



# Pipe Marking Guide

A guide to marking the pipes in your facility according to OSHA/ANSI and other standards.

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# Introduction

Marking pipes in industrial, commercial, and institutional facilities can help make a workplace **safer** and **more efficient**. When pipes are clearly labeled, **fewer accidents** involving injuries and damage to property occur.

This pipe marking guide will explain the best practices for creating a visual pipe marking system to increase safety and efficiency in your workplace.

## Why it's important to label pipes in your facility.

If the people working in your facility—and even visitors and emergency responders—cannot easily see what flows through a pipe, this problem can lead to dangerous situations. Pipes might be misidentified or someone might not even consider the hazards related to a particular substance because they do not know it's present. Improperly labeled pipes can also compromise the efficiency of your workplace, as employees may need to spend extra time figuring out what travels through a pipe during repairs.

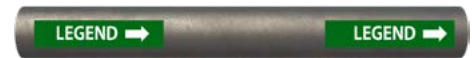
Furthermore, many industries have specific standards for labeling. For example, health care facilities are subject to specific requirements for pipes carrying medical gases, while marine vessels must use special color-coding.

Most facilities, however, should follow the **ASME/ANSI A13.1 standard for pipe marking**, which requires an employer use labels that state what a pipe contains and what possible hazards are related to that substance. By following this standard, facilities can remain compliant with OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.261 (a)(3)(ii)) as well.

# Where labels are required

The first step to proper pipe labeling is to understand **where** labels are needed. This step is actually fairly straightforward, as you only need to place pipe markers in four main places:

**A** Every 25' to 50' along straight runs



**B** At all changes in direction (on both sides of the turn)







**C** At both sides of entry points through floors and walls



**D** Next to all flanges and valves



**ASME/ANSI pipe marking standards recommend labeling all pipes, but at the very least you must label pipes under the following circumstances:**

-  **If pipes contain hazardous substances**
-  **If contents of pipes could impact emergency procedures**
-  **If the flow direction or destination of contents is unknown**
-  **If regular maintenance requires that valve(s) be shut off or flow be redirected**

# Assess your facility

With the key requirements for pipe marking in mind, do a walkthrough of your facility to document your pipe systems. Use your facility's blueprints to help you identify any areas that may not be easily visible.

Take note of general information including **what's in your pipes**, **what direction** that substance is flowing, **where the substance goes**, and **when the pipes change direction**. Also make notes of **possible hazards** associated with the substances flowing through your pipes.

## Look more closely at any labels you may already have in place:

Are they up-to-date?

Are they in good condition?

## Consider areas where labels may be missing:

Have new pipes been added?

Is there new equipment that uses pipes?

Has repair work been performed near pipes?

# Label formatting requirements

The design of a label must comply with pipe marking regulations, which aim to make labels as visible as possible. Your labels must incorporate three main elements: **label color**, **label size**, and **text size**.

## COLOR GUIDELINES

| Content Type                    | Description  | Required Colors        | Example |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------|
| <b>FLAMMABLE/<br/>OXIDIZING</b> | Fluids that are a vapor or produce vapors that can ignite and continue to burn in air. | <b>Black on Yellow</b> |         |
| <b>COMBUSTIBLE</b>              | Fluids that may burn but are not flammable.  | <b>White on Brown</b>  |         |
| <b>TOXIC/CORROSIVE</b>          | Fluids that are corrosive or toxic or will produce corrosive or toxic substances.      | <b>Black on Orange</b> |         |
| <b>FIRE QUENCHING</b>           | Water and other substances used in sprinkler fire-fighting piping systems.             | <b>White on Red</b>    |         |
| <b>OTHER WATER</b>              | Any other water except for water used in sprinkler & fire-fighting piping systems.     | <b>White on Green</b>  |         |
| <b>COMPRESSED AIR</b>           | Any vapor or gas under pressure that does not fit a category above.                    | <b>White on Blue</b>   |         |
| <b>OTHER</b>                    | Definable by user.   | <b>White on Purple</b> |         |
| <b>OTHER</b>                    | Definable by user.   | <b>White on Black</b>  |         |
| <b>OTHER</b>                    | Definable by user.   | <b>Black on White</b>  |         |
| <b>OTHER</b>                    | Definable by user.   | <b>White on Gray</b>   |         |



