



Oxidizing Corrosives

Oxidizing corrosives are materials that can contribute to combustion by acting as an oxygen source and can also cause destruction of exposed tissues. Examples of this type of substance include **silver nitrate, sodium peroxide, calcium hypochlorite, nitric acid, perchloric acid, and potassium permanganate.**



Personal Protective Equipment & Personnel Monitoring



Lab Coat

Traditional lab coat. A chemical-resistant lab apron should be used when handling large quantities.



Gloves

Nitrile or neoprene gloves typically provide adequate protection against minor splashes. 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

Store upright & tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep away from organic materials, flammables, reducing agents, and any other incompatible chemicals. **Do not** store in wooden or metal cabinets. Containers must be stored below eye level and in secondary containment if in a liquid phase.

Engineering Controls, Equipment & Materials

Ventilation

At a minimum, adequate general laboratory ventilation must be provided to maintain exposure below any regulatory limits. Use of a fume hood is expected when working with substances with corrosive vapors. 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.

Hot Digestions

Hot acid digestions using perchloric acid will need to be done in a specialized fume hood with wash down capabilities. Performing these digestions in a general purpose fume hood can create shock sensitive metal perchlorates in the ductwork.

Housekeeping

Spills

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..