



Signs aren't for buildings, they're for people.

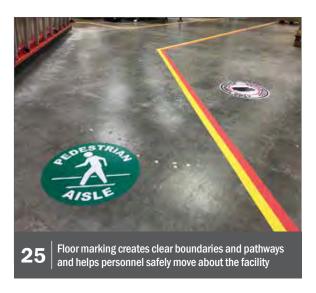
Provide hazard warnings, encourage proper PPE use, and promote best safety practices with DuraLabel tough-tested labels and signs.





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Content may have been updated to reflect the latest codes, standards, and regulations or to address any errors or omissions. For the most up to date edition, visit: *GraphicProducts.com/guides*



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INTRODUCTION

Every employer is responsible for providing a safe workplace. Appropriate signage supports this by providing important warnings and promoting safe work practices. Safety signs also help meet regulatory requirements.

This guide will help employers perform a facility-wide evaluation for visual communication. Simple checklists are divided into categories, outlining essential signage for general industry applications.

Using this guide, you'll be able to:

- Ensure visual communication is compliant with OSHA regulations, ANSI and NFPA standards, and more
- · Collect your findings in one resource for easy reference
- · Reference rules behind each label and sign requirement
- · Get a list of common supplies to accomplish your needs
- · Gain understanding of hazards and areas for improvement

Graphic Products has been providing solutions for safety and visual communication since 1970. Our industry expertise and high-quality supplies will help you achieve compliance, keep your workers safe, and ensure that your facility runs smoothly.

Industrial Safety Sign Regulations

Safety signs fall into many categories that address various hazards and safety concerns. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires safety signs at most locations where a hazard threatens the safety of a worker. Other organizations that offer detailed recommendations for safety signs in industrial facilities are the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), and the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). OSHA and ANSI design standards will apply to most facilities in the United States.

Refer to the International Building Code (IBC) and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) for best practices in general building signage, and check with your local authorities for any additional requirements that may affect your facility.

Visual Communication Checklists

For these evaluations, perform a facility-wide self-inspection of all operations, equipment, and work areas. Before beginning, determine if there are specific regulations that apply to your industry or operations by referencing your local laws as well as OSHA standards. Some items in the checklists may not apply to your facility. It's important to evaluate your facility periodically to maintain consistency with safe practices and regulations.

IMPROVE SUCCESS OF EVALUATIONS

Use this resource and a camera as you walk through your facility. Photos will help provide a visual reference of your findings.

Tips for facility evaluations:

- Take photos to capture details that would be difficult to describe
- Identify items that could potentially violate regulations
- Note items and areas that could lead to potential hazards
- · Document items that look or seem out of place
- Note if proper actions or directions are unclear in any areas
- Identify worn, damaged, missing, or outdated signs, labels, or other identification

When your inspection is complete, refer to the end of the guide for common labeling supplies that will help accomplish your visual needs.



Graphic Products offers a variety of high-quality supplies that will help achieve compliance, keep workers safe, and ensure that your facility runs smoothly.



EMPLOYER-REQUIRED POSTING

Inform all workers of their rights, duties, and health and safety procedures.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
OSHA Workplace poster is visible to all employees (29 CFR 1903.2)		
"EMPLOYEES MUST WASH HANDS" sign by all hand washing sinks (FDA Food Code)		
Potential hazards and safety info is posted (ANSI Z535.4 & OSHA 1910.145)		









HOUSEKEEPING (29 CFR 1910.22)

Assess each workplace before work begins to identify existing and potential hazards with ways to eliminate them.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Prohibited behavior warnings are posted		
General safety instructions are posted		
Sanitation practices in restrooms, food areas, and work areas are posted (29 CFR 1910.141 and 1926.51)		
Areas for consumption and storage of food, drinks, and tobacco products are identified (29 CFR 1910.141)		

HOUSEKEEPING (29 CFR 1910.22)