## LABEL AND TEXT SIZE GUIDELINES

The size of a label should correspond to the size of a pipe; larger pipes will always require larger labels. When you size labels according to ASME/ANSI standards, people will notice them and be able to see them from an appropriate distance.

| Pipe Diameter                        | Min. Label Size            | Min. Text Height |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| <b>0.7" to 1.3"</b><br>(18 - 33 mm)  | 1" x 8"<br>(25 x 203 mm)   | 0.5"<br>(13 mm)  |
| <b>1.4" to 2.4"</b><br>(34 - 61 mm)  | 1" x 8"<br>(25 x 203 mm)   | 0.7"<br>(19 mm)  |
| <b>2.5" to 6.7"</b><br>(62 - 170 mm) | 2" x 12"<br>(51 x 305 mm)  | 1.3"<br>(32 mm)  |
| <b>6.8" to 10"</b><br>(171 - 254 mm) | 3" x 24"<br>(102 x 610 mm) | 2.5"<br>(64 mm)  |
| <b>10"+</b><br>(Over 254 mm)         | 4" x 32"<br>(153 x 813 mm) | 3.5"<br>(89 mm)  |

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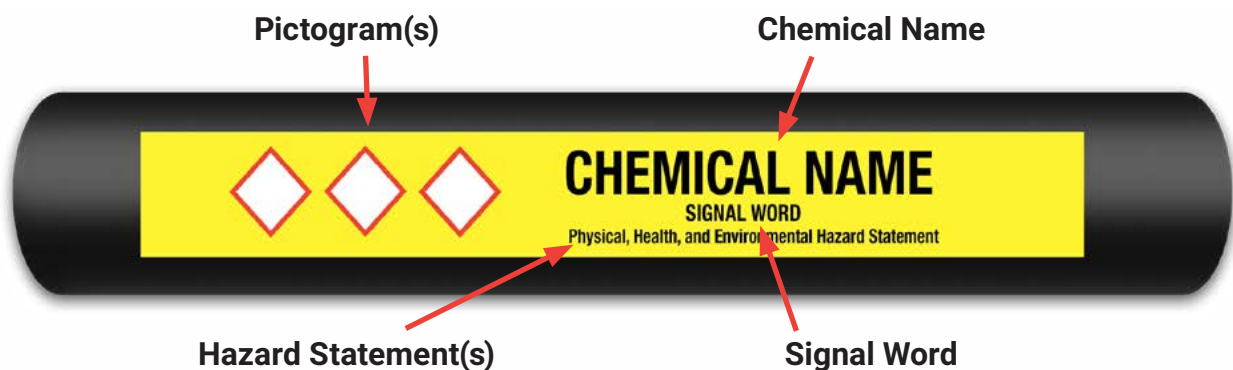


## Optional: Adding GHS Symbols to Pipe Markers

If a pipe is connected to a container that is labeled to follow GHS requirements, the ANSI/ASME A13.1 standard confirms that a corresponding pipe label may be provided to match. If this route is chosen, the label must include the following:

- ▶ The chemical name/identifier
- ▶ The pictogram(s)
- ▶ The signal word
- ▶ The physical, health, and environment hazard statement(s)

It is also necessary to remember that the color scheme from ANSI/ASME A13.1 still applies to these modified labels.



## COMMON LABEL ABBREVIATIONS

When labeling the contents of your pipes, some text may be too long to fit on a label. When that is the case, use standardized abbreviations from the following list.

