

SMU EHS Standard Operating Procedure for use of

CORROSIVES



Examples: hydrochloric, phosphoric, formic, and acetic acids; sodium and potassium hydroxides

HAZARDS	Potential Hazards	 Destroy tissues at site of contact (skin, eyes, or respiratory tract). Corrode metals. May produce hazardous/toxic gases. See Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for specific hazard information.
	Selection and Purchase	 Purchase the smallest containers at the lowest concentration practical. Purchase in shatter-resistant containers if available.
TROLS	Storage and Transportation	 Store in well-ventilated areas with secondary containment (such as non-reactive bin) Store below eye level but not on the floor. Store away from metal. Do not store under the sink. Store away from incompatibles: Organic acids away from inorganic acids Acids away from bases See SDS for specific compatibility information Transport corrosives in a bottle carrier.
HAZARD CONTROLS	Engineering Controls	 Eyewash and safety shower required in immediate work area. Work in a chemical fume hood.
HAZAR	Work Practice Controls	 When diluting acids, add acid to water slowly, in small amounts. Plan work to avoid contact with gloves. Change gloves immediately if contaminated. Maintain a local spill kit.
	Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	 Minimum PPE: Fastened lab coat Safety goggles 2 pairs of appropriate gloves Risk of splash or large amounts, add: Face shield Impervious apron and sleeves OR coverall Thicker chemical-resistant gloves (worn over nitrile gloves) Consult the manufacturer's glove guide for effectiveness with the chemical.
	Waste	Collect and store according to SMU Hazardous Waste guidelines.
IER	Training	Sign Laboratory Specific Training document to indicate understanding of this SOP.
ОТНЕВ	Questions	Contact Environmental Health and Safety at 214-768-2430.
	Additional Guidelines	Please complete page 2 for additional laboratory-specific guidelines.

Laboratory-specific chemicals and procedures:			