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Materials and equipment are identified with signs or markings		
Storage and "no storage" areas are identified		
"No Smoking" and permitted smoking areas are identified (29 CFR 1926.151). Also check your state and local laws.		
Warnings of hazardous substances (e.g., asbestos) and biohazards (e.g., bloodborne pathogens) are posted (29 CFR 1910.1030 and 1910.145(e)(4))		
All containers of blood, regulated waste, or other potentially infectious material contain the universal biohazard symbol (29 CFR 1910.1030 and 1910.145(f)(4)(i)(A))		
All waste containers are labeled including hazardous waste		
Non-potable water outlets are marked "NOT SAFE FOR HEALTH OR PERSONAL USE" or similar (29 CFR 1926.51(b)(1))		











HOUSEKEEPING (29 CFR 1910.22)

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Locations of potable water are identified (29 CFR 1926.51(a)(1))		
Warnings of wet floors, spills, slips, trips, falls, and icy surfaces are posted (29 CFR 1910.22)		
Locations of spill response materials, kits, and stations are identified		
Hazardous areas are marked to alert those entering and working in the area		
Safe distances from edges of elevated ramps and platforms are identified		
Load limits and capacities of floors, elevators, and elevated surfaces are identified (29 CFR 1910.22)		
Overhead, low, and no clearance signs are posted (29 CFR 1910.145)		











EMERGENCY EGRESS AND FIRE PREVENTION

Provide proper exits, firefighting equipment, and visual communication for compliant emergency preparation.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
All exits are visible and marked as "Exit" (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(2))		
Directions to nearest exit are marked if not immediately apparent (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(4))		
Stairs and paths leading to an exit are marked with directional arrows and/or signs (29 CFR 1910.37)		
Stairways or passageways that are not access to exits are identified to communicate this		
Doors that are not an exit are marked "NOT AN EXIT" (29 CFR 1910.37(b)(5))		

EMERGENCY EGRESS AND FIRE PREVENTION







	Y/N/NA	Notes
Fire exit doors are marked and kept clear (29 CFR 1910.34(c))		
Emergency evacuation routes and instructions are posted in areas of refuge and exterior areas for rescue (29 CFR 1910.37)		
Locations of shelter are identified		
Portable fire extinguishers are mounted and identified (29 CFR 1910.157(c)(1))		
Fire extinguishers are identified from a normal path of travel and in close proximity (NFPA 6.1.3.3.3)		
Locations of firefighting equipment are marked (29 CFR 1926.150(a)(3))		
"CAUTION All Storage Must Be 18 Inches Below Sprinklers" sign is posted (29 CFR 1910.159(c) (10))		
Alarm devices are labeled and unobstructed (29 CFR 1910.165(e))		
Emergency and electrical shut-offs and disconnects are identified (29 CFR 1910.303(f))		
Handrails and exits have glow-in-the-dark markings. See your local building code.		



MEDICAL

Provide first aid supplies and stations that are easily accessible and maintained.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
First aid kits are marked (29 CFR 1910.151(b))		
Eyewash stations, showers, AEDs, and other installed equipment is labeled (29 CFR 1910.151)		
Instructions for safety equipment is posted		
Emergency phone numbers are posted (29 CFR 1910.165(b)(4))		









ELECTRICAL

Identify and safeguard all electrical equipment and components. Protect personnel by communicating electrical-related hazards and safe work practices.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Safety signs, symbols, or tags warn of electrical hazards (29 CFR 1910.335(b)(1) and 1910.145))		
Safety signs/tags warn of arc flash hazards, electric shock, burns, or failure of electrical equipment parts (29 CFR 1910.335(b), NFPA 70E, and NEC 110.16))		
"DANGER—HIGH VOLTAGE—KEEP OUT" signs on entrances of rooms that have equipment with a nominal voltage greater than 1,000 (NFPA 70 110.34(C) and 29 CFR 1910.145(f)(2))		
"WARNING HIGH VOLTAGE" signs on high voltage enclosures for systems rated 600V or over (NEC 392.18(H))		
"HIGH VOLTAGE" signs on outside box covers (29 CFR 1910.305(b)(3))		