|       |                                    |          |  |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------|--|
| ABED  | Aux. Building Equipment Drains     | CCW      | Component Cooling Water/<br>Closed Cooling Water |
| ABEDT | Aux. Building Equipment Drain Tank | CD       | Condensate                                       |
| ABFD  | Aux. Building Floor Drain          | CDB      | Condensate Booster                               |
| ABFDT | Aux. Building Floor Drain Train    | CDT      | Chemical Drain Tank                              |
| ACB   | Air Circuit Breaker                | CHAM     | Chamber  |
| ACK   | Acknowledge                        | CHAN     | Channel  |
| ACT   | Actuate                            | CHNG     | Change   |
| ADJ   | Adjust                             | CHRG     | Charging   |
| AFW   | Auxiliary Feedwater                | CJB      | Cold Junction Box                                |
| ALM   | Alarm                              | CKT      | Circuit  |
| AMB   | Ambient                            | CL       | Cold Leg   |
| ANAL  | Analyzer                           | CLNG     | Cooling  |
| AO(V) | Air Operated (Valve)               | CMPT     | Computed   |
| AVG   | Average                            | CNMT     | Containment                                      |
| BA    | Boric Acid                         | COM      | Common   |
| BAR   | Bar Graph                          | COMP     | Component  |
| BAT   | Boric Acid Tank / Battery          | CONC     | Concentration                                    |
| BD    | Blow Down                          | COND     | Condenser/Condensate                             |
| BIST  | Bistable                           | CONDTY   | Conductivity                                     |
| BIT   | Boron Injection Tank               | CONT     | Controller                                       |
| BKR   | Breaker                            | CONT ROD | Control Rod                                      |
| BL    | Black Liquid                       | CONTR    | Control  |
| BOP   | Balance of Plant                   | COR      | Correction                                       |
| BTM   | Bottom                             | CORR     | Correlation                                      |
| BTU   | British Thermal Unit               | COUNT    | Count  |
| BUP   | Backup                             | CPM      | Counts Per Minute                                |
| C     | Centigrade (aka. Celsius)          | CPU      | Central Processing Unit                          |
| C/CB  | Condensate/Cond. Booster           | CPUS     | Central Processing Units                         |
| C1M   | Cumulative One Minute              | CR       | Control Room                                     |
| CAB   | Cabinet                            | CRB      | Chemical Recovery Boiler                         |
| CAL   | Calibration/Calorie                | CROM     | Control Rod Drive Mechanism                      |
| CAUS  | Cause                              | CS       | Containment Spray                                |

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| CSR    | Cable Spreading Room                      |
| CST    | Condensate Storage Tank                   |
| CW     | Circulating Water                         |
| CWP    | Circulating Water Pump                    |
| CYL    | Cylinder                                  |
| D/G    | Diesel Generator                          |
| DEG    | Degrees                                   |
| DEMIN  | Demineralizer                             |
| DET    | Detector                                  |
| DEV    | Deviation                                 |
| DIV    | Division                                  |
| DO     | Diesel Fuel Oil                           |
| DOT    | Dirty Oil Tank                            |
| DSCH   | Discharge                                 |
| DT     | Delta Temperature                         |
| ECCS   | Emergency Core Cooling System             |
| EDT    | Equipment Drain Tank                      |
| EFCT   | Effect                                    |
| EFLNT  | Effluent                                  |
| EHC    | Electro Hydraulic Control                 |
| ELEC   | Electrical                                |
| EQ     | Equipment                                 |
| EQUIP  | Equipment                                 |
| ES     | Extraction Steam ESS<br>Essential Service |
| ESF    | Engineered Safety Feature                 |
| EXH    | Exhaust/Exhauster                         |
| EXPANS | Expansion                                 |
| EXTR   | Extracted Extractor/<br>Extraction        |
| F      | Fahrenheit                                |
| FCV    | Flow Control Valve                        |
| FD     | Forced Draft                              |
| FH     | Fuel Handling                             |
| FLW    | Flow                                      |
| FO     | Fuel Oil                                  |
| FREQ   | Frequency                                 |
| FRNT   | Front                                     |
| FW     | Feed Water                                |
| GOV    | Governor                                  |
| GPM    | Gallons Per Minute                        |

