TABLE 8.1

Proper storage consideration for chemicals

Chemical category	Storage consideration
Inorganic acids	Store in an acid or corrosive cabinet. Use secondary containment to separate from other acids and bases. Chromic acid, nitric acid, hydroxyl-containing compounds, ethylene glycol, perchloric acid, peroxides, and permanganates.
Organic acids	Store in an acids or corrosive cabinet and in secondary containment to separate from other acids and bases. If oxidizing acids are present, move them to the flammables cabinet in secondary containment to separate from flammables.
Oxidizing acids	Store in an acids or corrosive cabinet. Use secondary containment to separate from other acids and bases (e.g., inorganic acids, inorganic bases). Remove all organic material from this cabinet.
Inorganic bases	Store in a bases or corrosive cabinet. Use secondary containment to separate from other acids and bases (e.g., inorganic acids, oxidizing acids).
Flammable and combustible liquids	Store in a flammables cabinet (preferably a metal, commercially manufactured cabinet designed for storage of flammables).
Gases	Gas cylinders need to be secured by a chain or strap one-half to three-quarters of the way up the cylinder to prevent them from falling.
Organic peroxides	This material is an organic oxidizer. Store by itself in secondary containment to separate from other organic and inorganic chemicals.
Oxidizers	Store in secondary containment to separate from other organic and inorganic chemicals.
Reactives (water, pyrophoric and explosive materials)	Due to the varying characteristics of these materials, contact the EPA for guidance.
Toxic and environmentally hazardous chemicals	Store in separate toxics storage area or in separate secondary containment in a flammables storage cabinet.

Source: Terry Jo Gile, Complete Guide to Laboratory Safety, Second Edition.