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Room entrances and guarded locations that contain live parts have warnings posted (29 CFR 1910.303(g)(2)(iii))		
Electrical equipment is marked with manufacturer name, trademark, or other marking (29 CFR 1910.303(e))		
Electrical equipment has voltage, current, wattage, and other ratings marked (29 CFR 1910.303(e))		
"WARNING: TURN OFF POWER SUPPLY PRIOR TO WORKING INSIDE PANEL" sign on energized panel, panelboard, or switchboard (NEC 225.70(2))		
Major access points, locations of electrical structures, and equipment are identified		
Purpose/function of electrical components are identified (e.g.: pushbuttons)		
Equipment and panel service disconnect location(s) are identified (NEC 230.70(B))		
Transformers identify panel names for primary and secondary connections		
Transfer switches identify sources of power		







ELECTRICAL

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Junction boxes identify panel and circuit numbers		
Circuit breakers' open (off) and closed (on) positions are marked (29 CFR 1910.304(f)(1) (vi))		
All electrically-powered equipment identifies location of disconnect switch or other energy isolating device		
All disconnecting switches and circuit breakers identify their use or equipment served		
Signs identify to leave at least 30 inches of accessible space in front of electrical equipment 600V or less (NFPA 70 110.26)		
Signs identify at least 3 feet of working space around electrical equipment, panels, and breakers 600V or less (29 CFR 1910.303(g) (1))		
Emergency stops, main shut-offs, and critical electrical controls are identified (29 CFR 1910.303)		















	Y/N/NA	Notes
Static sensitive devices, ESD Protected Areas (EPA), and grounding procedures are identified		
Battery charging, changing, and storage areas are identified (29 CFR 1917.157)		
LO/TO procedures for machines and equipment are posted (29 CFR 1910.147)		
Wiring, circuits, conductors, and critical components are identified (NEC 408.4(A))		
Wires are color coded or marked within panels (NEC 201.5(C)(3))		
Wiring and cable on flooring is secured with tape		



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with DuraLabel safety signs & labels



DuraLabel TORO

- ½"-4" supply widths
- · Battery-operated
- · 9" color touchscreen
- · Flip-down keyboard
- Preinstalled design software

DuraLabel KODIAK

- . 4"-10" supply widths
- · Multi-color, large-format
- · 9" color touchscreen
- · Wireless keyboard
- Preinstalled design software

DuraLabel BRONCO

- · 1/2"-4" supply widths
- · Compact & economic
- · PC-operated
- . Utilizes Toro supplies
- . Design software for PC

DuraLabel LOBO

- . ½"-2" supply cartridges
- · Portable & lightweight
- · 3.5" color screen
- · Built-in handle & keyboard
- Preinstalled design software













PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Provide protective equipment to all personnel wherever it is necessary to protect them from hazards of processes or environments that threaten injury of any part of the body through absorption, inhalation, or physical contact.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Areas that require PPE are marked (29 CFR 1910.132)		
PPE required for a specific task is identified (29 CFR 1910.132)		
Procedures for applying, adjusting, and removing PPE are posted (29 CFR 1910.132)		
PPE storage locations are marked (29 CFR 1910.132)		
Personal fall protection system requirements are posted (29 CFR 1910.140)		









Provide safety warning signs and labels related to operating equipment and machinery. Signs must clearly identify the hazard, explain how to avoid the hazard, and detail the consequences of not avoiding the hazard.

Difference between machinery and equipment:

- Machinery: Collection of parts designed to accomplish a task. Operated on own.
- Equipment: One or more objects required for a given task. Doesn't inherently do anything.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Powered industrial trucks (forklifts) contain nameplates (29 CFR 1910.178(a)(3))		
Warnings that identify hazards of point of operation, nip points, rotating parts, and flying chips and sparks (29 CFR 1910.212(a)(1) and NEC 430.102)		
All equipment contains identification labels (ANSI Z535.4)		
Operating instructions and safety info is posted at the point of need		

