

ChemTracker Compatible Storage Guide

Effective segregation in chemical storage reduces the risk of dangerous chemical reactions. This guide should be used in conjunction with information from manufacturers' safety data sheets (SDS) and chemical-specific expert knowledge. This system is intended to be used in research settings to store laboratory-scale quantities of chemicals.

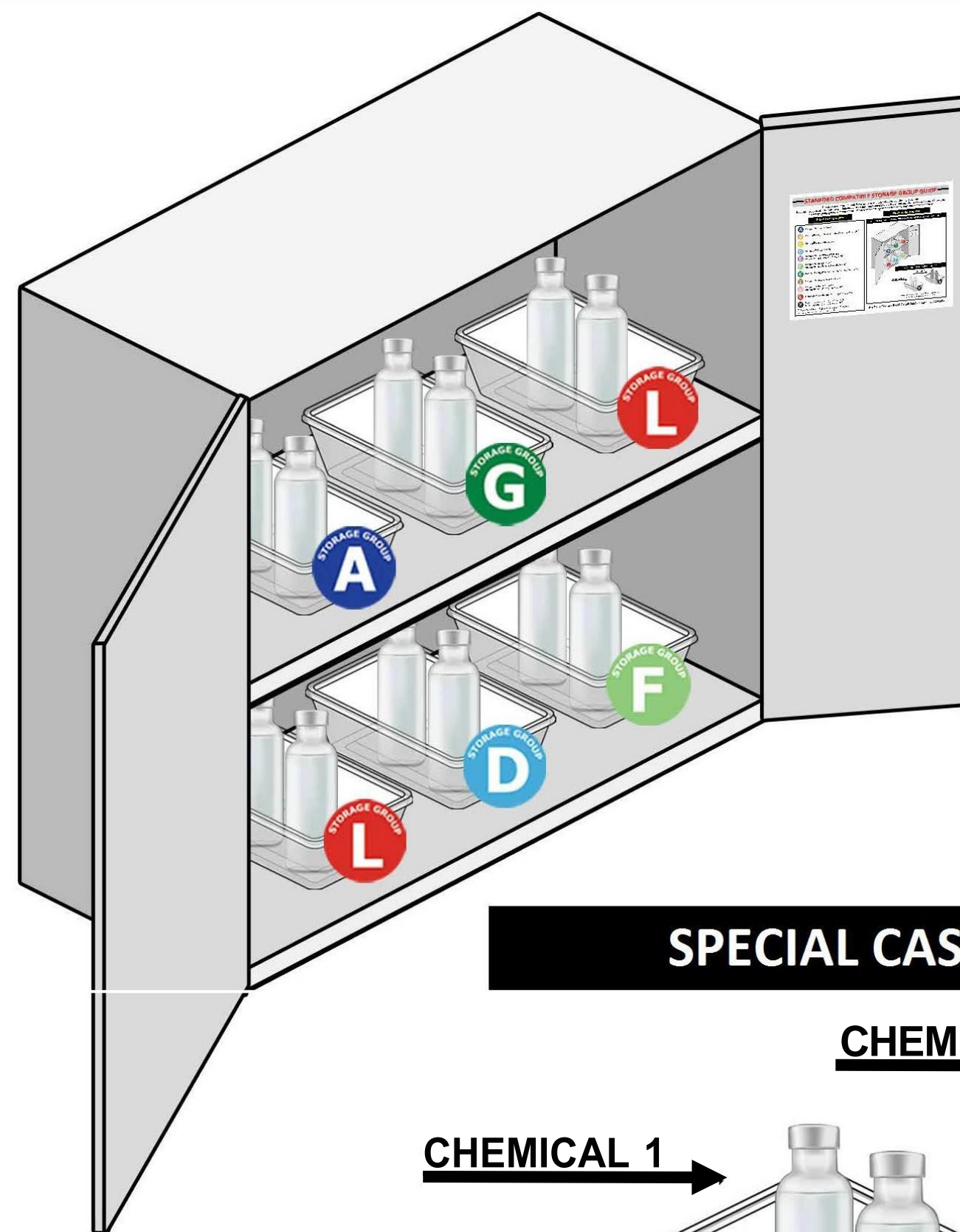
WHAT TO SEGREGATE

-  **A** Compatible Organic Bases
-  **B** Compatible Pyrophoric & Water-Reactive Materials*
-  **C** Compatible Inorganic Bases
-  **D** Compatible Organic Acids
-  **E** Compatible Oxidizers & Peroxides (not including Strong, Oxidizing Acids)*
-  **F** Compatible Inorganic Acids (not including Oxidizers or Combustibles)
-  **G** Not Intrinsically Reactive, Flammable, or Combustible
-  **I** Compatible Strong, Oxidizing Acids
-  **K** Compatible Stable Explosives (not including Oxidizing Explosives)*
-  **L** Flammables, Combustibles, & Organic Solvents
-  **X** Incompatible with ALL Other Chemicals (including other chemicals within X) *

