



Chemical Labeling and Storage

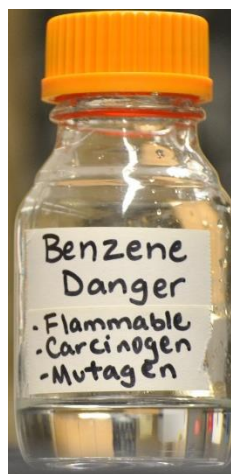
Toolbox Talks are intended to facilitate health and safety discussions. Find more Toolbox Talks on the [Occupational Safety web page](#).

General Information

Proper chemical labeling is critical for a safe workplace. Ensuring all personnel are aware of container contents and associated hazards prevents accidents and protects them in the event of a spill.

Labeling

- Label must include the full chemical name, signal words, and hazard statement
 - This information can be found on the original container label or in sections 1 and 2 of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- Opening date, concentration, expiration date, and initials can also be included on the label
- If containers are too small for a label, place them in a larger, labeled container or box
- Leave chemicals in the original container when possible



Purpose

- Properly labeling chemicals ensures users are aware of hazards, prevents duplicate purchases, and aids in regular visual inspections
- Replace labels before they become illegible

Storage

- Store chemicals in a closed container with compatible items
- Store acids, bases, flammables, oxidizers, and reactive chemicals separately
- Hazardous chemicals should have secondary containment
- If the volume of flammables exceeds 10 gallons, they should be stored in a flammable cabinet
- Inspect container integrity regularly and replace if damaged

Additional Resources

- See [Chemical Storage Guidelines](#) for specific storage and compatibility by chemical type for commonly used items.

Discussion Date:

Supervisor:

Participants: