which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.



Indicates a potentially hazardous situation; a hazard capable of resulting in severe but not irreversible injury or damage.



Indicates information of a general type in order to avoid confusion or misunderstanding.



Includes notices of general practice and rules relating to health, first aid, medical equipment, sanitation, housekeeping and general safety.

Labelmaster offers a sign material for virtually every application

Reflective Sheeting on Aluminum. Chemical, abrasion and weather resistant. Excellent night and day visibility. Outdoor life is 8 years.

Flat Screened Steel. Rugged 18-gauge steel with baked enamel finish. Good daytime visibility for long lasting outdoor use.

Fiberglass. Our longest lasting sign material. Won't rust, chip or peel. Ideal for outdoor use or harsh environments. Guaranteed for 15 years.

Diamond Grade Reflective Aluminum. Heavy-duty aluminum with a higher level of reflective sheeting for maximum visibility 24 hours a day.

Aluminum. Sealed with a tough plastic laminate to keep message clear. Rustproof, chemical and weather resistant. Outdoor life is 8 years.

Indoor Vinyl. Flexible vinyl signs have a permanent adhesive backing. Economical and perfect for indoor use.

Plastic. Economical and ideal for light duty. Graphics overlaminated for durability. Outdoor life is 1 to 2 years.

Self-Sticking. Flexible polyester signs have a permanent adhesive backing that bonds to almost any shape or surface. Up to 8 years outdoor life.

ANSI Z535 Safety Signs

The ANSI Z535 Committee on Safety Signs was created to update the standards of safety signage. Its primary purpose is to develop standards for the design, application and use of signs, colors and symbols intended to identify and warn against specific hazards and for other accident prevention purposes. The new recommended format is intended to provide a safety alert message that is clearly and rapidly understood.

A safety alert symbol is used to enhance signs which indicate an imminent or potentially hazardous situation for personal injury exists.



Use of a pictogram promotes universal comprehension at a glance.

Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

OSHA regulations for Biohazard Marking

Regulation

Explanation

Biohazard Symbol
1910.145(e)(4)

The biological hazard warning shall be used to signify the actual or potential presence of a biohazard and to identify equipment, containers, rooms, materials, experimental animals, or combinations thereof, which contain, or are contaminated with, viable hazardous agents.



Biohazard Marking
1910.1030(g)(1)

Warning labels must be affixed to containers of regulated waste, refrigerators and freezers containing blood or other potentially infectious material. The labels must include the biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD."










No Food or Drink
1910.1030(d)(2)(x)
(Informational Marking)

Food and drink may not be kept in refrigerators, freezers, shelves, cabinets or on countertops or bench tops where blood or other potentially infectious materials are present.










Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

Chemical and Hazardous Material Sign Regulations

Regulation	Explanation	
Signs 1910.1003-1016(e)(1)-(4)	Entrances to regulated areas where the toxic and hazardous substances are manufactured, processed, repackaged, released, handled or stored have to be posted with appropriate signs.	
Spill Control Station 1910.120 Appendix C	Where hazardous substances may be released by spilling from a container that will expose employees to the hazards of the materials, the employer will need to implement a program to contain and control the spilled material.	
Asbestos 1910.1001(e)(2), (j)(1)	Entrances to regulated areas, where the airborne concentrations of asbestos exceed the exposure limits given in Subpart Z, 1910.1001(c), must be marked to minimize the number of persons exposed to asbestos.	
Ethylene Oxide 1910.1047(j)(1)	The employer has to post and maintain signs that show regulated areas and entrances or accessways to regulated areas. The warning signs must read like sign at right.	
Benzene 1910.1028(j)(1) Warning Signs	The employer has to post warning signs at entrances to regulated areas.	
Lead 1910.1025(m)(1)-(2)	The employer has to post warning signs in each area where the permissible exposure limit (PEL) is exceeded.	
Caution: Clothing Contaminated with Lead 1926.62(g)(vii)	The construction lead exposure standard requires that clothing worn during lead exposure be handled separately. Containers of contaminated clothing must be labeled.	

Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

Chemical and Hazardous Material Sign Regulations

Regulation	Explanation	
Coke Oven Emissions 1910.1029(l)(2)	In areas regulated due to the presence of coke oven emissions, signs (at right) must be posted.	
Signs for Spills or Exposure	Entrances to regulated areas where cleanup of leaks or spills, maintenance or repair operations on contaminated systems or equipment, or any operation where direct contact with a toxic or hazardous substance could result, have to be posted with signs that read like sign at right.	
Hazard Communication 1910.12004	Every workplace exposure that an employee experiences is the responsibility of the employer. The worker has the right to know what he is being exposed to. Under Hazard Communication, the employer must ensure that every container of hazardous chemicals in the workplace, where there is the potential of exposure, is labeled, tagged or marked.	
Liquified Hydrogen, Flammable Gas 1910.103(c)(2)(i)	Hydrogen storage sites must be placarded as follows: liquified hydrogen - flammable gas - no smoking - no open flames.	
No Unauthorized Personnel 1910.103(c)(2)(i)	Hydrogen storage sites have to be fenced and posted to prevent entrance by unauthorized personnel.	
Hydrogen Gas Storage Area 1910.103(b)(1)(v)	Hydrogen gas storage locations must be permanently placarded as follows: hydrogen - flammable gas - no smoking - no open flames, or the equivalent.	
Non-Potable Water 1926.51(b)	Outlets for non-potable water must be identified with signs meeting the requirements of Subpart G of Part 1926 (Signs, Signal and Barricades) to clearly indicate that the water should not be used for drinking, washing or cooking purposes.	

Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

Permit Required - Confined Space Marking Regulation

Regulation	Explanation
Permit Required Confined Space, Do Not Enter 1910.146(c)(2)	Exposed employees must be informed of the existence and location of and the danger posed by permit-required confined spaces through the posting of danger signs or by any other equally effective means. A sign reading “DANGER—PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE, DO NOT ENTER” or other similar language satisfies the requirement.

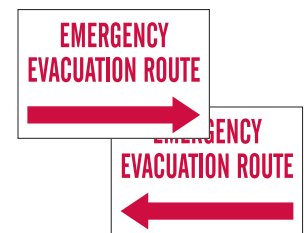


Exit and Directional Marking Regulations

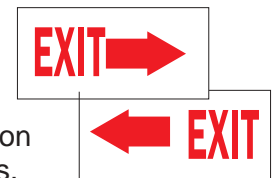
Not an Exit 1910.37(Q)	Any door, passage or stairway that is not an exit or a way to get to an exit, but looks as though it could be an exit, must be marked with a sign reading “NOT AN EXIT” or must be identified by a sign telling what it is, such as “to basement,” “storeroom,” “linen closet,” or whatever it may be.
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Evacuation Route 1910.38(a)(2), 1910.120(1)(2)(vi) (Informational Marking)	Elements of an emergency response plan. The employer shall develop an emergency response plan for emergencies which shall address, as minimum, the following:...(vi) Evacuation routes and procedures.
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Exit 1910.37(q)(1),(3), (4),(6),(8)	Exits shall be marked by a readily visible sign. They must be of such size, color and design as to be readily visible, contrasting with the colors and decorations around them. A sign reading “EXIT,” with an arrow showing the direction, must be placed in every location where the direction of travel to get to the nearest exit is not immediately obvious.
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High Voltage Marking Regulations

High Voltage 1910.305(b)(3)	Covers for boxes shall be permanently marked “High Voltage.” The marking shall be on the outside of the box cover and shall be readily visible and legible.
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Access Area Marking 1910.303(g)(1)	Sufficient access and working space must be provided and maintained about all electrical equipment to permit ready and safe operation and maintenance of the equipment.
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Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

