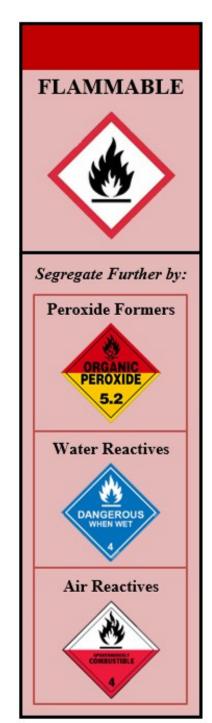
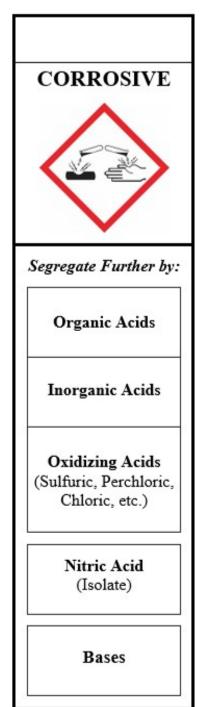
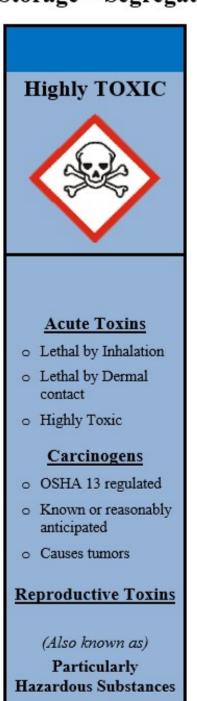
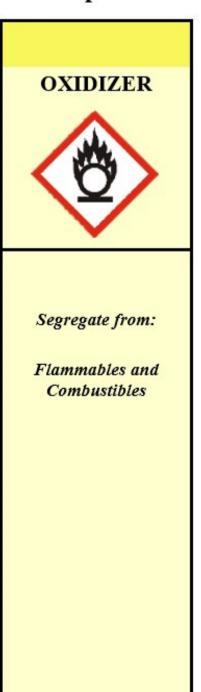
## Chemical Storage - Segregation Groups











## Organize Chemicals by Hazard

- Establish storage space and separate chemicals according to their hazard. The following categories of chemicals and colorcoding are strongly recommended as a starting point for determining storage. In all cases, classification is done based upon the potential interaction of the chemical.
- Separate Solids from Liquids to minimize the involvement of chemicals in the event of a liquid spill
- Remember the "Big Five" common hazards -
  - 1. FLAMMABLES Red Store in a corrosion-proof area, and separate the following:
    - Air Reactive flammables
    - Water incompatible flammables (sodium, potassium, lithium metals)
  - CORROSIVES White Separate the following:
    - · Acids -
      - Inorganic Acids
      - Organic Acids
      - o Oxidizing Acids (Sulfuric, Perchloric, Chloric, etc.)
      - Nitric Acid (Isolate)
    - Bases
  - 3. OXIDIZERS Yellow Store away from flammables and combustibles
  - 4. TOXICS / POISONS Blue Secure in poisons area
  - 5. OTHER CATEGORIES Gray and general storage area.
- Designate a cabinet, shelf, or area (with secondary containment) for each color according to the guidelines above.
- Place color-coded chemicals by hazard in the area that matches their color. You can alphabetize chemicals within each hazard.
- Classify chemicals by organic or inorganic, within hazard color codes. This can provide an extra level of safety with
  materials that could interact, especially where large amounts of organic and inorganic chemicals are present.
- Some items need separate storage: Nitric acid should be stored in an isolated compartment within an acid storage cabinet.
   Sodium and potassium metals are supplied under oil in a bottle that is in turn enclosed in a sealable can. The can provides isolation for the chemical.