

ORGANIC BASES

Hazard Description

Organic bases contain either nitrogen or an amino group. Two main hazards of bases are their corrosivity (a pH of >10) and toxicity.

When handling corrosive chemicals, the eyes and skin are most commonly at risk, however failure to use proper protective equipment and handling procedures can result in exposures to the respiratory and digestive tract through inhalation and ingestion.

Examples

- Methylamine
- Phenylamine
- Amines

Storage

- Organic bases can be kept on the same shelf and in the same cabinet as inorganic bases.
- Organic bases should be separated from inorganic acids, ideally in a different cabinet in at a minimum on a different shelf in secondary containment.
- Organic bases should **not** be stored with organic acids.
- Take note if an organic base has a flammable/combustible hazard associated with it. If it does, it should be stored with flammables (ideally in its own secondary containment).

Hazardous Waste

- Must be disposed of as per the [University's Hazardous Waste Standard](#).

