

Appendix 1: Chemical Storage, Segregation and Labelling

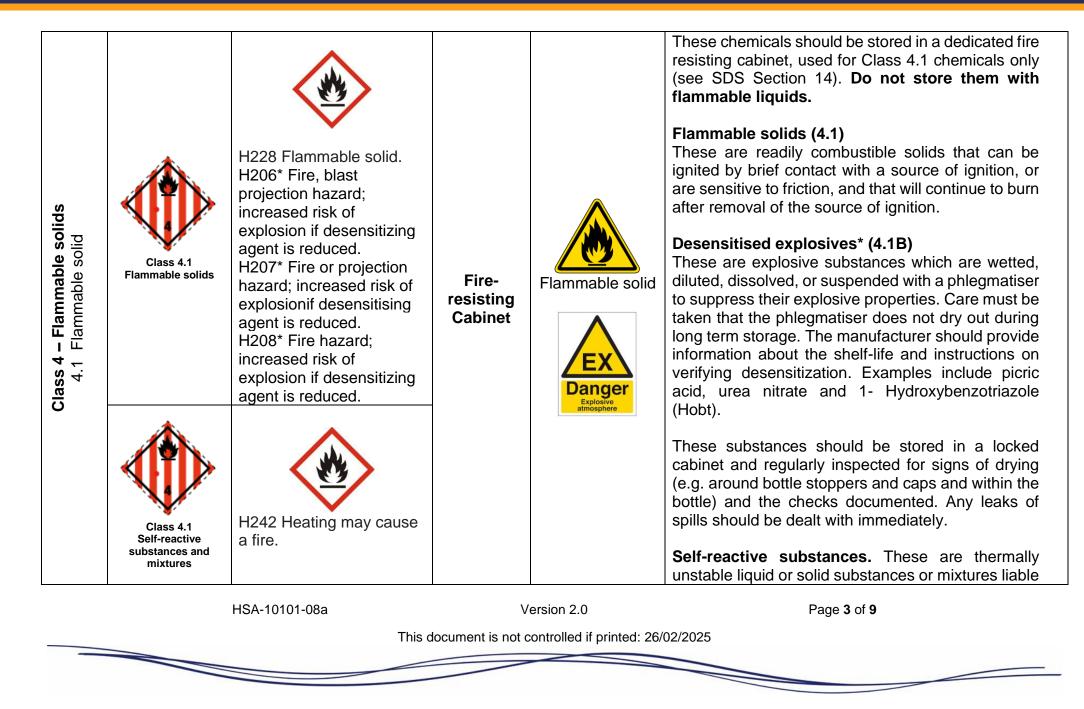
Class	Dangerous Goods Symbol & Classification (SDS Section 14)	GHS Symbol & Hazard Codes (SDS Section 3)	Chemical Storage – Cabinet Type	Warning Sign (to be displayed on the cabinet, including suggested wording)	Description		
	Not applicable	Chemicals with no GHS symbol, or the Health Hazard Symbol only.	General storage / shelving	None	General storage These chemicals can be stored on open shelves.		
Class 3 – Flammable liquid	Class 3 Flammable Liquids	H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.	Fire resisting cabinet	Flammable Liquid	 Flammable liquids These must be stored in a dedicated fire resisting cabinet, used for Class 3 flammable liquids only (see SDS Section 14). Do not store other flammable materials in this cabinet, (e.g. any Class 4 Flammable solids – see below). Flammable liquids must not be stored in refrigerators unless it is spark-proof and labelled. A maximum of 50 litres of extremely, highly flammable and those flammable liquids with a 		
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	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.		flashpoint below the maximum ambient temperature of work area may be kept in a laboratory/ workshop.
		Danger Explosive atmosphere	No more than 250 litres for other flammable liquids with a higher flashpoint of up to 55°C may be stored in a laboratory/ workshop.
			Flammable liquids should be returned to the fire resisting cabinet immediately after use. 500ml working volume may be kept on open bench, then returned to the storage area overnight. Empty flammable containers should be stored in the same way as full containers until removed to the waste store.
			Flammable liquids with <u>secondary hazards</u> (e.g. toxic/ corrosive) should be stored in a separate fire resisting cabinet. If it can be <i>safely stored within the flammable cabinet</i> , it should be on a separate shelf, in a secondary container or drip tray; refer to the SDS.