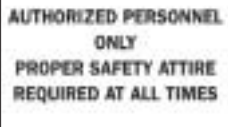
Fire Marking Regulations

Regulation	Explanation	
Flammable: Keep Fire Away 1910.106(d)(3)(ii)	Storage cabinets in which you keep flammable liquids, such as gasoline, must be labeled in conspicuous lettering: "FLAMMABLE - KEEP FIRE AWAY."	
Fire Extinguisher Marking 1910.157(c)(1)	If you are using portable fire extinguishers, you must mount, locate and identify them so that they are readily accessible to employees.	
Fire Hose 1910.158(c)(1)	Where reels or cabinets are provided to contain fire hose, the employer must be sure that they are conspicuously identified and used only for fire equipment.	

Radiation Marking Regulations







Radioactive Material 1910.1096(e)(5)(i)	A sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words: "Caution Radioactive Materials" must be posted.	
High Radiation Area- 1910.1096(e)(3)(i)	Each high radiation area must be posted with a sign or signs bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words on sign at right.	

Authorized Employees Only Marking Regulation

Authorized Employees Only Safety Instruction Signs - 29 CFR 1910.145(c)(3),(6)	Safety instruction signs shall be used wherever there is a need for general instruction and suggestions relative to safety measures.	
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Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

Personal Protective Equipment Marking Regulations

Regulation	Explanation	
Personal Protective Equipment Required 1910.132(a)	Whenever a workplace hazard capable of causing injury, of impairment through absorption, inhalation or physical contact is present in the workplace, personal protective equipment must be provided, used and maintained. Posting a notice sign serves as a reminder to employees that personal protective equipment is necessary.	
Caution: Splashing, Personal Protective Equipment Required 1910.145(c)(2)	Caution signs are to be posted to indicate a possible hazard against which proper precautions should be taken.	
Ear Protection Required 1910.145(c)(2)	Caution signs are to be posted to indicate a possible hazard, against which proper precautions should be taken. Whenever an employee is exposed to sound levels exceeding the levels prescribed by OSHA, the employer must ensure that hearing protection is worn. This informational marking serves to remind employees that they have entered an area where hearing protection must be worn.	
Eye Protection Required 1910.145(c)(2)	Caution signs are to be posted to indicate a possible hazard, against which proper precautions should be taken.	
Compressed Air 1910.242(b)	Compressed air may only be used for cleaning purposes when the pressure is reduced to less than 30 psi and then only when effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment is used.	
Accident Prevention 1910.145(c)(2)	Caution signs shall be used only to warn against potential hazards or to caution against unsafe practices. All employees shall be instructed that caution signs indicate a possible hazard against which proper precaution should be taken.	

Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

First Aid Marking Regulations

Regulation

Explanation

First Aid
1910.252(f)(13),
1910.151(b)
(Informational Marking)

First aid supplies...shall be readily available.



Emergency Eyewash and Shower
1910.151(c)
(Informational Marking)

Suitable facilities for quick drenching or flushing of the eyes and body must be provided in the work area for emergency use if workers' eyes or bodies are exposed to injurious corrosive materials. Appendix A (non-mandatory appendix) to 1910.1450, the National Research Council Recommendations Concerning Chemical Hygiene in Laboratories, recommends that location signs for safety showers, eyewash stations and other safety and first aid equipment be posted.



Respirators
1910.134(f)(5)(i)

Respirators placed at stations and work areas for emergency use should be quickly accessible at all times and should be stored in compartments built for this purpose. The compartments should be clearly marked.



Lockout Tagout Marking Regulations

Lockout/Tagout
1910.147(c)(2),
(5)(ii), (iii)

If an energy isolating device is not capable of being locked out, then you may use a tagout system. The tagout devices must warn against hazardous conditions if the machine or equipment is energized and shall include a legend such as the following: DO NOT START, DO NOT OPEN, DO NOT CLOSE, DO NOT ENERGIZE, DO NOT OPERATE.

