



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL FACT SHEET

Chemical Storage

Due to the diverse individual properties of chemicals that may be located in a chemical use area, proper storage requirements may be complicated. Some general procedures for chemical storage are listed below. These procedures are not intended to be all-inclusive, but should form the basis for more specific procedures in the workplace. Specific instructions on chemical storage may be obtained from the Safety Data Sheet, container label or by contacting the EHS Office.

General Storage

The following general procedures apply to the safe storage of chemicals:

- Ensure that all containers are in good condition, properly capped and properly labeled with the full chemical name(s). There should be no unlabeled containers.
- Store incompatible chemicals separately. Chemicals should not simply be stored in alphabetic order without regard to compatibility. Segregate chemicals according to compatibility class to avoid reactions if the containers leak or break. Reference Table 1, Chemical Compatibility Classes, below.
- Ensure that storage areas are dry and adequately ventilated. Do not store chemicals above eye level.
- Gas cylinders should be individually secured and stored away from heat sources.
- Store highly reactive or corrosive liquids in spill trays.

Compatibility

Heat generation, fire, container corrosion, poison gas evolution, explosions and violent reactions can occur when incompatible chemicals come into contact with each other. Knowledge of general incompatibilities and of the specific incompatibilities for a chemical are crucial for avoiding these reactions. General compatibility classes are listed below. Specific incompatibilities for a chemical are usually provided in the Safety Data Sheet.

A comprehensive means of classifying chemicals is given "A Method for Determining the Compatibility of Hazardous Waste", EPA document number 600/2-80-076. This publication lists four classes of chemicals by compatibility. A table, extracted from this reference, listing the classes and compatibilities is provided in Table 1 of this Fact Sheet.

Based on the information given in the EPA document mentioned above, eight general compatibility categories have been developed for use at UNMC. Incompatibilities within those categories are broken down into classes. These compatibility classes are described below.

The compatibility classes are prioritized based on the potential for reaction and severity of the hazard posed. For example, explosive chemicals will generally pose a more serious threat to human health than acids, and therefore has a higher priority. Chemicals that meet the definition of more than one compatibility class should be placed in the class having the highest priority.

Each compatibility class includes a shorthand code that can be used as a quick method for marking containers or storage areas. A summary of the compatibility classes, with associated codes, is also provided in Table 1 of this Fact Sheet. If codes are used, the summary or a key to the full name of the compatibility class, must be posted in the area.

1. Explosive (EX) and Shock-sensitive (SS) Materials

Example: dry picric acid

2. Flammable/Combustible Liquids

Flammable and combustible liquids are chemical that have a flashpoint of 200 degrees Fahrenheit or below. Five general groups of flammable/combustible liquids are listed below.

a. Organic Group One (FL)

Alcohols, glycols, aldehydes, amides, esters, ethers, aromatic hydrocarbons, halogenated organics, ketones and aliphatic saturated hydro carbons.

Examples: isopropanol, acetaldehyde, ethyl acetate, xylenes, acetone, hexanes, mineral spirits, paint thinners.

b. Organic Group Two (FL-2)

Aliphatic and aromatic amines, dithio-caramates, carbamates, mercaptans and other organic sulfides, nitriles, organic nitro compounds, and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Examples: ethanolamine, ethyl mercaptan, acetonitrile, ethyl nitrate and butadiene.

c. Hydrazines (FL-HYZ)

Example: methyl hydrazine

d. Flammable Organic Acids (FL-A)

Examples: glacial acetic acid, propionic acid

e. Flammable Bases (FL-B)

Example: Base-bath solution (isopropyl alcohol and sodium hydroxide)

3. Flammable Solids (FS)

Powdered metals, water reactive metals, metal hydrides, and some organics.

Examples: powdered zinc, sodium metal, sodium hydride, calcium carbide, sodium hydrosulfite, sodium methacrylate.

4. Oxidizers

Chemicals that can supply oxygen or an analog to either initiate or enhance the combustion of other material.

a. Inorganic Acid Oxidizers (OX-A)

Examples: nitric acid, sulfuric acid, Perchloric acid, potassium dichromate, chlorine gas.

b. Basic and Other Inorganic Oxidizers (OX-B)

Some other chemicals that are stabilized with sodium hydroxide, nitrates, bromates, iodates, permanganates, and chlorates.

