



Hazard Communication Information Sheet reflecting the US OSHA Implementation of the *Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)*

Produced by the SCHC-OSHA Alliance
GHS/HazCom Information Sheet Workgroup

Pyrophoric Materials

March 2017

How are Pyrophoric materials defined under HazCom 2012?

Chemicals exhibiting pyrophoric properties are often grouped together. However, the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) defines Pyrophoric solids, Pyrophoric liquids, and Pyrophoric gases separately.

Pyrophoric solids and liquids have a similar definition, but the definition for pyrophoric gases is quite different. The definition for pyrophoric solids and liquids is a solid or liquid respectively, which, even in small quantities, is liable to ignite within five minutes after coming in contact with air. A pyrophoric gas is a chemical in a gaseous state that will ignite spontaneously in air at a temperature of 130 °F (54.4 °C) or below.

How are Pyrophoric solids and liquids classified under HazCom 2012?

All pyrophoric solids and liquids are classified as Category 1. Pyrophoric gas is an OSHA- defined hazard. It is not identified as a hazard in the UN's GHS revision 3. However, the HCS provides the definition and label elements for this hazard as it was covered in the 1994 standard. To maintain the existing scope of hazards covered by the HCS, pyrophoric gases continue to be covered in the HCS 2012.

Table 1 shows some of the label elements for pyrophoric solids, liquids, and gases. The precautionary statements are not included due to the space limitations of the fact sheet. See §1910.1200 for complete information.

Table 1: Hazard Communication Label Elements for Pyrophoric Solids, Liquids, and Gases

Category	Pyrophoric Solid	Pyrophoric Liquid	Pyrophoric Gas
Pictogram			
Signal Word	Danger	Danger	Danger
Hazard Statement	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air	Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air

* Appendix C to §1910.1200 – Allocation of Label Elements

How is this classification applied to mixtures?

Mixtures are classified based on available data on the finished product (mixture as a whole).

To learn more...

- OSHA: Hazard Communication : <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>
- SCHC site: <http://www.schc.org/osha-alliance>

The information contained in this sheet is believed to accurately represent current OSHA HCS requirements. However, SCHC cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. Users are responsible for determining the suitability and appropriateness of these materials for any particular application.

Through the OSHA and SCHC Alliance, SCHC developed this sheet for informational purposes only. It does not necessarily reflect the official views of OSHA or the U.S. Department of Labor.

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, [employers are responsible](#) for providing a safe and healthy workplace and [workers have rights](#). OSHA can help answer questions or concerns from employers and workers. OSHA's [On-site Consultation Program](#) offers free and confidential advice to small and medium-sized businesses, with priority given to high-hazard worksites. For more information, contact your [regional or area OSHA office](#), call 1-800-321-OSHA (6742), or visit www.osha.gov.