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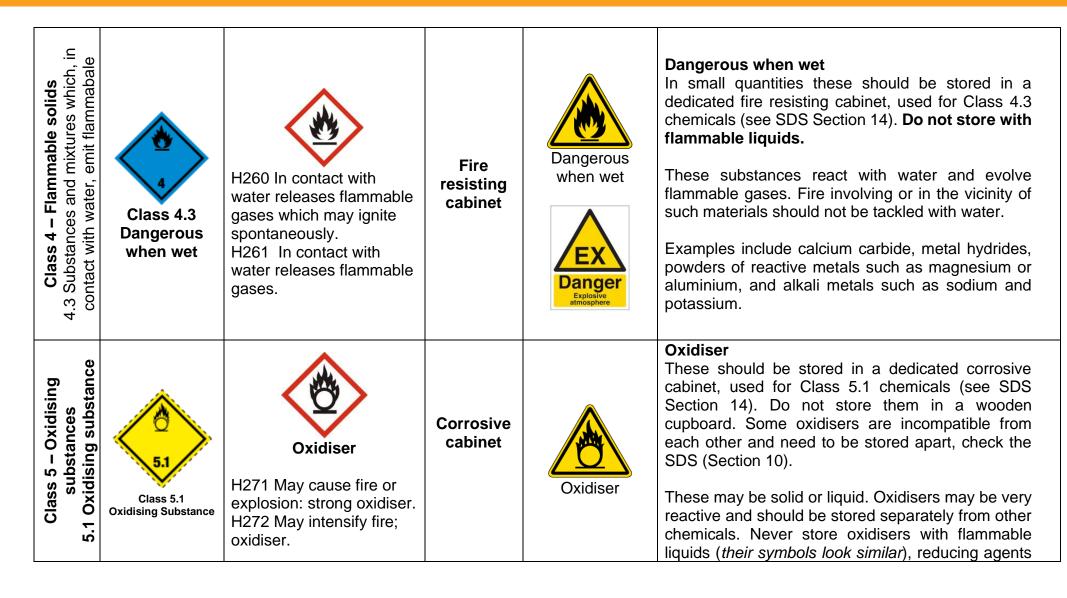
Class 4 – Flammable solids 4.2 Sponteniously combustible substance	Class 4.2 Pyrophoric liquids and solids	H250 Catches fire spontaneously if exposed to air. H251 Self-heating: may catch fire. H252 Self-heating in large quantities; may	Fire resisting cabinet	Spontaneously combustible	to undergo a strong exothermic decomposition even without the participation of oxygen (air). Examples include various azo compounds. In small quantities, these should be stored in a dedicated fire resisting cabinet, used for Class 4.2 chemical only (see SDS Section 14). Do not store them with flammable liquids. Class 4.2 includes pyrophoric liquids and solids and self-heating substances and mixtures. Pyrophoric solids and liquids A pyrophoric liquid or solid is a substance which, even in small quantities, is liable to ignite within 5 minutes of coming into contact with air. Pyrophoric substances have packaging that is designed to exclude air. If air enters a damaged package the substance may start to burn at room temperature or when gently heated. Examples include yellow phosphorus and some metal alkyls. Self-heating substances and mixtures Oxidative self-heating substances may react with the air and so raise the temperature to the point at which
N	Self-heating substances and	catch fire. H252 Self-heating in			