Examples: sodium hypochlorite (strong bleach), ammonium nitrate, silver nitrate, potassium permanganate.

c. Organic Oxidizers (OX-O)

Examples: sodium hypochlorite (strong bleach), ammonium nitrate, silver nitrate, potassium permanganate.

5. Acids

Liquids having a pH less than 4, and solids, which if dissolved, would be acidic.

a. Inorganic Acids (AC-I)

Examples: hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid, phosphoric acid

b. Organic Acids (AC-O)

Examples: acetic acid (non-glacial), formic acid, benzoic acid

6. Bases

Liquid having a pH greater than 9.5, and solids, which if dissolved would be basic.

a. Inorganic Bases (BS-I)

Examples: sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide

b. Organic Bases (BS-O)

Examples: amines

7. Cyanides (CN) and Sulfides (S)

Chemicals that can release toxic cyanide or sulfide gases if exposed to acidic conditions (i.e., pH below 7). *Examples: potassium cyanide, ferric sulfide*

8. Poisons

Poison is the default class for chemicals not defined by another compatibility class.

a. Organic Group One Poisons (PO-O)

Alcohols, glycols, aldehydes, amides, esters, ethers, aromatic hydrocarbons, halogenated organics, ketones, and aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Examples: ethylene glycol, glutaraldehyde, formamide, dichlorobenzene, quinone, petroleum oils, carbon tetrachloride.

b. Organic Group Two Poisons (PO-2)

Aliphatic and aromatic amines, dithio-carbamates, carbamates, mercaptans and other organic sulfides, nitriles, organic nitro groups, unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons, and all other miscellaneous organic and inorganic compounds.

Examples: amino acids, aniline, aldicarb, chloropicrin, linseed oil

c. Inorganic Poisons (PO-I)

Inorganic poisons generally can be placed with either Group One or Group Two poisons.

The above listed classes constitute areas that must be physically separated. Some chemicals are incompatible with almost everything, and should be stored alone.

Flammable Liquids

All flammable liquids must be stored in an approved flammable liquids storage cabinet. Large quantities of flammable chemicals must be stored in specifically designed rooms that meet health, safety, and fire regulations. Refrigerators for the storage of chemicals must be designed for flammable materials.

Peroxides

Since peroxide-forming chemicals become more unstable with time, indicate the date of receipt on each container of peroxide-forming chemical that is in storage. Check storage areas routinely to determine if any of these chemicals must be tested or disposed.

Table 1

Chemical Compatibility Classes

Compatibility Class	Code	Groups
Explosives/ Shock-Sensitives	EX SS	Explosive Shock-Sensitive
Flammable/ Combustible Liquids	FL FL-2 FL-HYZ FL-A FL-B	Organic Group-One ¹ Organic Group-Two ² Hydrazine Flammable Acid Flammable Base
Flammable Solids	FS	Flammable Solid
Oxidizers	OX-A OX-B OX-O	Inorganic Acid Basic and Other Organic Oxidizer
Acids	AC-I AC-O	Inorganic Acid Organic Acid
Bases	BS-I BS-O	Inorganic Base Organic Base
Cyanides and Sulfides	CN SU	Cyanide Sulfide
Poisons	PO PO-2 PO-I	Organic Group-One ¹ Organic Group-Two ² Inorganic Poison ³
Other	SA	STORE ALONE!!
¹ Group-One: Alcohols, glycols, aldehydes, amides, esters, ethers, aromatic hydrocabons, halogenated organics, ketones and aliphatic saturated hydrocarbons. ² Group-Two: Aliphatic and aromatic amines, dithio-carbamates, carbamates, mercaptans and other organic sulfides, nitriles, organic nitro compounds, and unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbons. ³ Inorganic poisons generally can be placed with either Group-One or Group-Two poisons.		

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Please call 402.559.6356 or
email unmcehs@unmc.edu with any questions