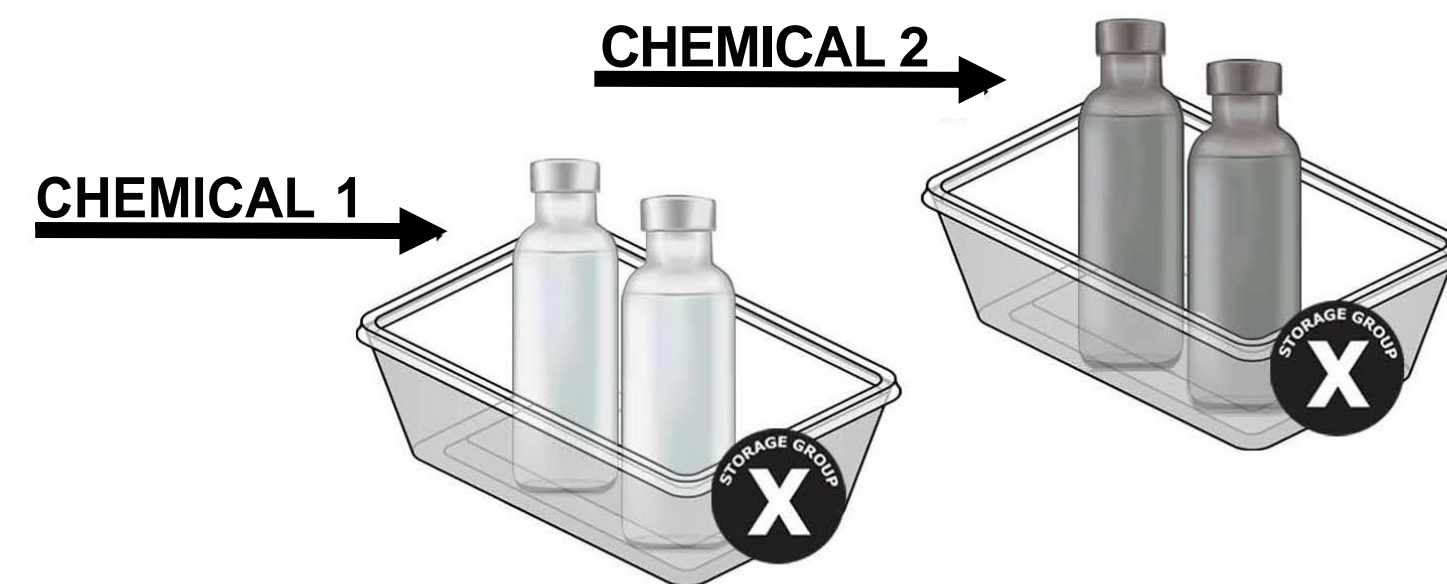
* These materials are likely to require special handling and storage conditions. Use extreme caution.

HOW TO SEGREGATE

USE SEPARATE SECONDARY CONTAINERS FOR EACH GROUP



SPECIAL CASE FOR GROUP X



NOTE: Different chemicals within Storage Group X must be segregated from each other.












Questions?

Contact EHS at 979.845.2132 or labsafety@tamu.edu.



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Chemical storage group codes, descriptions and examples

Hazard Class	Group Code	Examples	Comment
FLAMMABLES			
Flammables, Combustibles, & Organic Solvents		Acetic Anhydride, Acetone, Ethers, Benzene, Toluene, Methanol, 1-Propanol, Acetonitrile, Formamide, Tetrahydrofuran	Organic acids and bases can generally be stored with flammable and combustible liquids in secondary containment
Compatible Organic Acids		Acetic acid- glacial, Benzoic acid, Citric acid, Maleic acid, Propionic acid, Trichloroacetic acid, Formic Acid (≥85%)	
Compatible Organic Bases		BIS-TRIS, Ethanolamine, Imidazole, Triethanolamine	
CORROSIVES			
Compatible Inorganic Acids (not including Oxidizers or Combustibles)		Hydrochloric acid, Phosphoric acid	Separate acids from bases and oxidizing acids in secondary containment within the corrosive cabinet
Compatible Inorganic Bases		Sodium hydroxide, Ammonium hydroxide, Potassium hydroxide	
Compatible Strong, Oxidizing Acids		Nitric acid, Perchloric acid, Sulfuric acid, Chromic acid	
OXIDIZERS			
Compatible Oxidizers & Peroxides (not including Strong, Oxidizing Acids) *		Hydrogen peroxide (> 5%), Sodium hypochlorite, Ammonium nitrate	DO NOT STORE near organics
REACTIVES			
Compatible Pyrophoric & Water-Reactive Materials*		Sodium metal, Sodium borohydride, Sodium sulfide (Anhydrous), Benzyl chloride	Segregate reactive chemicals compatibly based on specific hazards.
NO SPECIAL HAZARDS			
Not Intrinsically Reactive, Flammable, or Combustible		Ammonium acetate, Sodium chloride, Urea, Sodium carbonate Glycine, Acrylamide, Boric acid, Potassium phosphate	Materials commonly used with no special hazards, may be stored on the shelves.
EXPLOSIVES			
Compatible Stable Explosives (not including Oxidizing Explosives) *		Picric Acid (dry), Trinitrotoluene (TNT), Lead Azide, Tetrazole, Ammonium Permanganate	Highly unstable materials, use extreme caution.
Incompatible Chemicals			
Incompatible with ALL Other Chemicals (including other chemicals within X) *		Sodium azide, Picric acid (any concentration), Acetic anhydride, Acrolein	These materials are likely to require special handling and storage conditions. Use extreme caution.