|          |                                   |
|----------|-----------------------------------|
| GRP      | Group                             |
| GSC      | Gland Steam Condenser             |
| GV       | Governor Valve                    |
| HG(A)    | Mercury (absolute)                |
| HGHT     | Height                            |
| HIDP     | High Differential Pressure        |
| HL       | Hot Leg                           |
| HOV      | Hydraulic Operated Valve          |
| HP       | High Pressure                     |
| HR(S)    | Hour                              |
| HRSG     | Heat Recovery Steam<br>Generator  |
| HT RT    | Heat Rate                         |
| HTNG     | Heating                           |
| HU/CD    | Heatup/Cooldown                   |
| HUT      | Hold up Tank                      |
| HYD      | Hydraulic                         |
| I/P      | Current to Pressure               |
| I/V      | Current to Voltage                |
| IA       | Instrument Air                    |
| ID       | Identification/Inside<br>Diameter |
| INBO     | Inboard                           |
| INC      | Increase                          |
| INF      | Influent                          |
| INIT     | Initial                           |
| INL      | Inlet                             |
| INSERTIN | Insertion                         |
| INST     | Instrument/Instantaneous          |
| INT      | Internal                          |
| INTERM   | Intermediate                      |
| IOD      | Iodine                            |
| ISOL     | Isolation                         |
| JUNCT    | Junction                          |
| K        | Kilo                              |
| LNG      | Long/Liquified Natural<br>Gas     |
| LO FLW   | Low Flow                          |
| M/G      | Motor Generator Sets              |
| MAINT    | Maintenance                       |
| MAX      | Maximum                           |

|          |                                |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| MCR      | Main Control Room              |
| MFP      | Main Feed Pump                 |
| MIN      | Minutes/Minimum                |
| MOIST    | Moisture                       |
| MPH      | Miles Per Hour                 |
| MPS      | Miles Per Second               |
| MS       | Main Steam/Moisture Separator  |
| MSIV     | Main Steam Isolation Valve     |
| MSR      | Moisture Separator Reheater    |
| MTR      | Motor                          |
| MU       | Makeup                         |
| MVBL     | Movable                        |
| NAOH     | Sodium Hydroxide               |
| NAR      | Narrow                         |
| NAR RNG  | Narrow Range                   |
| NBL      | Noble                          |
| NEG      | Negative                       |
| NEUT     | Neutron                        |
| NIS      | Nuclear Instrumentation System |
| NR       | Narrow Range                   |
| NUC      | Nuclear                        |
| OG       | Off-Gas                        |
| OOS      | Out of Service                 |
| OP       | Over Pressure                  |
| OPER     | Operator/Operating             |
| OT       | Over Temperature               |
| OT-OP    | Over Temp-Over Pressure        |
| OUT      | Output                         |
| OUTBD    | Outboard                       |
| OUTLT    | Outlet                         |
| OVERLD   | Overload                       |
| OVERTEMP | Over Temperature               |
| OVERPWR  | Overpower                      |
| PART     | Partial                        |
| PARTIC   | Particulate                    |
| PCT      | Percent                        |
| PCV      | Pressure Control Valve         |
| PENET    | Penetration                    |

|         |                                  |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| PMG     | Permanent Magnet Generator       |
| PNEU    | Pneumatic                        |
| PORV    | Power Operated Relief Valve      |
| POS     | Positive                         |
| POT     | Potentiometer                    |
| PPB     | Parts per Billion                |
| PPM     | Parts per Million                |
| PR58    | Process Radiation Monitor 58     |
| PREAMP  | Preamplifiers                    |
| PRG     | Purge                            |
| PRI     | Primary                          |
| PROC    | Process                          |
| PRT     | Pressurizer Relief Tank          |
| PS      | Power Supply                     |
| PSI     | Lbs Per Square Inch              |
| PSIA    | Lbs Per Square Inch Absolute     |
| PSIG    | Lbs Per Inch Gauge               |
| PSIO    | Lbs Per Square Inch Differential |
| PT      | Point                            |
| PTL     | Pull-To-Lock                     |
| PUL     | Pulverizer                       |
| PW      | Primary Water                    |
| PWR RNG | Power Range                      |
| PRV     | Pressure Relief Valve            |
| PZR     | Pressurizer Relief Tank          |
| RC      | Reactor Coolant                  |
| RCDT    | Reactor Coolant Drain Tank       |
| RCFC    | Reactor Containment Fan Cooler   |
| RCL     | Reactor Coolant Loop             |
| RCS     | Reactor Coolant System           |
| RDT     | Reheater Drain Tank              |
| RECOMB  | Recombiner                       |
| REGEN   | Regenerative                     |
| REL     | Relative                         |
| RESID   | Residual                         |
| RH      | Residual Heat                    |

