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What Must Be Tracked in the Inventory?

Hazardous Chemicals

You must track inventory of any research chemicals that are **physical, environmental, or health hazards**. This includes all solvents and other flammables, reactive substances, corrosives, irritants, toxics, etc.

Examples of the new GHS hazard pictograms and the older CHIP hazard pictograms are shown below.

If a manufacturer has labeled a chemical container with one or more of these symbols, the chemical must be tracked in your inventory.



Older chemical containers may not be labeled according to current standards. Some containers that do not have these hazard pictures are still hazardous and must be tracked in your inventory. If you're not sure, contact cheminv@ehrs.upenn.edu to ask!



For information about what these pictograms mean, see the chemical's SDS, or <https://www.osha.gov/sites/default/files/publications/OSHA3491QuickCardPictogram.pdf>

Tracking Hazardous Gases

ALL HAZARDOUS GASES must be tracked in your inventory.

See Reference Chart: Common Gas Cylinder Volumes/Weights for information about cylinder sizes.

Hazardous Gases Include any gas that is:

- Flammable
- Corrosive
- Toxic
- Oxidizing



Common examples of hazardous gases include:

Ammonia

Boron trichloride

Carbon monoxide

Chlorine

Dichlorosilane

Fluorine

Hydrogen (> 5%)

Hydrogen fluoride

Methane

Nitric oxide

Oxygen (>20 %)

Propane

Silane

Sulfur dioxide

Inert (non-hazardous) gases do not need to be tracked.

Examples of inert gases include:



Argon

Carbon dioxide

Nitrogen

Helium

Exempt Chemicals

Below are some examples of containers that **do not** need to be tracked in the inventory system:

- Chemicals in small quantity that are sold as part of a **kit**
- **Stock solutions** and other mixtures of chemicals that were prepared in your lab and/or transferred into a new container (such as **wash bottles** of solvents)
- **Household products** such as Clorox, Windex, baking soda, paints, etc.
- Products with **no chemical hazards**, such as:

Growth media	Amino acids	Glass beads
Agar/Agarose	Sodium chloride	Glucose, sucrose, starch, etc.



These are just a few examples. If you're not sure whether a material is hazardous, check if the container has a hazard warning on the label. If you are still unsure, inquire at cheminv@ehrs.upenn.edu. **Remember: You are welcome to track non-hazardous materials in your inventory.**

Contact EHRS or use the [Problem Container Form](#) on the EHRS website if you cannot find the product in ChemTracker.