











Chemical Storage Guide

Always refer to the SDS. This guide is not meant to cover all possible scenarios.1

 Flammable liquids	 Acids	 Bases	 Oxidizers	 Toxics	 Compressed gases	 Poison inhalation	 Water reactive	 Liquid nitrogen
<p>Do not store with acids or oxidizers</p> <p>Only store in refrigerators rated for flammables</p> <p>Keep quantities to a minimum (no 5 gallon cans permitted)</p> <p>Amounts over two(2) gallons: Store in an approved flammable cabinet</p>	<p>Do not store with bases, flammables, or cyanides</p> <p>Do not store under the sink</p>	<p>Do not store with acids</p> <p>May be kept with flammable liquids if in secondary containment</p>	<p>Do not store with flammable liquids or solids</p> <p>Do not store under the sink</p> <p>Avoid storage on wooden shelves</p>	 And other Health Hazards <p>Store on sturdy shelves below eye level or in secured cabinets</p> <p>Store separate from other hazard classes</p>	<p>Secure at all times even when empty</p> <p>Store away from heat sources</p> <p>Store with cap when regulator is removed</p> <p>Incompatible gases must be separated by a 30 minute fire barrier or 20 feet or line of sight</p>	<p>Store in a vented gas cabinet or a chemical fume hood</p> <p>Secure at all times</p> <p>Store with cap or plug in place</p>	<p>Do not store under the sink</p> <p>Store away from aqueous solutions</p> <p>Keep separate from other hazard classes</p>	<p>Store in a well ventilated area</p> <p>Consult EHS before storing 240L tanks</p>
<p>Examples</p> <p>Acetone Methanol Ether Hexane</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sulfuric acid Hydrochloric acid Nitric acid Acetic acid</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sodium hydroxide Potassium hydroxide Bleach</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Silver nitrate Ammonium persulfate Sodium periodate</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sodium cyanide Sodium azide Aniline Ethidium bromide</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Helium Nitrogen Oxygen Hydrogen</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Carbon monoxide Chlorine gas Ethylene oxide Ammonia gas</p>	<p>Examples</p> <p>Sodium borohydride Hydrazine Sodium metal Phosphorus</p>	<p>Example</p> <p>LN</p>
<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Combustible liquids (i.e. toluene) can be stored in the flammable cabinet if there is room.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Some acids are flammable (i.e. Acetic acid) but still store them with the acids.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Some bases are flammable (i.e. ethanol amine) but still store them with the bases.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Some acids are oxidizers (i.e. nitric acid) but still store them with the acids.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Inspect containers regularly.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Container volumes less than 5 liters (i.e. lecture bottles) can be stored lying down.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Consult with EHS when storing or using these materials.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>There may be enough moisture in the air to react these materials. Use caution.</p>	<p>Special circumstances</p> <p>Liquid nitrogen tanks vent loudly periodically. Do not be concerned.</p>