




Principal Investigator: _____

Date Approved: _____

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.



Personal Protective Equipment & Personnel Monitoring		
 <p>Lab Coat</p>	 <p>Gloves</p>	 <p>Eye Protection</p>
Flame resistant lab coat and a chemical-resistant lab apron.	Nitrile or neoprene gloves. Consult glove selection chart for heavy handling of corrosives. Do not wear latex gloves.	ANSI Z87.1-compliant safety glasses or safety goggles, or face shield if a splash hazard is present.

Labeling & Storage

Corrosive flammables should be stored in a flammable storage cabinet with self-closing hinges or in a refrigerator rated for flammable storage. Any container greater than 1 gallon (4L) in size must be stored in a flammable storage cabinet. Keep away from oxidizers, incompatible corrosives (e.g. segregate acids and bases), and combustible materials. Always store strong and/or concentrated acids and bases in chemically-resistant secondary containers (e.g. polypropylene trays or tubs). Containers holding corrosives must be stored below eye level. Also, if not plainly visible (e.g. through a cabinet window), labeling must be applied to storage locations where these are stored to avoid an inadvertent encounter.

Engineering Controls, Equipment, & Materials

Fume Hood

Fume hoods should be used generally when working with these materials. If your protocol does not permit the handling of such materials in a fume hood, contact EH&S to determine whether additional respiratory protection is warranted.

Cautions & Considerations

Large containers of flammable chemicals should always be grounded, and should be bonded to the receiving container during transfer. Always 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 EH&S during spill cleanup. Notify others in the area of the spill, including your supervisor. Refer to the TWU Chemical Hygiene Plan for specific spill procedures if the volume is small and there is no inhalation hazard.

For **major spills**, evacuate the location. Call 911 and alert TWU DPS (940-898-2911 in Denton; 214-689-6666 in Dallas; 832-870-6128 in Houston). Report any exposure to EH&S at 940-898-4001. Remain on-site (at a safe distance) to provide detailed information to first responders.

Decontamination

Decontamination methods will vary based on the materials handled and equipment being used. Please review the chemical safety data sheet for guidance on cleaning materials.

Waste

Refer to the TWU Chemical Hygiene Plan for details.

First Aid & Emergencies

Skin or Eye Contact

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

Inhalation

Move affected individual(s) into fresh air. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion

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



By signing and dating the log below, individuals are certifying that they have been informed and understand this Standard Operating Procedure and agree to abide by its contents.

Name	Signature	Date