

Chemical Inventory Analysis for Waste Solvents in Carboys

Name (Print)	Start Date	Date of waste pickup	Department	Tag Number on Carboy
Principal Investigator/FacultyMember/Supervisor	Building and Room Number		Telephone Number	

How to Use Carboys for Collection of Waste Solvents

- Carboys are 2.5-gallon polypropylene plastic containers available free from the EHS&RM department. Use a carboy to collect your waste chemicals and aqueous mixtures.
- Do not put any precipitates, solids or non-fluid waste into a carboy. Please refer to the reverse of this form for chemicals that should not be disposed of in a carboy.
- **Keep your carboy securely capped at all times** except when adding waste. This will help prevent a potentially harmful exposure to you by evaporation, spill or fire. **Note, too, that keeping waste containers capped is mandated by U.S. EPA regulations. Failure to do so can result in stiff fines for your department**

Use One Form Per Carboy

- To comply with EPA rules and regulations, you must complete this form and provide a reasonable estimate of its contents.
- Email hazwaste@uwm.edu when container is full.

Tips on Keeping an Accurate Inventory of Your Carboy's Contents

1. Put one person in charge of waste chemical collection and record keeping.
2. Keep a clipboard with this form nearby or post on fume hood sash.
3. Remind people to note on the form each time chemicals are put in the carboy; don't guess after it is full
4. For large labs, use one carboy per room or user.
5. Have University Safety & Assurances remove your carboys frequently to prevent record keeping problems.

Waste added to carboy <u>Using chemical names</u> , list the chemicals placed in this carboy DO NOT use abbreviations or symbols	Volume In Liters
Toxic Metal Content or Other Precautions	
If present, please indicate (in mg):	
Lead _____mg	Cadmium _____mg
Mercury _____mg	PCBs _____mg
Arsenic _____mg	

Please Do Not dispose of the following liquids in carboys:

acetaldehyde	α -halocarbonyls	paint
acetic anhydride	halogenated organic acids	perfluoroaliphatic acids
acid chlorides	hydrazines	organic peroxides
alkynes	isocyanates	phosphines
amines with f.w. < 101 g/mole	isocyanides	phosphate esters
aqueous solutions of toxic metals	metal halides and oxyhalides	phosphite esters
bromine	mercaptans	polychlorinated biphenyls
carbon disulfide	mercury/mercury compounds	polymerizable monomers
chloroformate esters	metal halides and oxyhalides	polymer solutions
chloromethylsilanes	mineral acids	pyrocarbonate esters
chloropicrin	nitrate esters	sulfate esters
collodion	nitrite esters	sulfite esters
cyanohydrins	nitrosamines	sulfonic acids
dienes	nitrosourethanes	sulfonate esters
formic acid	non-metal halides and oxyhalides	t-butyl hypochlorite
furan	organic solids in concentrated solution	thallium ethoxide
haloalkynes	organo metallic liquids or solutions	thiocarbonyls

General Guidelines for Things to Keep Out of Carboys

- **Very acidic, Very basic**
- **Very Volatile**
- **Reactive:** with water, with air, strong oxidizers, strong reducers, redox, polymerizable, produces gas
- **Toxic/Noxious:** Low LD/50 or TD/50, sensitizers, smelly (i.e. mercaptans)
- Surplus stocks of the above chemicals are best left in their original container for disposal.

Addition of larger volumes of the above chemicals may present a disposal problem or a hazard with respect to compatibility of waste solvents in the carboy. However, should small volumes (<25ml) be introduced to a carboy, simply list the compound and volume on this form. Some of these materials may be present as unreacted materials from a process or reaction in solvents suitable for disposal using a carboy. Should this occur, estimate the concentration as best possible, and list it on the front of this form as well.

If you have any questions regarding the disposal of waste solvents in the carboy, contact the Department of University Safety and Assurances at hazwaste@uwm.edu

A reminder about storage of waste solvent carboys and flammable liquids in laboratories:

- For laboratory storage of flammable liquids outside of safety cans and flammable liquid storage cabinets, limit the amount to less than 10 gallons (38 liters) of flammable liquids per one hundred square feet.
- Safety cans and flammable liquid storage cabinets must be used for storing flammable liquids greater than the above amounts.