

**Table 1. Summary Table for Container Labeling**

Type of Container	Description	Label Elements/Content	Labeling Options	General Label Requirements
<b>Primary Container</b>	<b>Original manufacturer container</b>	New 5 element format prepared by manufacturer (Manufacturer information, product identifier, pictograms, signal words, hazard statements, precautionary statements)	If original label becomes damaged, lost or unreadable, lab personnel must replace label using one of alternate workplace labeling options.	Primary labels of <u>existing chemical inventory that are intact and legible do not need to be replaced</u> with labels containing the new format of labeling. However, in the event a primary label has been removed, faded, damaged or defaced, lab personnel must re-label existing primary containers.
<b>Secondary Container</b>	When a chemical is transferred from the primary (or original manufacturer's) container to a different container <b>for use</b>	<b>Alternate workplace label</b> prepared by lab personnel, applied using a handwritten/ printed label or tag, or by directly marking containers.) Label must include a <u>product identifier and hazards</u> using words, pictures, symbols, or a combination of these	1) Create your own printed or photocopied label and apply to container. 2) Make a handwritten label by writing directly on container, or on tape or adhesive label and apply to container. 3) Use existing workplace labeling systems (ex: NFPA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Full chemical name (chemical identifier) must be used as it appears on the SDS &amp; primary label OR, a commonly recognized standard formula, abbreviation or trade name can be used (examples: NaOH, EDTA, IPA, HCl, etc.).</li> <li>• Must be legible</li> <li>• Must be in English</li> <li>• Cannot be defaced until container is empty and ready for disposal or reuse</li> <li>• <i>An identifying code from a lab notebook or reference sheet</i> can be used if container is too small or name is too large.</li> </ul>
<b>Transfer Container</b>	When lab personnel use a portable container for immediate use to transfer a material	No label required	Best practice is to always label secondary containers using alternate workplace label.	