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| RHR     | Residual Heat Removal                  |
| RHT     | Reheat                                 |
| RLY     | Relay                                  |
| RNG     | Range/Running                          |
| ROC     | Rate of Change                         |
| RTD     | Resistance Temp. Detector              |
| RTN     | Return                                 |
| RVLIS   | Reactor Vessel Level Indication System |
| RW      | Radwaste                               |
| RWST    | Refueling Water Storage Tank           |
| S/G     | Steam Generator                        |
| SA      | Service Air                            |
| SB      | Service Building                       |
| SEC     | Second                                 |
| SEL     | Select                                 |
| SEP     | Separator                              |
| SERV    | Service                                |
| SFP     | Service Fuel Pump                      |
| SGTR    | Steam Generator Tube Rupture           |
| SI      | Safety Injection                       |
| SPEC    | Specification                          |
| STDY    | Steady                                 |
| STNBY   | Standby                                |
| STOR    | Storage                                |
| SUPPR   | Suppressed                             |
| SUPRESS | Suppression                            |
| SW      | Service Water/Switch                   |
| SWST    | Secondary Water Storage Tank           |
| T/C     | Thermocouples                          |
| TAMB    | Temperature Ambient                    |
| TAVG    | Average Temperature                    |
| TB      | Turbine Building/Terminal Box/Block    |
| TC      | Cold Leg Temperature                   |
| TCV     | Temperature Control Valve              |
| TD      | Turbine Drain                          |
| TG      | Turbine Generator                      |
| THER    | Thermal                                |
| THRT    | Throttle                               |


|        |                           |
|--------|---------------------------|
| THST   | Thrust                    |
| TREP   | Reference Temperature     |
| TRNA   | Train A (B, C, etc.)      |
| TRNSNT | Transient                 |
| TRP    | Trip                      |
| TTD    | Terminal Temp. Difference |
| TURBS  | Turbines                  |
| UNCONT | Uncontrolled              |
| VAC    | Vacuum                    |
| VALS   | Values                    |
| VAP    | Vapor                     |
| VAR    | Variance                  |
| VCT    | Volume Control Tank       |
| VIB    | Vibration                 |
| VNT    | Vent                      |
| VOL    | Volume                    |
| WR     | Wide Range                |
| XFR    | Transfer                  |
| XMTR   | Transmitter               |

## INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC LABEL GUIDELINES



For most industries, abiding by ASME/ANSI pipe marking standards will be sufficient for staying safe and OSHA compliant. There are some workplaces, though, that are required to comply with more specific requirements due to the particularly volatile nature of the substances the use in their pipes, or because of the uniquely complex environment of these workplaces. These include:

- **Ammonia Pipe Marking**
- **NFPA 99/CGA C-9 Pipe Marking**
- **ISO/DIS 14726 Sea Vessel & Marine Pipe Marking**
- **Water Treatment Pipe Marking**
- **Commercial Building Pipe Marking**

To learn more about these guidelines, visit our Pipe Marking Standards article at [www.creativesafetysupply.com/articles/guide-to-pipe-marking-standards/](http://www.creativesafetysupply.com/articles/guide-to-pipe-marking-standards/)



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

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### ISO/DIS 14726 Sea Vessel & Marine Pipe Marking





Since marine environments are required to carry fresh water along with gases, waste media, and fire-fighting chemicals, sea-faring vessels must comply with additional pipe marking color codes. This extra pipe marking provides workers and first responders with the information they need about the contents of pipes. Because vessels travel such vast distances, these codes are internationally recognized. Whether you're docked in Jakarta or passing through the Mozambique Channel, workers and first responders will be able to read your pipe marking easily.







Marine Pipe Marking Standards have **main colors**, which are defined by ISO 14726 to indicate groups of similar substances. **Additional color bars** (defined by ISO/DIS 14726-2) are added to indicate specific substances. The additional color should be surrounded by the main color and have a width smaller than that of the main color.

