

SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS

COLOR CODING REQUIREMENTS

Effective Date: 12/11	Standard: 15.6	Document Number: KUCSH0061	Rev:04
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- 15.6.2.5 This standard considers legend to be primary and explicit for identification of contents. Positive identification of the contents of a piping system shall be by lettered legend giving the name of the contents in understandable form. Arrows shall be used to indicate direction of flow. Contents shall be identified by legend with sufficient additional details (such as temperature, pressure etc.) as necessary to identify the hazard. Legends shall be:
- Brief, informative, pointed and simple for greatest effectiveness.
 - Applied close to valves or flanges and adjacent to changes in direction, branches and where pipes pass through walls or floors.
 - Applied at intervals on straight pipe runs sufficient for identification.
 - Identification may be accomplished by stenciling and / or the use of tape or markers. Key shut-off valves, as identified in the Plant Emergency Response Plan, should be properly labeled.
- 15.6.2.6 Color should be used to identify characteristic hazards of the contents (see Table 1). Color should be displayed on or contiguous to the piping by any physical means, and its use shall be in combination with legend. Color may be used in contiguous total length coverage or in intermittent displays (See Exhibit 15.6.1).
- Contrast shall be provided between color field and legend for readability. Table 1 gives recommendations for color of legend on various color fields covered in this standard. Use of letters of standard style, in sizes of one-half inch or larger is recommended. For identification of materials in pipes of less than three-fourths inch in diameter and for valve and fitting identification, the use of a permanently legible tag is recommended.

TABLE 1 - CLASSIFICATION OF MATERIALS HAZARDS AND DESIGNATION OF COLOR CODING

Classification	Sub Classification	Color Scheme
Materials Inherently Hazardous	Flammable or Explosive, Chemically Active Toxic, Extreme temperature / pressure, Radioactive (Examples: LP Gas, natural gas, acetylene, hydrogen, oxygen, alcohol, oil, acids, caustics)	Black on Yellow
Materials of Inherent Low Hazard	Liquid or liquid mixture (Examples: Water, slurries, sewers & drains)	White on Green
	Gas or gaseous mixture (Examples: nitrogen, compressed air)	White on Blue

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Plant:

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15.6.2.20 High noise areas shall be identified by means of symbolic safety signs. Traffic signs will be in accordance with federal standards. Refer to "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways" for further detail.

15.6.3 **RESPONSIBILITIES**

15.6.3.1 It is the responsibility of the supervisor to understand and maintain the color standards specified in this document and to ensure that employees know the meaning of the colors used

REFERENCES:

[American National Standards Institute \(ANSI\)](#)

OSHA 1910.144 Safety Color Code for Marking Physical Hazards
Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.
Facilities Emergency Response Plans

REVISION HISTORY:

MOC#	Description of Change	Prepared By	Date
18072	Scheduled Review and update. Add sections from Standard 15.8 (Walkways and Roadways for Pedestrian and Vehicular Traffic) which will be deleted. Also, format and add document number.	KUC Safety and Health Standards Committee	12/11

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Exhibit 15.6.1

PIPE LEGENDS