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Signs alert to machinery and equipment that is in use		
"POWDER-ACTUATED TOOL IN USE" sign is nearby when tool is in use (ANSI Z535.2)		
Automatic start, stop, shut-off procedures and switches surrounding machinery and energized equipment are identified (29 CFR 1910.147)		
LO/TO procedures are posted (29 CFR 1910.147)		
Maintenance, repair, and service procedures posted		
Manually operated valves and switches are identified		
Defective equipment and machinery are tagged "OUT OF SERVICE" with necessary instruction (e.g. "Do Not Use" or "Do Not Start")		
Accident prevention signs, tags, and safety padlocks are readily available		
Loading docks and passageways have aisles marked		







	Y/N/NA	Notes
Clearance limits are posted for aisles, loading docks, and passageways where mechanical handling equipment is used		
Clearance boundaries are posted around and between machines, set up and servicing, material handling, and waste removal		
Maximum load limits are posted for shelving, floors, pallet racks, and roofs (29 CFR 1910.22)		
Conveyor operation hazards are posted		
Extreme temperature hazards of hot work are posted		
All elevators and hoists contain signals/ directional warning signs		

















	Y/N/NA	Notes
Hoist controls are marked to indicate direction of travel or motion (29 CFR 1910.179)		
Rated load of each hoist or crane is marked and visible (29 CFR 1910.179(b)(5))		
Portable metal ladders and similar equipment is marked: "CAUTION—Do No Use Around Electrical Equipment" or something similar (ANSI Z535.2 and 29 CFR 1910.145(f)(2))		
Safe/proper lifting reminders are posted as necessary		
Robot operating areas and zones of movement are identified on robot, floors, and walls (OSHA STD 01-12-002)		





CHEMICAL SAFETY

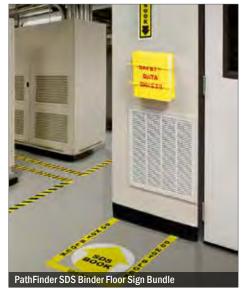
Communicate the hazards and identities of chemicals personnel are exposed to when working.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Warning signs identify chemicals present in the area		
Regulated areas identify protective steps before entering (29 CFR 1910.1001(j)(4)(i))		
Each container of hazardous chemicals is labeled (29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(6))		

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Secondary containers for chemicals are labeled (29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(6)(ii))		
Chemical-specific info is readily available through labels and safety data sheets (SDSs) (29 CFR 1910.1200(h)(1))		
OSHA Right-to-Know labels are posted to communicate material hazard information (NFPA 704)		
Locations of safety data sheets are identified (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)(8))		
Public health hazards and safety info is posted		
Chemical piping systems are marked to identify contents (ASME A13.1—2015)		











CHEMICAL SAFETY







	Y/N/NA	Notes
"DANGER, NO SMOKING, MATCHES, OR OPEN LIGHTS" signs posted in hazardous areas (ANSI Z535.2)		
Approved containers that store and handle flammable and combustible liquids are labeled (29 CFR 1910.152)		
Cabinets that store flammable liquids are marked "Flammable-Keep Away from Open Flames" (29 CFR 1910.152)		
Compressed gas cylinders identify gas type		
Compressed gas cylinders are marked with status (Full, empty, "Do Not Use," "Ready for Use")		





WAYFINDING

Establish wayfinding to provide effective navigation that improves efficiency and organization.

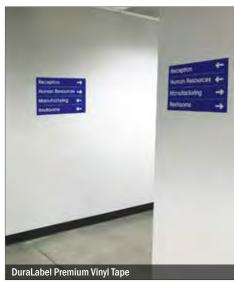
	Y/N/NA	Notes
All buildings and departments are identified		
Locations of production processes and work areas are identified		
Directions to nearest exit is marked with arrows or signs		
Authorized and prohibited entrances, exits, and work areas outside and inside buildings are identified		
Stairways and interior exit stairways and ramps are identified		