Lockout and tagout devices used throughout your facility must be standardized in at least one of the following criteria: color, shape or size and print or format. This aids employee recognition.

Tagout devices, including their means of attachment, shall be substantial enough to prevent inadvertent or accidental removal. Tagout device attachment shall be of a non-reusable type, attachable by hand, self-locking and non-releasable with a minimum unlocking strength of no less than 50 pounds and having the general design and basic characteristics of being at least equivalent to a one-piece, all-environment nylon cable tie.



Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

Machine & Operational Marking Regulations

Regulation	Explanation
<p>Do Not Operate Press Without Guard in Place 1910.145(c)(2)</p>	<p>Caution signs are used to indicate a possible hazard against which proper precaution should be taken. According to 1910.212, machine guarding must be provided to protect the operator or other employees in the machine area from hazards created at the point of operation, at ingoing nip points and near rotating parts. The caution sign in this situation serves as a reminder of the hazards associated with the nip points on the press.</p>



<p>Only Non-Sparking Tools 1910.107(g)(2), (m)(2)</p>	<p>Only non-sparking tools shall be used in any area where organic peroxides are stored, mixed or applied.</p>
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<p>Clearance Limits 1910.176(e)</p>	<p>Clearance signs to warn of clearance limits shall be provided.</p>
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<p>Hot Metal 1910.252(b)(4)(vii)</p>	<p>After welding operations are completed, the welder shall mark the hot metal or provide some other means of warning other workers.</p>
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Food Maintenance Marking Regulations

<p>Food and Beverage Consumption Appendix A to 1910.1450</p>	<p>Appendix A (non-mandatory appendix) to 1910.1450 recommends that signs designating areas where food and beverages can be consumed and stored be posted.</p>
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<p>Do Not Enter Lunchroom 29 CFR 1926.62(i)(4)</p>	<p>The employer shall assure that employees do not enter lunchroom facilities or eating areas with protective work clothing or equipment unless surface lead dust has been removed by vacuuming, downdraft booth, other cleaning method that limits dispersion of lead dust.</p>
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<p>Housekeeping, Keeping the Aisles Clean 29 CFR 1910.22(a)(1)-(2)</p>	<p>Every workplace, including aisles, storerooms, and service rooms must be kept clean and orderly, and in a sanitary condition. Work room floors should be kept dry, with adequate drainage provided.</p>
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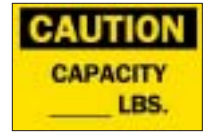
<p>No Food or Drink Beyond This Point 1910.141(g)</p>	<p>No employee shall be allowed to consume food or beverages in an area exposed to toxic material or in a toilet room.</p>
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Examples of Signs To Meet Various OSHA Standards

Maintenance Marking Regulations

Regulation	Explanation
Load Rating Plate 1910.22(d)	In every building or structure used for mercantile, business, industrial or storage purposes, the loads approved by the building official shall be marked on plates of approved design and shall be affixed by the owner of the building, or his authorized agent, in a conspicuous place in each space to which they relate.



Smoking Prohibition Regulations

No Smoking 1910.106(e)(6)	Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent the ignition of flammable vapors. Sources of ignition include, but are not limited to, open flames, lighting, smoking.
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Battery Changing Area 1910.178(g)	Battery changing installations shall be located in areas designated for that purpose.
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1910.103(b)(1)	Hydrogen gas is generated in battery changing areas. Smoking shall be prohibited in the changing area.
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No Smoking, No Open Flames, No Water Reactive Materials 1910.106(d)(7)	Open flames or smoking shall not be permitted in flammable or combustible liquid storage areas. Water reactive materials may not be stored in the same room with flammable or combustible liquids.
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Examples of Additional Signs We Offer



Security Signs



Parking Signs



Projection Signs



Bilingual Signs



Braille Signs



Traffic Signs



Glow-In-the-Dark Signs