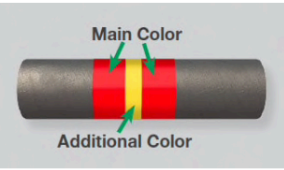
Unlike other standards, Marine Pipe Marking Standards do not require marking pipes for flow direction. Although this is not required, experts strongly advise marking the direction of flow with arrows or arrow-band tape. Additionally, using text where possible can help avoid confusion about the contents of your pipes for someone not yet familiar with the ISO/DIS standards.

| FRESH WATER                    | (blue)  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Fresh Water                    |  |
| Condensate from heating system |  |
| Fresh water - sanitary         |  |
| Cooling fresh water            |  |
| Feed water                     |  |
| Distillate                     |  |
| Potable water                  |  |
| Chilled water                  |  |
| Condensate                     |  |


| WASTE MEDIA | (black)   |
|-------------|---|
| Waste media |  |

| FLAMMABLE GASES           | (yellow)  |
|---------------------------|---|
| Flammable gases           |  |
| Hydrogen                  |  |
| Acetylene                 |  |
| Mixture of Propane/Butane |  |

| NON-FLAMMABLE GASES | (gray)  |
|---------------------|---|
| Non-flammable gases |  |
| Oxygen              |  |
| Breathing Gas       |  |
| Nitrogen            |  |
| Refrigerant         |  |
| Pressure air HP     |  |




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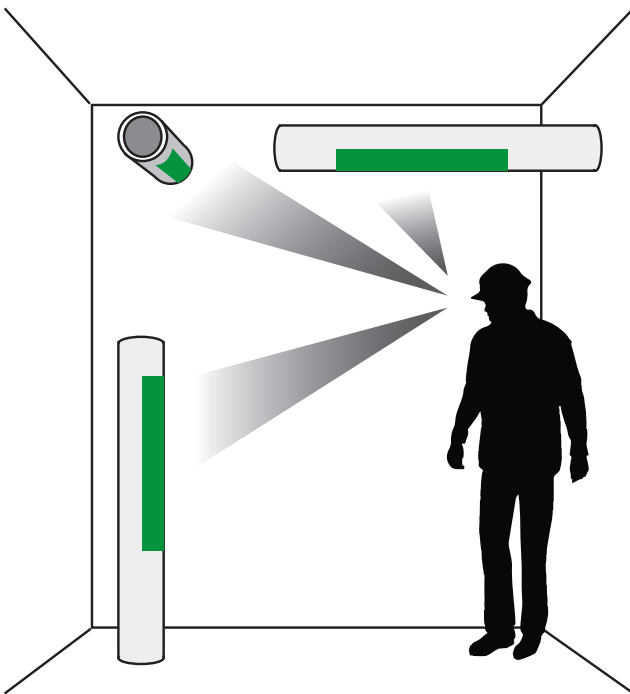
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# How to place labels for maximum visibility

Pipe marking labels should be positioned in such a way that they are visible from most people's line of sight. A few guidelines about visibility/ placement are:

- ▶ **The label should be visible from the point of normal approach**
- ▶ **The label should be visible at every entry point in the floor or wall**
- ▶ **When a pipe is located below normal line of sight, put the label above the pipe's horizontal centerline.**
- ▶ **When a pipe is located above normal line of sight, put the label below the pipe's horizontal centerline.**





# How to make pipe labels

Choose from 1 of 3 options:

## 1. Purchase pre-made labels

Order common pipe labels from a label vendor. Make sure to get labels in the size, color, and material you need. This option works well when you have a **small pipe marking project**.

## 2. Order custom labels

Many label vendors can print custom pipe labels. This solution is helpful when you need pipe labels for **less common pipes**.



## 3. Print your own labels

Bring the printing process in-house with an industrial label printer. These printers can print vinyl labels in the colors and sizes your facility requires. This method is often the **most cost effective** and it **eliminates shipping time**. It's great for large pipe marking projects and for updating your pipe marking system whenever the need arises.