WAYFINDING

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Elevator landings and areas of refuge have signs or arrows to identify paths to exits		
Directional signs or arrows are in prominent locations if a destination isn't tied to a particular entry (e.g.: someone seeking a restroom)		
Markers are on stairwell platforms at each level and near elevators to indicate the floor level of the building		
Every major intersection contains signs or arrows until the destination is reached		
Informational signs are posted with key information on the way to a destination		
Destinations of landmarks and structures are identified (e.g.: restrooms, lunch rooms, storage rooms).		
Warning signs or arrows identify precautions in the area (e.g.: nearby machinery and forklift traffic)		

















	Y/N/NA	Notes
Vehicle parking lot entrances, exits, directions, restrictions and permissions are identified		
Crosswalks and other designated pathways indoors and outdoors are identified		
Parking pay stations, drop boxes, and other outdoor landmarks are identified		
All shipping, receiving, and loading docks are identified (inside and outside building)		
Inventory bays and aisles are identified with directional signs or arrows		
Are there areas that could benefit from wayfinding or additional wayfinding?		



Increase efficiency with the compact and easy-to-use <code>DuraLabel Bronco</code>. Print labels on $1\!\!/_2$ " to 4" wide supply.



FLOOR MARKING

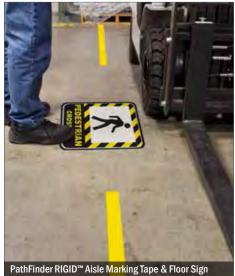
Effective floor marking creates clear boundaries and pathways for work areas and helps personnel safely move about the facility.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Floor marking has a consistent color-coding system (29 CFR 1910.144)		
Permanent aisles and passageways are marked (29 CFR 1910.22(b)(2))		
Machinery and vehicle traffic lanes and intersections are marked (29 CFR 1910.176)		
Width of aisle markings are 2" to 6" and at least 28" wide (29 CFR 1910.22(b))		

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Barriers or warnings are installed where stairs or stairways exit directly into traffic		
Areas in front of fire extinguishers, safety showers, first aid stations, etc. are marked (29 CFR 1910.157)		
Areas that must remain clear/open for workflow purposes are marked		
Material, inventory, and storage areas are marked		
Hazard boundaries are marked around ledges, steps, ramps, ladder landings, etc.		
Dangerous obstructions, hazardous waste areas, etc. are marked to keep personnel clear		
Level indicators and gauges are marked for tools, materials, and products		











FLOOR MARKING

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Bollards, poles, and beams are marked		
ESD Protected Areas (EPA) are marked		

Other Considerations:

Could areas with frequent injuries or nearmisses benefit from floor marking?	
Could small floor-located items (e.g. electrical outlets, access doors) be made more visible with floor marking?	
Could potentially hazardous areas have floor marking to improve awareness of the danger?	











Floor Marking Color Chart

Standardizing floor marking colors and patterns throughout your facility will improve communication, efficiency, and safety. This chart suggests common industry practices. While OSHA does publish guidelines for marking passages and aisles, there are no mandates for standardized color usage. For more information refer to OSHA Standard 1910.22.



YELLOW

Commonly used for pedestrian and equipment traffic lanes, aisles and pathways.



BLACK GREEN BLUE PURPLE Used for goods and materials management stages including raw materials, finished goods, and in-process manufacturing.



WHITE

Used for general production to border machines, racks, workstations, and equipment.





Identifies areas that need to be kept clear for safety such as equipment operations, electrical panels, and exits.



RED

Often used as boundary for red tag areas, scrap, and defective inventory.





Identifies areas that must be kept clear for operations and workflow.



ORANGE

For holding materials or products, often for inspection.





Use in areas that present health hazards and danger, and require extra caution.

This is a suggested color scheme for color-coding your facility. Other colors may be used. It is not a substitute for review of applicable standards.



