All chemical/product containers must be properly labeled in order to communicate important health and safety information to the users. This is also known as the “Right to Know” standard.

Manufacturers label their products with an overview of the hazards associated with the product, but a label can be defaced or products may need to be transferred to a smaller secondary container for ease of use. This guidance document provides important information regarding proper management of chemical/product container labels.

Commercial products in original containers are properly labeled and must be maintained to satisfy the requirements of the University Hazard Communication Program. If re-labeling is required, the label can be obtained in one of the following ways:

1. Contact the vendor or distributor for the label.
2. Search the manufacturer website for the label.

Secondary Container Labeling
A “secondary container” is any container (spray bottles, jugs or jars) used when a chemical is transferred from its original container into another (chemically compatible) container.

Each University department is responsible for assuring that all secondary containers are labeled in one of the following way:

1. Labeled with either an extra copy of the original manufacturer’s label; or
2. With a label that has the proper identification and the appropriate hazard warning. The information is listed in the SDS Hazard Identification in Section 2.

An Example

Clorox Bleach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal word</th>
<th>Danger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Statements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causes severe skin burns and eye damage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causes serious eye damage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appearance Clear, pale yellow