

SUGGESTED SHELF STORAGE PATTERN - ORGANIC

<p>Organic #2 Alcohols, Glycols, Amines, Amides, Imines, Imides (Store flammables in a dedicated cabinet.)</p>		<p>Organic #8 Phenol, Cresols</p>
<p>Organic #3 Hydrocarbons, Esters, Aldehydes (Store flammables in a dedicated cabinet.)</p>		<p>Organic #6 Peroxides, Azides, Hydroperoxides</p>
<p>Organic #4 Ethers, Ketones, Ketenes, Halogenated Hydrocarbons, Ethylene Oxide (Store flammables in a dedicated cabinet.)</p>		<p>Organic #1 Acids, Anhydrides, Peracids (Store certain organic acids in acid cabinet.)</p>
<p>Organic #5 Epoxy Compounds, Isocyanates</p>		<p>Organic #9 Dyes, Stains, Indicators (Store alcohol-based solutions in flammables cabinet.)</p>
<p>Organic #7 Sulfides, Polysulfides, etc.</p>		<p>MISCELLANEOUS</p>

SUGGESTED SHELF STORAGE PATTERN - INORGANIC

<p>Inorganic #10 Sulfur, Phosphorus, Arsenic, Phosphorus Pentoxide</p>		<p>Inorganic #7 Arsenates, Cyanides, Cyanates (Store away from water)</p>
<p>Inorganic #2 Halides, Sulfates, Sulfites, Thiosulfates, Phosphates, Halogens, Acetates</p>		<p>Inorganic #5 Sulfides, Selenides, Phosphides, Carbides, Nitrides</p>
<p>Inorganic #3 Amides, Nitrates (not Ammonium Nitrate), Nitrites, Azides (Store Ammonium nitrate away from all other substances-ISOLATE IT!)</p>		<p>Inorganic #8 Borates, Chromates, Manganates, Permanganates</p>
<p>Inorganic #1 Metals & Hydrides (Store away from any water.) (Store flammable solids in flammables cabinet.)</p>		<p>Inorganic #9 Acids, except Nitric (Acids are best stored in dedicated cabinets.) (Store Nitric Acid away from other acids unless your acid cabinet provides a separate compartment for Nitric Acid.)</p>
<p>Inorganic #4 Hydroxides, Oxides, Silicates, Carbonates, Carbon</p>		<p>Inorganic #6 Chlorates, Bromates, Iodates, Chlorites, Hypochlorites, Perchlorates, Perchloric Acid, Peroxides, Hydrogen Peroxide</p>

COMMON LABORATORY CORROSIVES

ORGANIC ACIDS	ORGANIC BASES
Acetic Acid (Glacial)	Ethylenediamine
Acetic Anhydride	Ethylimine
Acetyl Bromide	Hexamethylenediamine
Acetyl Chloride	Hydroxylamine
Benzoyl Bromide	Phenylhydrazine
Benzoyl Chloride	Piperazine
Benzyl Bromide	Tetramethylammonium Hydroxide
Benzyl Chloride	Tetramethylethylenediamine
Butyric Acid	Triethylamine
Chloroacetic Acid	Trimethylamine (aqueous solution)
Chloroacetyl Chloride	
Chlorotrimethylsilane	INORGANIC BASES
Dichlorodimethylsilane	Ammonium Hydroxide
Dimethyl Sulfate	Ammonium Sulfide
Formic Acid	Calcium Hydride
Methyl Chloroformate	Calcium Hydroxide
Oxalic Acid	Calcium Oxide
Phenol	Hydrazine
Propionic Acid	Potassium Hydroxide
Propionyl Bromide	Sodium Hydride
Propionyl Chloride	Sodium Hydroxide
Salicylic Acid	
Trichloroacetic Acid	OTHERS
	Aluminum Trichloride
INORGANIC ACIDS	Ammonium Bifluoride
Bromine Pentafluoride	Antimony Trichloride
Chlorosulfonic Acid	Bromine (liquid)
Hydriodic Acid	Calcium Fluoride
Hydrobromic Acid	Chlorine (gas)
Hydrochloric Acid	Ferric Chloride
Hydrofluoric Acid	Fluorine (gas)
Nitric Acid	Iodine
Perchloric Acid	Phosphorus
Phosphoric Acid	Sodium Bisulfate
Phosphorus Pentachloride	Sodium Fluoride
Phosphorus Pentoxide	
Phosphorus Tribromide	
Phosphorus Trichloride	
Sulfuric Acid	
Sulfuryl Chloride	
Thionyl Chloride	
Tin Chloride	
Titanium Tetrachloride	

COMMON LABORATORY OXIDIZERS

Oxidizers react with other chemicals by giving off electrons and undergoing reduction. Uncontrolled reactions of oxidizers may result in a fire or an explosion, causing severe property damage or personal injury. Use oxidizers with extreme care and caution and follow all safe handling guidelines specified in the MSDS.

Bleach	Nitrites
Bromates	Nitrous oxide
Bromine	Ozanates
Butadiene	Oxides
Chlorates	Oxygen
Chloric Acid	Oxygen Difluoride
Chlorine	Ozone
Chlorite	Peracetic Acid
Chromates	Perhaloate
Chromic Acid	Perborates
Dichromates	Percarbonates
Fluorine	Perchlorates
Haloate	Perchloric Acid
Halogens	Permanganates
Hydrogen Peroxide	Peroxides
Hypochlorites	Persulfate
Iodates	Sodium Borate Perhydrate
Mineral Acid	Sulfuric Acid
Nitrates	
Nitric Acid	
Nitrites	