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LEAN MANUFACTURING/5S

Designate locations and functions of work areas, items, processes, equipment, and machinery to improve organization.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Workflow directions are posted		
Individual tools are marked and color-coded		
Storage locations of tools and equipment are identified and color-coded		
Wall stored tools are organized with "Shadow Labeling"		

LEAN MANUFACTURING/5S

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Organizers (drawers, cabinets, toolboxes, etc.) are externally marked to indicate what's inside		
Organizers (drawers, cabinets, toolboxes, etc.) are internally marked to identify where each item is stored		
Storage locations are marked with borders and labels to identify items intended for placement (carts, pallets, portable machinery)		
Storage locations for items "in use" and "out of use" are marked		
Shelves, bins, racks and other containers and fixtures are identified with their purpose and contents		
Nonessential items have a red tag to identify status (returned, moved, or discarded)		
Red tag item storage locations are near related work areas and are identified with a sign and floor tape		
Maximum and minimum level indicators are marked on walls and wherever else necessary		
Temporary storage and inventory areas contain label material to reposition, remove, and replace (e.g.: repositionable adhesive, magnets)		







5S Standard Color Code





SAFETY: Safety equipment, first aid, safety posters, recycle containers, exits, OSHA compliance





DEFECTS & FIRE:

Scrap containers, firefighting equipment locations, sprinkler piping, tags for unused items



BLUE

EQUIPMENT & INVENTORY: Machines, inventory lines & signs, inspection points, notices, OSHA compliance



WHITE

TOTAL PROCESS MANAGEMENT: Repair tools, total process management materials, cleanliness



ORANGE

YELLOW

STANDARDS: Machine guards, aisle walkways, operation standards. handrails & guardrails, cautions, warnings, OSHA compliance



GRAY

RACKS & STORAGE: Racks, warehouse,

mold skids

This is a suggested color scheme for color-coding your facility. Other colors may be used. It is not a substitute for review of applicable standards.

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IDENTIFICATION OF PIPING SYSTEMS

(ANSI/ASME A13.1-2015)

Mark all pipes to increase safety and efficiency. Complete the evaluation on page 34 to determine your facility's labeling needs.

NOTE: ANSI/ASME A13.1 is the most common U.S. pipe marking standard. Other standards may be required for some facilities.

	Y/N/NA	Notes
Labels are a proper size and visible from normal approach		
Labels are located near each valve or outlet		
Labels display name of pipe's contents		
Labels contain arrows to show the flow direction of pipe contents		
Labels are color-coded to communicate the general category of contents		
Pipelines are color-coded in intervals at each outlet, valve, or connection		
Pipelines heated by electricity, steam, or other external source have suitable warning signs/ tags at unions, valves, or other serviceable parts of the system		

To to slade **IDENTIFICATION OF PIPING SYSTEMS (ANSI/ASME A13.1-2015)** 10₁₀₀ 180/87 Still Of BUS STILL ovieotroo vitod | talen talto aldide Lidro SuklaixO/Sucurinely (A 1) WOLH TO ROLDS HO edia tegelielo note the type of labels and quantity needed. Refer to page 35 for guidance. Use this checklist to examine your piping system to **EVALUATION CHECKLIST** Location Name of pipe content

NOTES:

• The direction of flow is either left or right relative to where the label will be applied.

Pipe Marking Guide

to the ANSI/ASME A13.1 - 2015 Standard for the Identification of Pipes

Color Chart

MATERIAL PROPERTIES | Letter Color On Field Color

EXAMPLE



FLAMMABLE or OXIDIZING | Black on Yellow

Fluids with vapors that will burn in air, or fluids which cause other materials to burn

HYDROGEN →



COMBUSTIBLE | White on Brown

Fluids that may burn but are not flammable





TOXIC or CORROSIVE | Black on Orange

Fluids which are corrosive or toxic or will produce corrosive or toxic substances





FIRE QUENCHING | White on Red

Water and other substances used in fire-fighting systems





OTHER WATER | White on Green

Any other water, except for water used in fire-fighting systems





COMPRESSED AIR | White on Blue

Any vapor or gas under pressure that does not fit a category above



DEFINED BY USER

Use for site-specific applications

White text on purple

Black text on white

White text on gray

White text on black

Other color codes may also be acceptable, as long as your choices are consistent and documented, and the affected workers are trained to understand the system.

Pipe Marker Text



Use clear and simple terms to identify the contents of each pipe.

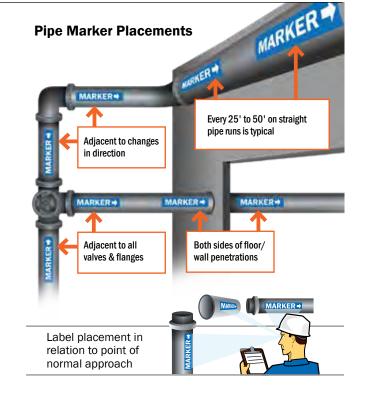
- Text should be easy to read from a distance
- · Use a sans-serif font such as Arial or Helvetica

Pipe Marker Size Chart

Letter and label dimensions in accordance with pipe diameter

Outside Pipe Diameter Including Covering	Recommended Minimum Label Size	Text Height
.75" up to 1.25" (19-32 mm)	1" x 8" (25 x 203 mm)	.5" (13 mm)
GREATER THAN 1.25" up to 2" (32–51 mm)	1" x 8" (25 x 203 mm)	. 75" (19 mm)
GREATER THAN 2" up to 7" (51–178 mm)	2" x 12" (51 x 305 mm)	1.25" (32 mm)
GREATER THAN 7" up to 10" (178–254 mm)	3" x 24" (76 x 610 mm)	2.5" (64 mm)
GREATER THAN 10" (over 254 mm)	4" x 32" (102 x 813 mm)	3.5" (89 mm)

NOTE: It is recommended that pipes less than .75" in diameter be labeled with a permanent tag.



This guide is for general purposes only. It is not a substitute for review of applicable standards.

VISUAL COMMUNICATION SOLUTIONS

Clearly communicating safety information with consistent labeling helps maintain workplace safety and efficiency.

Premade Labels & Signs

Graphic Products offers over 3,000 installation-ready premade signs and adhesive labels. If your facility only needs a handful of signs, and they are all fairly common, ordering premade signs may be the best way to meet your labeling needs.

On-site, On-demand Printing

Where customized, site-specific messages, or a multitude of signs are needed, a more effective and efficient solution may be an on-site, on-demand custom label printer, such as one of the DuraLabel labeling systems from Graphic Products. DuraLabel printers come packaged with labeling software for custom labels and signs to comply with industry standards for chemical labeling, arc flash labels, pipe marking, and other applications.

On-site sign creation lets you take advantage of a wide variety of sign materials. In addition to the popular and long-lasting Premium Vinyl, some of the 50+ supplies available include:

- · OSHA/ANSI header die-cuts for a variety of signs
- Reflective or Phosphorescent (glow-in-the-dark) for low-light settings
- Tag Stock and printable LO/TO Tags for maintenance safety and non-adhesive marking
- · Self-laminating wire wraps for cables, tubes, and conduits
- · Ultra-Aggressive Vinyl for rough or irregular surfaces
- Low-Halogen Supply for stainless steel surfaces
- Printable floor tape for floor signs and boundary lines

PathFinder Floor Marking Tapes & Bundles

Improve awareness of hazardous areas and keep workers safe while navigating the facility.

PathFinder floor tapes range in durability to stand up to pedestrian, hand-truck, and even forklift traffic.

- RIGID™ Aisle Tape: Our most durable floor tape.
- GLOW[™] Tape: Increase visibility in low-light situations.
- TREAD™ Anti-Slip Tape: Improve traction and reduce slips.
- LITE™ 5S Tape: Our most versatile and cost-efficient tape.
- Floor Sign Bundles: Highlight required safety equipment, important locations, and approaching hazards.

Conclusion

With this guide, you've gotten an overview of how to assess your facility for visual communication to comply with general industry. When you're ready to label your workplace, Graphic Products is ready to help achieve your needs.













Have a unique labeling application or question? Call our customer service experts to help find the solution that fits your needs: **877-534-5157**.

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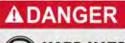
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