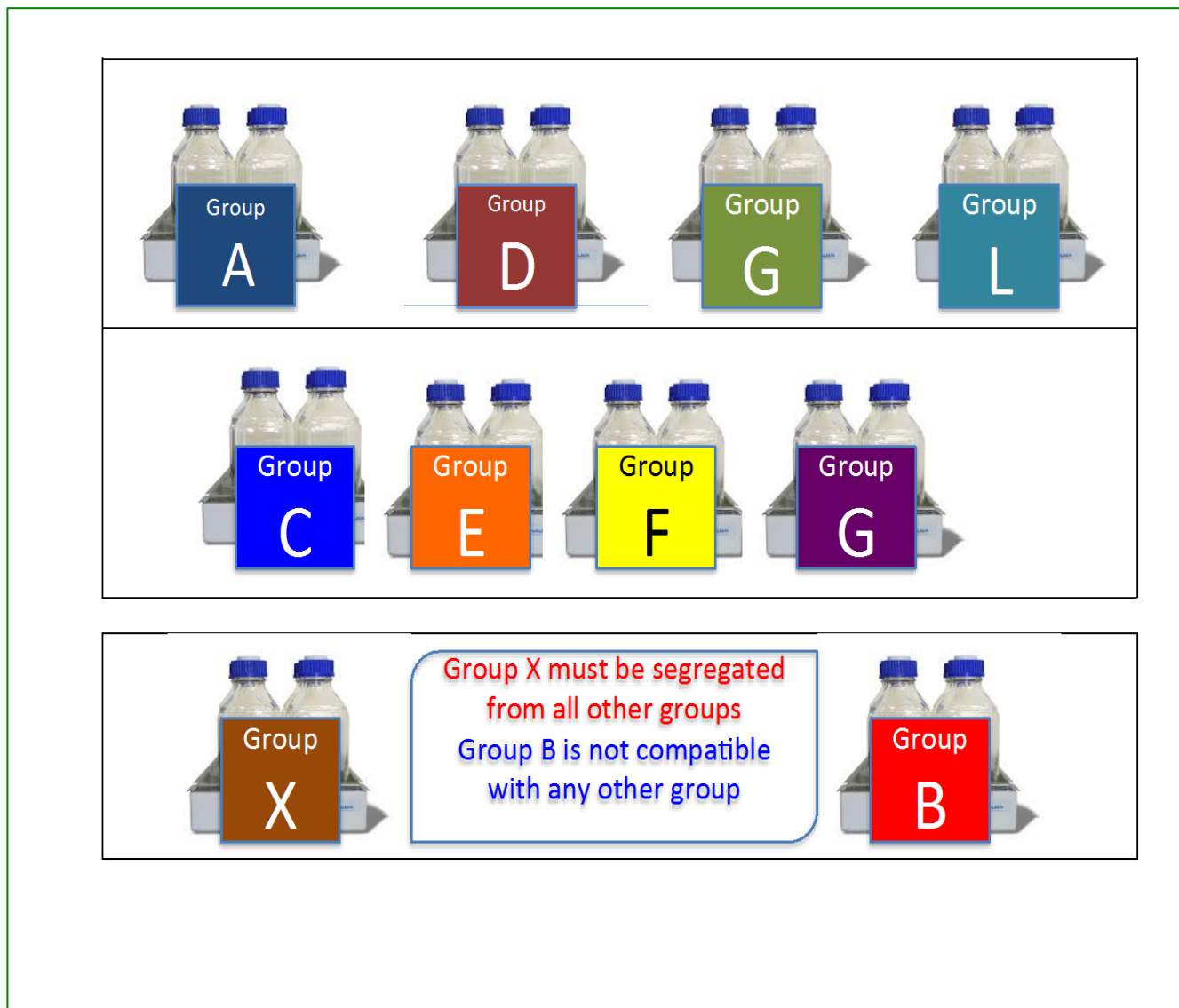


Class of Chemicals	Recommended Storage Method and Additional Concerns	Common Chemical Examples	Common Incompatibles. (Always Consult MSDS)
Flammable Liquids	An approved flammable storage cabinet *Remember: peroxide-forming chemicals must be dated upon delivery and opening (consult Peroxide Forming-Chemical storage)	Ethanol, Methanol, Acetone, Xylene, Toluene, and peroxide formers like *Diethyl Ether and *Tetrahydrofuran	Oxidizers, reactives, acids, bases
Toxics	In a ventilated, dry, cool area in a chemically resistant secondary container	Chloroform, Cyanides, Heavy Metal Compounds (e.g. Cadmium, Mercury)	Flammable liquids, acids, bases, reactive, oxidizers please consult EHS for assistance
Corrosive Acids- Inorganic	Store in corrosives cabinet (marked ACID), or on protected shelving and in secondary containment *Do NOT store acids on metal shelving	Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acid, Phosphoric acid, Chromic Acid, <b>Nitric Acid*</b> <b>*Nitric acid is a strong oxidizing agent and should be stored by itself with secondary containment</b>	Flammable liquids, flammable solids, bases and oxidizers, organic acids, cyanides, sulfides
Corrosive Acids- Organic	Store in corrosives cabinet, on protected shelving, secondary containment away from inorganic acids *Do NOT store acids on metal shelving	Acetic Acid, Trichloroacetic Acid, Formic Acid	Flammable liquids, flammable solids, bases and oxidizers, inorganic acids, cyanides, sulfides
Corrosive- Bases- Inorganic	Store in corrosives cabinet, or on protected shelving away from acids	Ammonium Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Sodium Hydroxide	Flammable liquids, acids, oxidizers, organic bases
Corrosive Bases-Organic	Store in corrosive cabinet, and separated from acids and inorganic bases	Hydroxylamine, Tetramethylethylamine Diamine, Triethylamine	Acids, oxidizers, hypochlorites, inorganic bases
