



Title: LABELING

Principle:

The laboratory follows the labeling practices outlined below for all chemical, biologic, microbiologic, and radioactive material used. Labels are hand written, typed, or pre-printed and are legible on each container for which a label is required. All labels are in English and are prominently displayed.

Procedure: Guidelines for labeling as follows:

A. Chemicals

- Labeling on containers from the manufacturer** (or importer or distributor) must include the identity of the chemical, appropriate hazard warning, and the name and address of the manufacturer or other responsible party. In addition, if the hazardous chemical is regulated by OSHA in a substance-specific health hazard (e.g., formaldehyde), the labels must include any specific warnings required in the standard. The labels on incoming containers of hazardous chemicals are not removed or defaced.
- Labeling on non-original containers used in the laboratory** must include the name of the chemical, the identity of hazardous chemical contained therein, and appropriate hazard warnings (see NFPA hazard warning below). The concentration of chemical, preparation date, and expiration date must be added for all chemical reagents prepared in the laboratory.

NFPA Code

Product Name: **Chloroform**

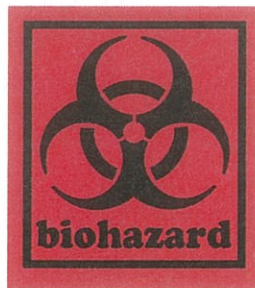
Health Hazard 4 - Deadly 3 - Extreme Danger 2 - Hazardous 1 - Slightly Hazardous 0 - Normal Material	Fire Hazard/Flash Points 4 - Below 70 F 3 - Below 100 F 2 - Below 200 F 1 - Above 200 F 0 - Will Not Burn
Specific Hazard 5 - Oxider OXI 4 - Acid ACID 3 - Alkali ALK 2 - Corrosive COR 1 - Use No Water W 0 - Radiation	Reactivity 4 - May Detonate 3 - Shock & Heat 2 - May Detonate 1 - Violent Chemical 0 - Normal Stable

The diagram shows a diamond-shaped NFPA hazard code with the numbers 2, 0, and 0. The top-left blue section is 2, the top-right red section is 0, and the bottom-right yellow section is 0. The bottom-left white section contains specific hazard information.

3. **Exception to labeling.** Portable containers, e.g., test tubes or beakers, which are intended for the immediate use by the employee who performs the transfer from a labeled container do not have to be labeled. Example: If methanol is used in an extraction method, each test tube containing patient sample and solvent does not have to be specifically labeled with chemical labeling while the procedure is being performed. If unlabeled test tubes or other unlabeled container with hazardous chemical are stored for several hours or overnight, labeling should be added to each container or rack of tubes.
4. **Chemical storage.** Cabinets, e.g., acid or solvent cabinets, must be labeled with the type of hazardous material which may be placed inside.

B. **Biologic Hazards**

1. **Biohazard labels** must be placed on all containers of infectious waste, on refrigerators and freezer containing blood and other potentially infectious materials, and on containers used to store or transport blood or other potentially infectious material.
2. **Biohazard labels** must be fluorescent orange or orange-red (or predominantly so, with lettering or symbols in a contrasting color). All labels must include the following legend and graphic:



3. **Exception to labeling.** Red bags or red containers may be substituted for labels on containers of infectious waste.
- #### C. **Microbiologic Material**
1. **Stock cultures** must be labeled.
- #### D. **Regulatory labels** must be placed on each refrigerator and

freezer to identify if food and beverage stored is or is not permitted.

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References: GEN.76200

Approval of Procedure:

Medical Director Signature: *M. Keith Zander, MD*

Date: *8/29/12*

