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| **Chemical Inventory Worksheet Template****School Name Date** **Contact Name Storage Room No. Phone Number MSDS1/SDS2,3 Location**  |
| **Chemical Name** | **Receipt Date** | **Expiration Date (Per Label)** | **Number of Containers** | **Total Amount** | **Container Type** | **Manufacturer** | **Color Coding4 Chemical Storage\*** | **Chemical Storage Per Flinn\*\*** | **Notes or Comments** |
| **Location** | **Color** | **Storage Code Page 2** | **GHS Chemical Hazards****Classification5 Page 3** |
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| There are two chemical storage systems \* and \*\* listed in the table. Only one system should be used as your preference. |

# Summary for Codings, Acronyms, Units and Definitions Used in the Table

## Definitions of Units and Notes in the Table

The units listed are as marked on the container. The quantity should be estimated if it was used: ml = milliliter; gal = gallon; lb = pound; fl oz = fluid ounce; oz = ounce, L = liter; qt = quart; g = gram; kg = kilogram

In the “**Container Typ**e” column, P = Plastic; G = Glass; M = Metal

In the "**Color Coding Chemical Storage**" column, the colors will be determined by its hazard classification and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) information.

In the "**Chemical Storage Per Flinn, Storage Code**" column, I = Inorganic; O = Organic; Mis = Miscellaneous. Check "Chemical Storage and Handling Recommendations" in a separate document on this website for the details.

In the "**GHS Chemical Hazards Classification5**" column, Roman numbers combine with GHS Classification for Chemical Hazard is used. See the details in page 3. One chemical may require multiple storage color codes and have multiple hazard characteristics. The highest hazardous code and highest toxicity category should be selected in the table.

## Color Coding Chemical Storage

Blue (Health Hazard-Toxic): Chemical is hazardous to health if ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Store separately in a secure area Red, Red Stripe (Flammable): Store separately only with other flammable chemicals

Green (General Storage): Reagent presents no more than a moderate hazard in any categories. General chemical storage

Yellow (Oxidizer-Reactive): Reactive/Oxidizer. May react violently with water, air or other chemicals. Store separate from combustible/flammable reagents White, White Stripe (Corrosives): May be harmful to eyes, mucous membranes and skin. Store separate from combustible and flammable chemicals

## Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Classification Combined with Roman Numbers for Chemical Hazards

### This modified chemicals classification is based on Environmental Health & Safety Assistant (EHSA's) online "chemical inventory

**worksheet instruction"6 and GHS. Roman numbers were used for identifying six different hazardous categories and numerical numbers 1 to 5 follow Roman numbers to indicate the hazardous levels for a chemical (1 is for most severe and 5 is least severe)**

I: Fire Hazard - includes products which are *flammable, combustible liquid, pyrophoric,* and/or *an oxidizer*

II: Pressure Hazard - includes products which are *explosive* or *compressed gases*

III: Reactivity Hazard - include products which are *unstable reactives, organic peroxides* , and/or *water reactive*

IV: Acute Health Hazards (immediate) - includes products which are *highly toxic, corrosive, toxic, irritants, sensitizers* , and other hazardous chemicals which cause an *adverse effect to a target organ within a short period of time*

V: Chronic Heath Hazards (delayed) - includes products which are *carcinogens, mutagens, or teratogens* , and other hazardous chemicals which cause an

*adverse effect to a target organ after a long period of time*

VI: Environmental Hazards\*\*\* - is the state of events which has the potential to threaten the surrounding natural environment and adversely affect people's health

\*\*\* This definition is from Wikipedia.

### GHS classification should be used to be in compliance with OSHA's regulation: June 1, 2015 - Chemical manufacturers and distributors must complete hazard reclassification and produce GHS styled labels and safety data sheets. Distributors get an additional 6 months to complete shipments of old inventory7. All new purchased chemicals will have GHS required labeling and hazard classification.

**Dangerous Chemicals Potentially Found In High School Chemical Storage Room**

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| **Chemicals Name** | **Toxicity/Hazard/Poison** | **Notes and Comments** |
| Ammonium bifluoride8 (NH4F.HF) | Extremely hazardous in case of skin and eye contact, ingestion and inhalation | Never add water to this product. It may corrodeglass. |
| Bromine3, 9 | Highly toxic by inhalation and ingestion; severe skin irritant; very strong oxidizer;poison inhalation hazard zone-tear gas | Emit fumes of bromine and bromides uponthermal decomposition |
| Cyanides8 (CN-) | Potentially fatal if inhaled or swallowed. Vapor may cause flash fire. Maypolymerize. Container may rupture or explode | May react on contact with air, heat, light or water |
| Diethyl Ether10 | Severe fire and explosion hazard | Dispose of within 12 months of receipt, or 6months of opening, whichever is shorter |
| Hydrofluoric Acid10 | Exposures greater than 25 sq. in. of body surface area may be fatal | Call the safety officer immediately in the event ofa spill |
| Hydrazines8 (N2H4) | Very hazardous and extremely reactive and many are carcinogens. Hazardous bydefinition of OSHA: 29 CFR 1910.1200 | Keep locked up and away from heat, source ofignite, direct sunlight. Keep container dry. |
| Hydrogen Peroxides3 (30%) | Severely corrosive and cause severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause fireor explosions. | Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, andhot surfaces. No smoking |
| Mercury and all of its compounds8 | Highly toxic chemical, toxic effects include damage to the brain, kidneys and lungs | No primary or secondary school in New York state may use or purchase elemental mercury11 |
| Organic Peroxides8 | Highly flammable and explosive | Sensitive to heat, shock, fraction or contact withcombustible materials |
| Perchloric Acid10 | Dedicated, specially-constructed chemical fume hoods are needed for perchloric acid use. When perchloric acid condenses on hood, duct, and fan components, condensed vapors can react with hood gaskets, greases and other collected materials to form explosive perchloric salts and esters | Perchloric acid fume hoods must be used only for perchloric acid applications, and should never be used for other chemical procedures |
| Picric Acid10 | Picric acid is a high-powered explosive when allowed to dehydrate, and can formshock sensitive metal picrates when in contact with metals | Need to be disposed by local bomb squad or firedepartment3 |
| Phosphorus (White, Yellow)8 | White or Yellow form is Pyrophoric and a poison. (Red form is not pyrophoric butis very flammable and can react explosively with oxidizing agents) | Store under water and an inert gas. Handleunder water. Avoid breathing vapors |
| Potassium Metal3 | Extremely dangerous in contact with moisture and water. It spontaneously ignite when exposed to air or oxygen, can cause severe skin burns. Cutting or handling yellow-coated potassium (old, peroxide coatings) may result in a violent explosion | Must be stored under dry oil |
| Sodium Metal3 | Dangerous when exposed to heat or flame; dangerous by reaction with moist air,water or any oxidizer. Spontaneously flammable when heated in air; reacts violently with water, producing very dangerous hydrogen gas | Sodium metal must always be stored under dry mineral oil to prevent contact with moist air |

**Always refer to the Safety Data Shee**