

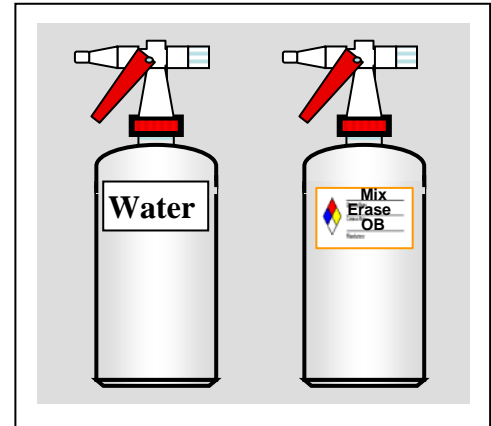
Labeling Guidelines for:

PORTABLE SECONDARY CONTAINERS

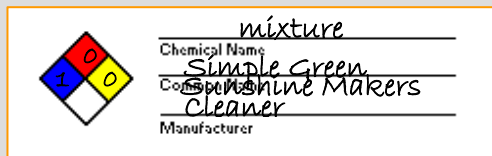
When materials are transferred from an original container (tank, drum, pail, etc.) to another portable container (spray bottle, safety can, jar, etc.), the portable container is referred to as a secondary container. Do not confuse this with “secondary containment” which is a storage device that collects any leaked material from a container that is stored within it.

All secondary containers, regardless of content, must be labeled.

In order to meet the requirements of the HazCom Right to Know Act, any secondary container containing a hazardous material will be labeled using an NFPA 704 label or HMIS label (see www.shastacollege.edu/hazmat/NFPA704Labels) to identify the hazards associated with that material. The product name, chemical name and manufacturer (as found on the product’s MSDS) must be included on the label. Non-hazardous materials must be labeled with any easily-read, durable label.



NFPA 704/ HMIS Labels



All **safety cans** shall be marked with the appropriate chemical name and hazard class (flammable, toxic, corrosive). The DOT label or the NFPA/HMIS label is acceptable.

