



## Corrosive Flammables

**Corrosive flammables** are materials that can cause destruction of exposed tissues and are defined by the National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) as having a flashpoint below 100°F (37.8°C). Examples include: acetic acid, triethylamine, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine (TEMED), n-butanol, and n-propanol.

**For more information** on each individual hazard type, please refer to the respective 'single hazard' SOP.



## Personal Protective Equipment & Personnel Monitoring



**Lab Coat**

Flame resistant lab coat and a chemical-resistant lab apron.



**Gloves**

Nitrile or neoprene gloves. Consult glove selection chart for heavy handling of corrosives.

**Do not wear latex gloves.**



**Eye Protection**

ANSI Z87.1-compliant safety glasses or safety goggles, or face shield if a splash hazard is present.



**Face Shield**

## Labeling & Storage

Corrosive flammables should be stored in a flammable storage cabinet with self-closing hinges or in a refrigerator rated for flammable storage particularly if in the liquid phase. There are limitations on the maximum allowable volume of flammable liquids in a laboratory as well (these limitations vary; for an assessment, please contact the Office of Research Safety at 706-542-5288). Keep away from oxidizers, and incompatible corrosives (e.g. segregate acids and bases). Always store liquid concentrated acids and bases in chemically-resistant secondary containers (e.g. polypropylene trays or tubs). Containers holding corrosives must be stored below eye level.

## Engineering Controls, Equipment & Materials

### Fume Hood

It is advisable to use a fume hood when working with these materials. If the use of a fume hood is impossible or impractical, please contact the Office of Research Safety (ORS) to determine whether additional respiratory protection is required.

## Cautions & Considerations

### Static Electricity

When transferring flammable liquids between containers greater than 4L (1 gallon) containers should be grounded, and the source container should be bonded to the receiving container during transfer. If possible, transfer flammable chemicals from glass containers to glassware or from glass container/glassware to plastic. Transferring these types of chemicals between

plastic containers or unbonded metal containers may lead to a fire hazard due to static electricity.

## Housekeeping

### Spills

Keep acid and/or base neutralizer in your spill kit to use or provide to the Office of Research Safety during spill cleanup. Notify others in the area of the spill, including your supervisor. Laboratory personnel should follow proper spill cleanup procedures if the volume is small (<100 mL) and there is no inhalation hazard.

For **large spills**<sup>1</sup>, notify others in the area of the spill, including your supervisor. Evacuate the location where the spill occurred and call 911. Any exposure must be reported to ORS at 706-542-5288. Remain onsite at a safe distance to answer questions from first responders.

### Decontamination

Decontamination methods vary based on the materials handled and equipment being used. Please review the chemical Safety Data Sheet for guidance on cleaning materials.

### Waste

Any waste from this chemical class should be disposed of through the UGA Hazardous Waste Program. For assistance with arranging a waste pickup, you may contact the Environmental Safety Division (ESD) at 706-542-5801. Prior to pickup, any container used to hold hazardous waste should be labeled with the following:

- "Hazardous Waste"
- chemical contents
- one or more of the following waste characteristics recognized by EPA: Ignitable, Corrosive, Reactive, or Toxic

In addition, any liquid hazardous waste must be stored in secondary containment trays until picked up by ESD.

## First Aid & Emergencies

### Skin or Eye Contact

Remove contaminated clothing and accessories; flush affected area with water. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

### Inhalation

Move person into fresh air. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

### Ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. If symptoms persist, get medical attention.

<sup>1</sup> A large spill is defined as either a spill of greater than 1 gallon (4L) or a spill of any size that laboratory personnel do not feel comfortable cleaning up themselves.