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## Related Guides

- **Pipe Marking Guide**
- **Pipe Marking Pocket Guide**
- **Ammonia Pipe Marking Quick Guide**
- **Facility Marking Workbook**

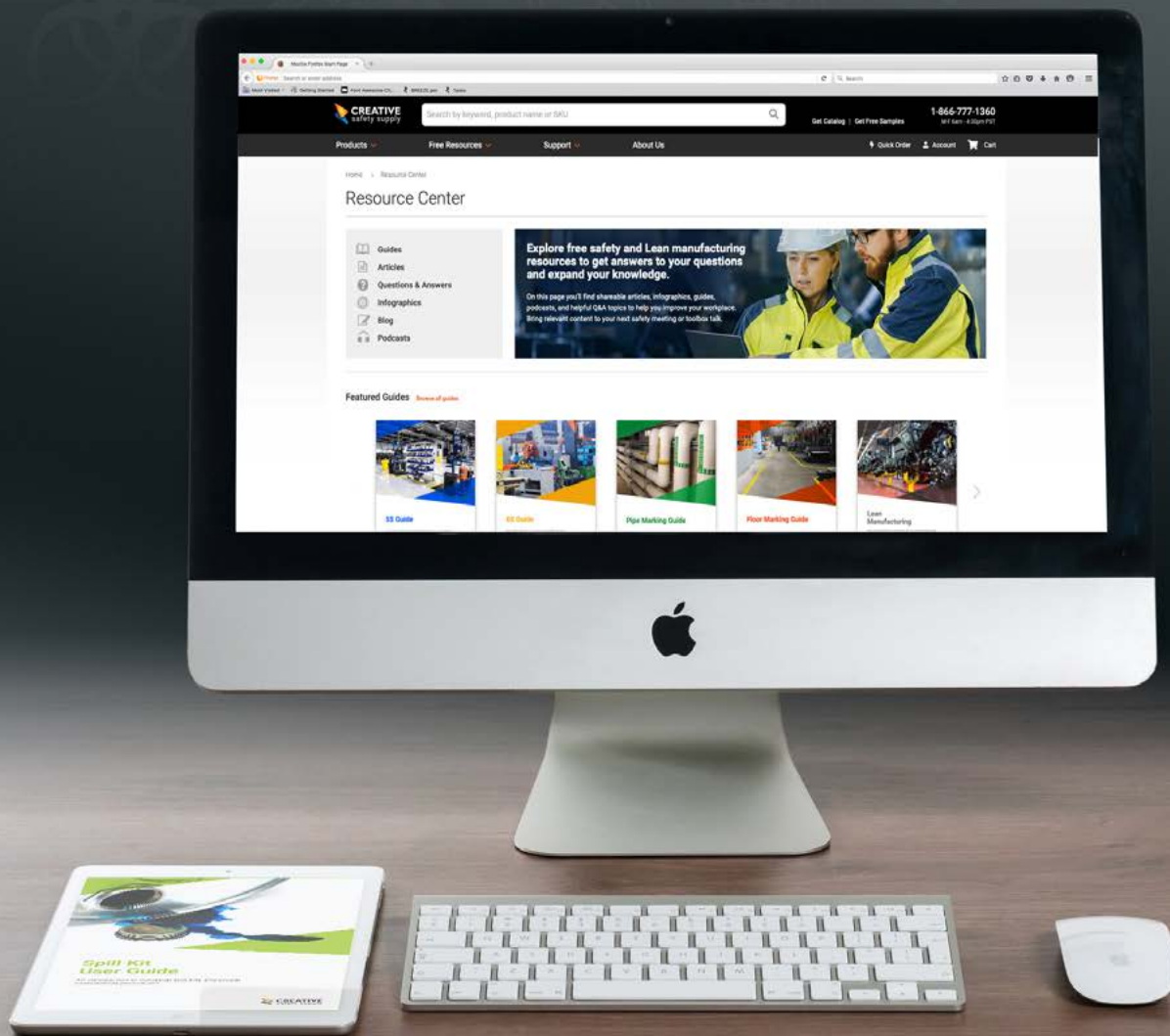
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