

# GHS Pictogram Quiz

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



A.

B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

G.

H.

I.

Match the Pictogram to the correlating Hazards

- \_\_\_ Acute Toxicity: The adverse effects of a substance that result either from a single exposure or from multiple exposures in a short space of time. May be Fatal or Toxic.
- \_\_\_ Oxidizing Agent: Strong oxidizers are capable of forming explosive mixtures when mixed with combustible, organic or easily oxidized materials.
- \_\_\_ Aquatic Toxicity: The effects of manufactured chemicals and natural materials and activities on aquatic organisms.
- \_\_\_ Health Hazard: Substance may be a carcinogen, can damage eyes, lungs, or other target organs; can also can be a sensitizer, mutagen, or be a respiratory sensitizer.
- \_\_\_ Corrosion: Causes Skin Corrosion or Burns, can cause eye damage. Corrosive to metals.
- \_\_\_ Gasses Under Pressure including compressed gasses, liquefied gasses. Gas released may be very cold. Gas container may explode if heated.
- \_\_\_ Explosives: Explosive articles, and substances as well as mixtures and articles that are manufactured to produce a practical explosive or pyrotechnic effect.
- \_\_\_ Flammables: Flammable gasses, liquids, or aerosols; self reactive or pyrophoric material; self-heating substances and mixtures, organic peroxides.
- \_\_\_ Irritant: Harmful to the skin or eyes, a skin sensitizer or respiratory irritant, may experience narcotic effects.

Countries all over the world are beginning to adopt the United Nations' universal approach to classifying and communicating chemical hazards. The GHS pictograms are provided to assist in evaluating the GHS label elements. Chemical hazard communication is used to identify hazardous products for:

◆ Chemical Risks

◆ Health Risks

◆ Environmental Risks