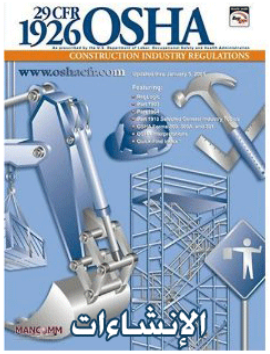
OSHA

إدارة السلامة والصحة المهنية – الأوشا

NFPA Diamond

يتم تدرس هذا الموضوع في دورات أوشا التالية:



- **OSHA 510:** Occupational Safety and Health Standards for the Construction Industry.
- **OSHA 511:** Occupational Health and Safety Standards for General Industry.
- **OSHA 2015:** Hazardous Materials

سبتمبر 2011
جزيرة تاروت، السعودية

هندسة الإطفاء و السلامة
Fire and Safety Engineering

دورات الاوشا

إذا أردت دورات الاوشا بصيغة بوربوينت، عليك ترجمة موضوعين للغة العربية من دورات المقدمة في موقع "هندسة الإطفاء والسلامة".

للتوصل:

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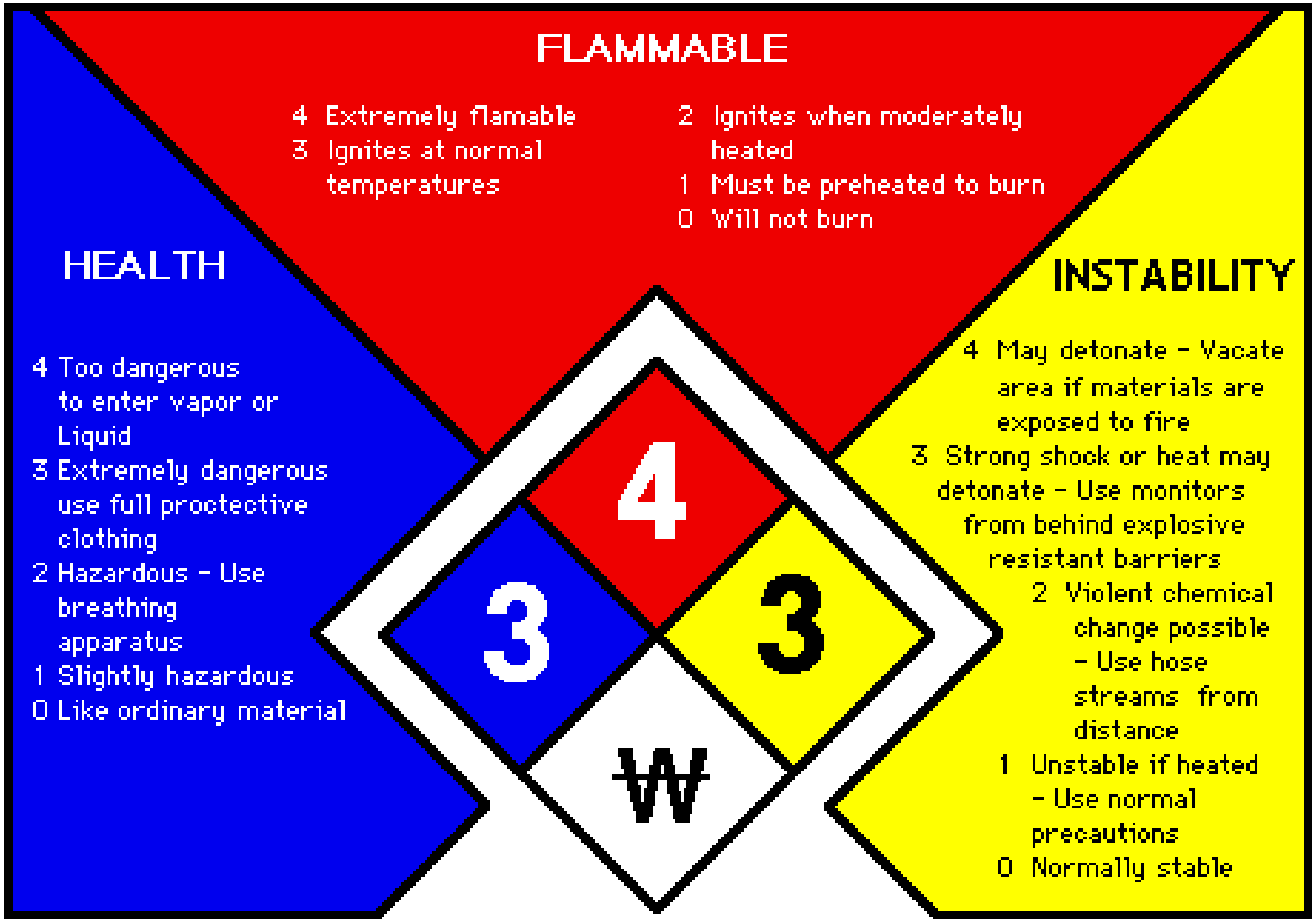
Key to the NFPA Diamond



NFPA Diamonds

OSU buildings will have NFPA diamonds located inside the main entrance (usually near the fire alarm panel) or on the outside of the main entrance door. Each diamond represents a different hazard.

Blue = Health Hazard
Red = Flammability
Yellow = Instability
White = Special Hazard Information

A numerical rating will also be provided in the blue, red, and yellow diamonds. This number indicates the severity of the hazard, with a 0 indicating no hazard and 4 indicating the most severe hazard.

These placards represent the "worst" of what is in the building, but they will not provide specific chemical names, quantities, or locations. They are designed to give emergency personnel a general idea of the worst hazards present in a building or area.

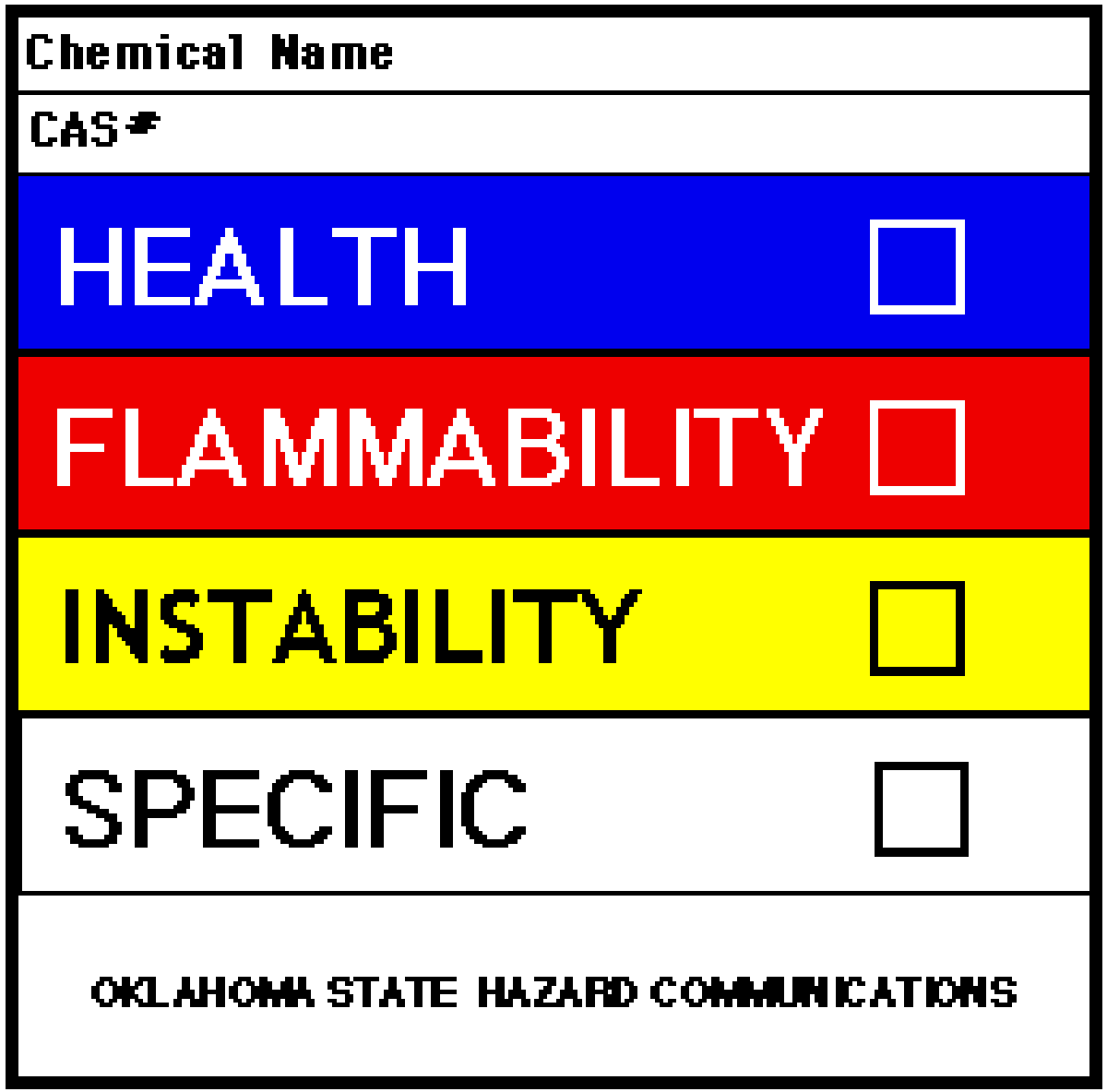
HMLS Labels

The HMLS labeling system operates on the same principle as the NFPA diamond. Blue indicates health hazard, red indicates flammability, yellow indicates instability, and special information (such as what personal protective equipment to wear) will be provided in the white section. It also uses a numerical system from 0-4 to indicate the severity of the hazard.

These labels should be used on individual containers of hazardous materials (ie. barrels, bottles, cans, buckets, tubs, etc) so that there are never any unlabeled containers in the work area. It is recommended that they be used on all containers, even if the manufacturer's label is still in place; however, this is just a recommendation.

Always regard unlabeled containers as dangerous!

If a substance is transfered from its original container into a portable container which is not labeled, the portable container must be labeled with an HMLS label to identify the contents of the container. All unattended containers shall be labeled.


Chemical Name
CAS#
HEALTH
FLAMMABILITY
INSTABILITY
SPECIFIC
OKLAHOMA STATE HAZARD COMMUNICATIONS

Key To HMLS Label Numerical Ratings

HEALTH

