

Chemical Segregation Chart

This chart assists with proper segregation of chemicals in storage and waste areas. With all chemicals: Review SDS Section 7: Handling and Storage, Section 10: Stability and Reactivity for specific storage requirements. **Secondary containment** is required for all liquid hazardous chemical storage/waste. Secondary containment shall be large enough to contain **110% of the largest container**. For assistance with chemical storage questions, contact ehs@csun.edu, and for all lab and research safety needs, visit csun.edu/ehs

Cat.	GHS Symbol	Chemical Hazard	Examples	Storage	Store away from
Compressed Gas		Flammable	Methane Acetylene Propane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool, dry area 20 ft. away from oxidizing gases or separated by 5 ft. high wall with 0.5hr fire resistance Secure cylinders upright with two chains/straps 	Oxidizing gases Toxic gases Oxidizing solids
		Oxidizing	Oxygen Chlorine Fluorine mixtures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool, dry area 20 ft. away from flammable gases or separated by 5 ft. high wall with 0.5hr fire resistance Secure cylinders upright with two chains/straps 	Flammable Gases
		Poisonous	Carbon monoxide Hydrogen sulfide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool, dry area Away from flammable gases and liquids Secure cylinders upright with two chains/straps 	Flammable Gases Oxidizing Gases
Corrosives		Inorganic Acids	Hydrochloric acid Sulfuric acid Phosphoric acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate acid storage cabinet Use a chemically resistant secondary container Metal shelves not recommended due to corrosion 	Flammables Bases Oxidizers Organic acids
		Organic Acids	Acetic acid Trichloroacetic acid Lactic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate acid storage cabinet Use a chemically resistant secondary container Metal shelves not recommended due to corrosion 	Flammables Bases Oxidizers Inorganic acids
		Oxidizing Acids	Nitric Acid Perchloric acid Chromic acid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate acid storage cabinet Use a chemically resistant secondary container Away from flammables and other acid types Metal shelves not recommended due to corrosion 	Flammables Inorganic acids Organic acids Bases
		Bases	Ammonium hydroxide Potassium hydroxide Sodium hydroxide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage cabinet separate from all acids Use a chemically resistant secondary container 	Flammable liquids Oxidizers Poisons Acids
Reactives		Explosives	Picric acid (dry) Tri-nitro compounds Heavy metal azides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure location Away from all other chemicals Protect from falls, impacts, and shocks Contact EH&S for specific guidelines 	All other chemicals
		Flammable Liquids	Acetone Benzene Methanol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flammable storage cabinet Separate, dry, cool area Use a chemically resistant secondary container Peroxide forming chemicals must be dated when opened 	Acids/Bases Oxidizers Poisons
		Flammable Solids	Phosphorous Carbon Charcoal		
		Oxidizers	Hydrogen peroxide Potassium dichromate Halogens Nitrate compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-combustible cabinet Use a chemically resistant secondary container Away from flammables 	Reducing agents Flammables Organic materials
	No GHS symbol	Water Reactive Chemicals	Sodium metal Potassium metal Lithium Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dry, cool location Use a chemically resistant secondary container Label location "water reactive" 	All aqueous solutions Oxidizers
Other		Poisons	Cyanides Heavy metal compounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cool, dry area Well ventilated area Use a chemically resistant secondary container 	Flammables Corrosives <i>Check Sections 7 & 10 of SDS</i>
		Skin/Eye Irritants Acute Toxicity Narcotic Effects Respiratory Tract Irritants	Tris Base Dichloromethane Polyvinylpyrrolidone		
		Carcinogens Mutagens Respiratory Sensitizers Target Organ Toxicity Aspiration Toxicity	Acrylamide Chloroform Formaldehyde		