#### CHEMICAL STORAGE FACT SHEET

Chemicals should be separated by hazard class and stored in separate cabinets. When that is not possible, the following guidelines can be used.

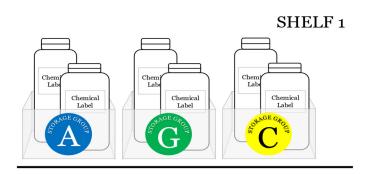
## **Storage Classifications**

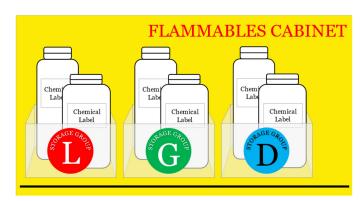
- A Organic bases
- B Pyrophoric and water reactive
- C Inorganic bases
- D Organic acids
- E Oxidizers
- F Inorganic acids

- G Compatible with anything
- K Explosives or other highly unstable materials
- L Non-reactive flammables and other combustibles
- OA Oxidizing acids
- X Organic peroxide

### **Chemical Storage Shelving Requirements**

The images below show the storage shelving requirements.









# **General Chemical Storage Requirements**

- Chemical solids should never be alphabetized until they are segregated by hazard class first. Flammable solids and oxidizing solids should be segregated onto separate shelves. Water reactive or pyrophoric materials should be placed in their own cabinets.
- Gloveboxes should be cleaned out regularly and incompatible chemicals should not be stored together in the same glovebox.
- Secondary contaminant should be Nalgene trays or equivalent.
- Do not store chemicals in fume hoods. Excessive materials in fume hoods can impact fume hood performance by creating eddy currents and turbulence.
- Do not store old or outdates chemicals. Remove all chemicals past their expiration date. If no expiry date is listed, then a date should be put on the bottle when received for reference. Chemicals that have been used for 6 months to a year should be discarded.
- All chemical bottles should be wiped clean prior to being placed in storage.
- Funnels should be used when pouring chemicals.
- Liquid chemicals should not be stored above eye level.
- All bottles must be tightly closed and clearly labelled.
- Chemicals should be inspected immediately upon arrival and should not be stored in their shipping cans and boxes.

#### Labeling

- Do not store chemicals until they have been clearly labelled. Labels should be stickers. Do not write directly on bottle.
- If manufacturer labels are not available or illegible, chemicals should be relabelled. Labels should include at a minimum: product identifier, safe handling instructions, and that the SDS is available.

Safety Office