

Standard Requirements for Labeling of Level 3 Distribution Boxes

Article Overview

Level 3 distribution boxes, or tertiary packaging units, must be clearly labeled with identification, handling, and compliance information to ensure proper logistics and regulatory adherence.

Key Labeling Requirements

1. Identification Information

- o Each box must display the item name, description, and unique item identifiers such as part numbers or National Stock Numbers (NSN) for military or government shipments (DLA guidance) or UNICEF-specific item codes .
- o Quantity per unit pack and intermediate container quantity should be indicated to facilitate inventory management and distribution .
- o Labels should include the contract or purchase order number when applicable, including delivery or lot numbers for traceability .

2. Material and Packaging Standards

- o Boxes should be made of new, non-recycled corrugated fiberboard unless otherwise approved, with moisture content not exceeding 12% .
- o Labels must indicate the strength and quality compliance, such as box compression test (BCT) results, to ensure durability during transport .

3. Handling and Safety Information

- o Labels must communicate hazards, special handling instructions, and degree of protection required for the contents .
- o For shipments containing regulated or sensitive items, water-resistant labels or ASTM D5486 Type I, Class 2 tape may be required to prevent damage .

4. Compliance and Regulatory Marks

- o For international shipments, boxes may require CE marking, e-marking, or other regulatory symbols depending on the product type and destination .
- o Labels should include a point of contact for customs or market surveillance authorities, especially for EU-bound products .

5. Placement and Legibility

- o Labels must be easily visible and legible on the outer container. Transparent wrappers must not obscure required information .
- o All mandatory information should appear on the outermost packaging layer to ensure it is accessible during handling and inspection .

6. Verification and Compliance

- o Suppliers are responsible for ensuring that all labels meet the specifications outlined in the purchase order or contract. Non-compliant shipments may be rejected or incur rework costs .
- o Documentation proving compliance with labeling and packaging standards should be available upon request for inspection by receiving or regulatory authorities . By following these labeling requirements, level 3 distribution boxes can be properly tracked, handled, and delivered while maintaining compliance with organizational and regulatory standards.



Standard Requirements for Labeling of Level 3 Distribution Boxes

These rules guide you to use proper labeling, provide safe maintenance access, and reduce risks with the right

This UL white paper discusses the specifics of marking and labeling requirements, and how to identify compliant marking and

Standards that Address the Permanence of Marking ronics, motors, lighting, medical equipment, and more. There are a number of

Electrical panel labeling standards come from many regulatory agencies, so it's important to learn about

I was reading Tomgunns post about separating 3 phase areas and it made me think of my latest project to fill some of

This guide serves as an overview to a wide range of labelling requirements, covering consumer products and goods

This page serves as a reference document only for EU-wide product requirements. Extra requirements may apply

§ 317.2 Labels: definition; required features. (a) A label within the meaning of this part shall mean a display of any printing,

A distribution board (also known as panelboard, circuit breaker panel, breaker panel, circuit breaker, electric panel, fuse box or DB

This standard describes requirements for numbering and labeling of real property electrical distribution equipment, circuits, and site

The Cosmetics Labeling Guide provides step-by-step help with cosmetic labeling, with examples and answers to questions

The IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) and BS 7671 (British Standard for Electrical Installations) both provide essential

Third level distribution box: refers to the final junction box of each electrical appliance, which can be movable and

Standard Requirements for Labeling of Level 3 Distribution Boxes

Of course, you will also want to reference any local agencies that may have specific requirements for your area. The labels that are

Learn how to install a distribution box safely and correctly. Covers wiring, placement,

This standard is based on and it complies with OHS Act requirements; it was originally prepared / compiled to standardize the

Web: <https://www.kremgroup.co.za>