Flammable Solids	Cool dry area away from oxidizers and corrosives	Carbon, Charcoal, Paraformaldehyde	Acids, bases, oxidizers
Oxidizers	Store in secondary containment with non-combustibles or inorganic material	Perchlorates, Permanganates, Nitrates	Flammables, combustibles and organic materials
Water Reactive	Store in a cool dry location. Protect from fire sprinkler system and sources of water. Label area for water-reactive storage	Sodium, Lithium, and Potassium Metals, Sodium Borohydride	Aqueous solutions, oxidizers, water sources. Please consult EHS, and MSDS for specific information
Explosives	Store in a secure location away from other chemicals, store in areas away from shock or friction	Trinitrophenol, Picric Acid, Diazoisobutylnitrile	Please consult the MSDS and EHS.
General Stock Chemicals	Storage on laboratory benches, or shelves with like chemicals	Sodium bicarbonate, Agar, Salt buffer	See chemical-specific MSDS

<b>A</b>	<b>Combatable Organic bases</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Combatable Pyrophoric &amp; water reactive</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Combatable Inorganic Bases</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Combatable organic Acids</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>Combatable Oxidizers including Peroxides</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>Combatable Inorganic acids not including Oxidizers or Combustibles</b>
<b>G</b>	<b>Not Intrinsically Reactive or Flammable or Combustible</b>
<b>J</b>	Poison Compressed Gas
<b>K</b>	<b>Compatible Explosives or other Highly Unstable material</b>
<b>L</b>	<b>Non-reactive Flammables and Combustibles including Solvents</b>
<b>X</b>	<b>Incompatible with all other Storage Groups</b>
<b>Storage Groups J, K and X needs consultation with OH&amp;S Consult SDS for specific storage requirements</b>	



If space does not allow storage groups to be kept in separate cabinets, the above scheme can be used with extra care taken to provide uncrowded and carefully monitored conditions.