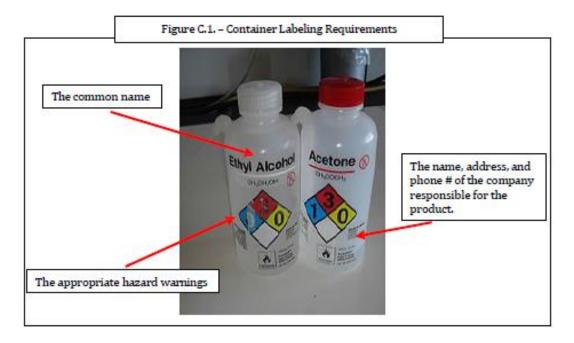


Container Labeling

These guidelines provide requirements for all University faculty, staff, and students using chemical storage cabinets.

Hazards Description

Chemical container labels are a good resource for information on chemical hazards. All containers of hazardous chemicals must have labels attached. Figure C.1 displays the label requirements.



The warning may be a single word (e.g. Danger, Caution, Warning) or may identify the primary hazards, including both physical (e.g. water reactive, flammable, or explosive) and health (e.g. carcinogen, corrosive or irritant), such as what is found on an NFPA diamond and hazard warnings from the label or SDS.

Most labels provide additional safety information to help workers protect themselves from the substance. This information may include protective measures and/or protective clothing to be used, first aid instructions, storage information and emergency procedures.





Chemical Labeling – What are Laboratory Personnel Responsible for?

- Inspecting incoming containers to be sure that labels are attached and are in good condition and contain the information outlined above
- Reading the container label each time a newly purchased chemical is used. It is possible that the manufacturer may have added new hazard information or reformulated the product since the last purchase
- Ensuring that chemical container labels are not removed or defaced, except when containers are empty
- Labeling any secondary containers used in the laboratory, to prevent unknown chemicals or inadvertent reaction
- Verifying that chemical waste containers have complete and accurate chemical waste labels

Labeling is important for the safe management of chemicals, preventing accidental misuse, inadvertent mixing of incompatible chemicals, and facilitating proper chemical storage. Proper labeling helps ensure quick response in the event of an accident, such as a chemical spill or chemical exposure incident. Finally, proper labeling prevents the high costs associated with disposal of "unknown" chemicals.

With the exception of transient containers that will contain chemicals for immediate use, all containers of chemicals being used or generated in CSU laboratories must be labeled sufficiently to indicate the contents of the container. On original containers, the label must not be removed or defaced in any way until the container is emptied of its original contents. Incoming containers must be inspected to make sure the label is in good condition. It is also advisable to put a date on new chemicals when they are received in the laboratory, and to put a date on containers of chemicals generated in the laboratory, as well as the initials of the responsible person.

Abbreviations or other acronyms may be used to label containers of chemicals generated in the laboratory as long as all personnel working in the laboratory understand the meaning of the label, or know the location of information, such as a laboratory notebook or log sheet that contains the code associated with content information. In addition, small containers, such as vials and test tubes, can be labeled as a group by labeling the outer container (e.g., rack or box). Alternatively, a placard can be used to label the storage location for small containers (e.g., shelf, refrigerator, etc.).





Containers of practically non-toxic and relatively harmless chemicals must also be labeled with content information, including containers such as squirt bottles containing water.

With respect to chemical labeling, all potentially hazardous chemicals transferred from their original container to a second container must be labeled with the chemical name and the principal hazards found on the primary container label or SDS.

Hazardous Waste

The initial container label must have the words "HAZARDOUS WASTE" and the Start Date when accumulation of the waste began must be clearly visible. In addition, the waste must be labeled with a description of all Chemical Contents and the name of the Responsible Person (see next page for hazardous waste labels for containers).

Global Harmonization System (GHS) labels:

Health Hazard	Flame	Exclamation Mark	
Carcinogen Mutagenicity Reproductive Toxicity Respiratory Sensitizer Target Organ Toxicity Aspiration Toxicity	 Flammables Pyrophorics Self-Heating Emits Flammable Gas Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides 	Irritant (skin and eye) Skin Sensitizer Acute Toxicity (harmful) Narcotic Effects Respiratory Tract Irritant Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non Mandatory)	
Gas Cylinder	Corrosion	Exploding Bomb	
Gases under Pressure	Skin Corrosion/ burns Eye Damage Corrosive to Metals	Explosives Self-Reactives Organic Peroxides	
Flame over Circle	Environment (Non Mandatory)	Skull and Crossbones	
• Oxidizers	• Aquatic Toxicity	Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)	





HAZARDOUS WASTE		HAZARDOU	HAZARDOUS WASTE		
Contents (include chemical name(s) and Percent		Contents (include chemical name	(s) and Percent		
Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:	Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:		
HAZARDOUS WASTE		HAZARDOU	HAZARDOUS WASTE		
Contents (include chemical name(s) a	nd Percent	Contents (include chemical name	(s) and Percent		
Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:	Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:		
HAZARDOUS WASTE		HAZARDOU	HAZARDOUS WASTE		
Contents (include chemical name(s) a	nd Percent	Contents (include chemical name	(s) and Percent		
Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:	Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:		
HAZARDOUS WASTE		HAZARDOU	HAZARDOUS WASTE		
Contents (include chemical name(s) and Percent		Contents (include chemical name	Contents (include chemical name(s) and Percent		
Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:	Responsible Person's Name:	Start Date:		