

#### Environmental Health and Safety

#### **GHS Manufacturer Container Label Content**

All container labels are required to have the following elements

- 1. **Product Identifier:** (Chemical Name, CAS #, Code)
- 2. **Pictogram(s)**
- 3. **Signal Words:** (Danger or Warning) "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards, and "Warning" for the less severe hazards.
- 4. **Hazard Statement:** Standard phrases to describe the hazard class (Physical, Health, or Environmental) (by June 1, 2016)
- 5. **Precautionary Statement and Pictograms:** A phrase to describe measures to be taken to prevent adverse effects First Aid included (by June 1, 2016)
- 6. Supplier Information: Address and phone numbers

# **Example manufacturer container label with minimum requirements**

1. Product Identifier	Sulfuric Acid
2. Pictogram(s)	
3. Signal Words	Danger
4. Hazard Statement	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Fatal if inhaled, harmful to aquatic life
5. Precautionary Statement	Do Not breathe dust/fume/gas/vapors/sprays Wear protective gloves, cloths, eye, and face protection

### In House Labeling

All secondary containers must be labeled.

(The following are the requirements for labeling under the Hazard Communication Standard. If you are in a lab please see & follow the requirements in the Chemical Hygiene Plan at:

http://publicsafety.tufts.edu/ehs/chemical-safety/)

All secondary containers must be labeled.

Secondary container labels should have at least the following:

- 1. Product Identifier
- 2. Pictogram
- 3. Signal Word
- 4. Hazard Statement



Secondary container users should have immediate access to physical and health safety information that is on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

## **Example of Labeling a Secondary Container**

Let's look at labeling a secondary container of acetone.

First: We obtain hazard information on acetone from a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or Manufacturer's Label

1. Identifier	Acetone
2. Pictogram(s)	
3. Signal Word	Danger
4. Hazard Statement	Highly Flammable Liquid and Vapor  Causes mild skin irritation  Causes serious eye irritation  May cause damage to organs

Second: We use the highest hazard statement and corresponding pictogram for our new in house label

**Third:** We create the new Label

## Secondary Container Label for an Acetone Container used in a Lab or a Shop

1. Identifier →

2. Signal Word →

3. Hazard Statement →

4. Pictogram →



**Finally: Precautionary Statements** and **Supplier information** <u>are not required</u> on the secondary containers.

Smaller, **immediate use containers** such as beakers, test tubes, Erlenmeyer(s) that are in use by one employee or researcher do not need to be labeled as long as they are labeled when left unattended.