

Fact Sheet Proper Labeling of Secondary Containers

What is proper labeling of secondary containers?

Proper labeling of secondary containers plan: University should label all
containers of hazardous substances. All labels should be written legible
and in English. CSUDH's proper labeling of secondary container
procedures ensures containers of hazardous material are received by
department operation and properly labeled, tagged or marked. All
unlabeled receipts from manufacturer/distributer shall be rejected

What are employees responsible for?

- Employees should never transfer products from an unlabeled container.
- Must properly label all secondary containers.
- Employees are responsible for labeling primarily containers.

What do primary containers mean?

- Primary container refers to original containers in which hazardous material were exported /imported.
- Primarly containers should always be labeled, tagged or marked with:
- Product identifier
- Signal word
- Hazard statements(s)
- Pictogram(s)
- Precautionary statement(s)
- Name, address, telephone of manufacturer (importer, responsible party)

What do secondary containers mean?

- A secondary container refers to any container such as (spray bottle, pan, etc.) that can hold hazardous material that has been transferred from an original labeled container.
- All secondary containers shall be labeled, tagged or marked: (Product identifier/ chemical name in English (exactly from the SDS)
- Provides general information for the hazards of the substance.
- Exception: portable containers for instant use during a single use by an employee are exempted from the labeling requirement.