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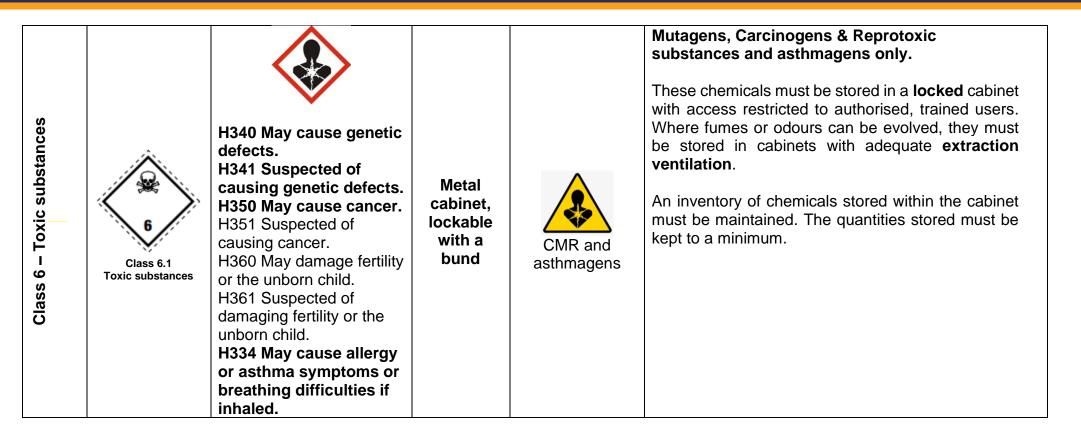
					or near combustible materials (e.g. paper/ cardboard).
Class 5 – Oxidising substances 5.2 – Organic perosides	S S S S S S S S S S	H242 Heating may cause a fire.	Fire resisting cabinet	Organic peroxide	 Organic peroxides These should be stored in a dedicated fire resisting cabinet, used for Class 5.2 chemicals (see SDS Section 14). Minimise the quantity stored and contact your H&S Lead. Some organic peroxides require temperature control. The manufacturer should provide information about the shelf-life and instructions on verifying desensitization, where applicable. Organic peroxides* are a particularly reactive type of oxidising substance. They may be solids, liquids, or pastes, and have one or more of the following properties: liable to explosive decomposition. burn rapidly and intensely even in the absence of oxygen. sensitive to impact or friction. decompose at comparatively low temperatures and/or cause spontaneous ignition if spilt onto combustible material. Organic peroxides must be stored separately from flammable, corrosive and toxic materials.

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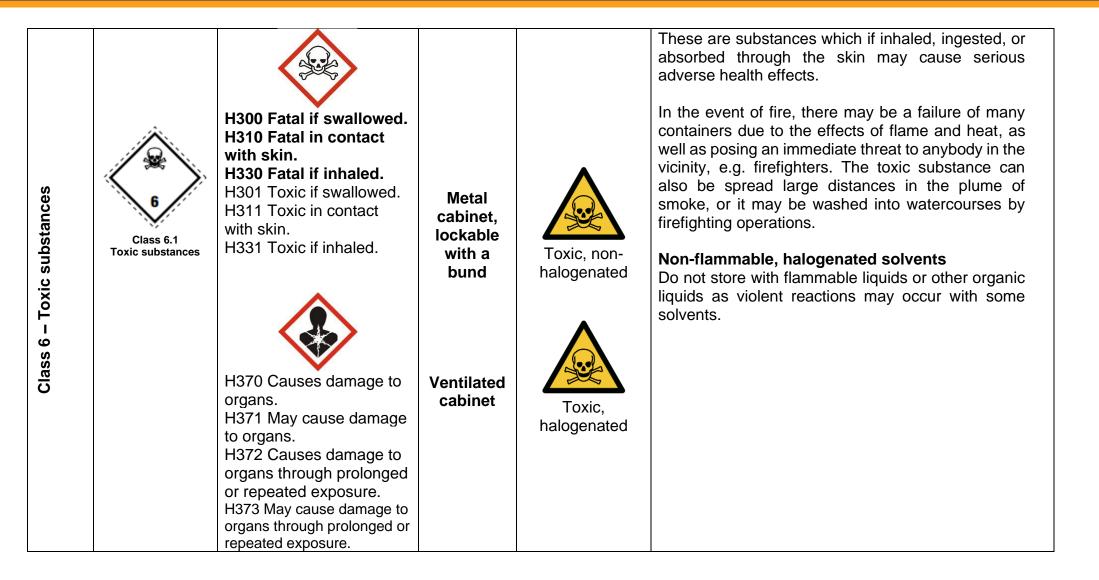


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H304 May be fa swallowed and e		
airways H305 May be ha swallowed and e airways.		

