Column D—When it is advisable to include instructions in case of accident, the appropriate statements may be selected from this column. Instructions in case of accident to individuals are valuable but should be limited to recognized first aid procedures based upon simple methods and commonly available materials. Instructions for strictly medical treatment should be omitted except when specifically required by law. Because of the serious and lasting effects that may result from eye injuries, a recommendation to obtain medical attention should accompany any specific instruction directed to the treatment of the eyes. If the statements from Schedule 3 fail to meet the exact needs, they should be modified to suit. In the example shown, toluene, no phrase from this column appears to be necessary.

While every compound carries some hazard, if improperly used, it is impractical to cover every possible contingency on a label. Efforts should be directed toward naming the serious hazards and warning against such abuses and accidents as are likely to be encountered under normal conditions. There are scarcely any means of measuring in absolute terms the relative seriousness of hazards, and the recommendations in Schedule 3 only contemplate their division into two or three degrees of intensity. It follows that of two compounds one may be less hazardous than the other and yet may carry the same warnings and cautions.

Instructions for handling and storage of containers should be included where conditions indicate their need. These instructions should take into consideration both the characteristics of the chemical product and the limitations of the type or types of container in which it is packed.

Schedule 4 presents suggested labels for samples of experimental products for which full data regarding hazards are not yet known.

Schedule 5 illustrates the application of caution statements to three specific products. In the case of toluene, the statements used are similar to those given in Schedule 2 for a compound or mixture having hazards in classifications I-B and IV. The second example, aqueous hydrofluoric acid, represents a very special case where the particular hazards require modification of the standard statements. The third example is that of a label for a proprietary compound or mixture.