4	Deadly: even the slightest exposure to this substance would be life threatening. Only specialized protective clothing, for these materials, should be worn.
3	Extreme Danger: serious injury would result from exposure to this substance. Do not expose any body surface to these materials. Full protective measures should be taken.
2	Dangerous: exposure to this substance would be hazardous to health. Protective measures are indicated.
1	Slight Hazard: irritation or minor injury would result from exposure to this substance. Protective measures are indicated.
0	No Hazard: exposure to this substance offers no significant risk to health.

FLAMMABILITY

4	Flash Point Below 73°F and Boiling Point Below 100°F: this substance is very flammable, volatile or explosive depending on its state. Extreme caution should be used in handling or storing of these materials.
3	Flash Point Below 100°F: flammable, volatile or explosive under almost all normal temperature conditions. Exercise great caution in storage or handling of these materials.
2	Flash Point Below 200°F: moderately heated conditions may ignite this substance. Caution procedures should be employed in handling.
1	Flash Point Above 200°F: this substance must be preheated to ignite. Most combustible solids would be in this category.

INSTABILITY

4	May Detonate: substances that are readily capable of detonation or explosion at normal temperatures and pressures. Evacuate area if exposed to heat or fire.
3	Explosive: substances that are readily capable of detonation or explosion by a strong initiating source, such as heat, shock or water. Monitor from behind explosion-resistant barriers.
2	Unstable: violent chemical changes are possible at normal or elevated temperatures and pressures. Potentially violent or explosive reaction may occur when mixed with water. Monitor from a safe distance.
1	Normally stable: substances that may become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or when mixed with water. Approach with caution.
0	Stable: substances which will remain stable when exposed to heat, pressure or water.