

Tool Box Meeting Secondary Container Labeling



The photo above shows an unlabeled container on a construction site. In the event that this liquid makes contact with a workers skin, eyes or mouth, or they breathe in the vapors, they could be injured or killed. How will they know what is in the container and what the hazards are? What document should be on site to explain in detail the hazards of chemicals and other products? Review this photo with your crew and discuss the hazards noted. In the section below list the hazards and the controls that may help reduce or eliminate them.

Complete your company information at the bottom of this page and have your crew sign-in on page 2. Additional safety rules and regulations can be found in 29 CFR 1926.

<u>Hazards noted, possible exposures</u>	<u>Suggested controls or actions</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Company name _____ Project name _____

Supervisor name _____ Date _____

Tool Box Meeting

Secondary Container Labeling

Discussion points for supervisor

Hazards noted, possible exposures

When products are transferred from their original container into a secondary container it must be labeled.

Without a label on the container, there is no warning to the workers about its potential health affect.

Without a label on the container, there is no warning to the workers about its flammability or reactivity.

Suggested controls or actions

As part of the hazard communication program, all secondary containers should be labeled using the HMIS, NFPA, or other suitable labeling system.

Labels on secondary containers should be legible and in a language understood by the workers.

Containers should be of the appropriate type for their contents; i.e. safety cans for flammable liquids.

Attendee Sign In
