(g) *Fume.* Solid particles generated by condensation from the gaseous state, generally after volatilization from molten metals, etc., and often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation. A fume flocculates and sometimes coalesces.

(h) *Mist.* Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming, and atomizing.

(i) *Gas.* A normally formless fluid which occupies the space or enclosure and which can be changed to the liquid or solid state by the effect of increased pressure or decreased temperature or both.

(j) *Vapor.* The gaseous form of a substance which is normally in the solid or liquid state.

(k) *Irritant*—Physiological. An agent which in contact with living tissue will induce either immediately or after prolonged or repeated contact, a more or less severe local tissue reaction not leading directly to destruction of tissue.

Section II. CONTAINERS REQUIRED TO BE LABELED

RULE 1. REQUIREMENTS

All containers holding substances known to constitute a health, poison, fire or explosion hazard shall be labeled in accordance with the hazards detrimental to the health and safety of employees.

Section III. GENERAL DIRECTIONS OF LABELING PROCEDURE

RULE 1. PREPARATION OF WARNING LABELS

In preparing warning labels, the following general principles shall govern:

(a) *Each Chemical a Distinct Problem.* Each chemical product presents a distinct problem and must be treated individually in the light of its own characteristics. Products composed of two or more substances may have properties that vary in kind or degree from those of the individual components, and warning label shall be based upon the properties of the finished mixture. Impurities may contribute hazardous properties and shall not be overlooked.

(b) *Statements in Understood Terms.* All statements on warning labels shall be brief, accurate, and expressed in simple, easily understood terms.

(c) *Precautionary Information.* Precautionary information shall be used only when and to the extent necessary.

(d) *Labels for Different Products.* On labels for different products, uniformity in language shall be used to indicate the same hazards and same degree of hazard.

(e) *Subject Matter.* The following subject matter shall be considered for inclusion on a warning label:

1. Name of Product;
2. Signal word designating degree of hazard—"DANGER", "WARNING", or "CAUTION";
3. Affirmative statements of hazards;
4. Precautionary measures covering actions to be followed or avoided;
5. Instructions in case of contact or exposure, where advisable;
6. Instructions for handling and storage of containers.