Chemical Storage Guidelines

In general, chemicals should be stored with like chemicals to reduce the risk of adverse reactions. Chemicals should not be stored in alphabetical order. Containers should be stored upright, should be kept closed, and should be checked periodically to ensure that they are in good condition. Always read the SDS for recommended storage practices. Some helpful SDS sections:

- 2.2 Shows all associated GHS symbols.
- **7.2** Safe storage recommendations.
- **10** Lists incompatibilities.

- **9.1** Properties, specifically pH which will indicate if the chemical is acidic or basic.
- 14 Transportation info, can help determine classification.

GHS SYMBOLS	STORAGE GROUP	STORAGE LOCATION
- E	Compatible Organic Bases (not including Oxidizers or Combustibles)	These materials should be stored in a corrosives cabinet; each storage group should be kept in their own secondary containment to prohibit
& (Compatible Inorganic Bases Compatible Organic Acids	interactions.
(2)	Compatible Oxidizers & Peroxides * (not including Strong, Oxidizing Acids)	These materials should be kept separately from other storage groups, but may be kept near group "G" materials.
& ②	Compatible Strong, Oxidizing Acids	These materials should be stored in a corrosives cabient, in secondary containment, away from other corrosive materials.
	Compatible Pyrophoric & Water-Reactive Materials*	Group "L" must be kept in flammable cabinets. Group "B" materials need to be stored in apropriate
	Flammables, Combustibles & Organic Solvents *	containment, like a glove box or dessicator. Group "L" and "B" chemical should never be stored together.
<u> </u>	Not Intrinsically Reactive, Flammable, or Combustible	These materials can be kept in general lab storage, such as shelving.
Could be any symbol	Incompatible with ALL Other Chemicals * (including other chemicals within X)	See SDS for reccomened storage location.
.,	Compatible Stable Explosives* (not including Oxidizing Explosives)	