

CHEMICAL INVENTORY OF WASTE FLAMMABLE SOLVENTS IN CARBOYS

Name (print)	Department	Full Carboy Finish Date	Brass Tag Number
Principal Investigator/Faculty Member/Supervisor		Building Name and Room Number	Telephone Number

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Rules for the Usage of Carboys for Collection of Waste Solvents

- Acceptable carboys are only the five gallon (20 liter) polypropylene plastic carboys (jugs) available free from the Environment, Health & Safety Department by submitting an online request. Use a carboy to collect your waste organic solvents and aqueous mixtures of solvents only. The use of these carboys for Acids, Corrosives, Poisons, all Metals and Oxidizing Chemicals is PROHIBITED without Chemical Safety Approval. Carboys submitted for a pickup containing other than an acceptable solvent may be subject to refusal of pickup. Please refer to the list of some common prohibited carboys chemicals on the reverse of this form.
- Because the carboys will be emptied by a pump, do not put any solids or very viscous waste into a carboy. Please refer to the reverse of this form for chemicals that should not be disposed of in a carboy.
- To prevent a harmful exposure to you, evaporation, a spill or a fire, keep your carboy securely capped at all times, except when adding solvents. This is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulation.

Keep Waste Solvents Separate by Type

- Designate one carboy to collect flammable, non- chlorinated waste solvents that are suitable for fuel blending, such as acetonitrile, ethyl acetate, hexane, methyl alcohol and toluene.
- Designate a separate carboy to collect highly halogenated, waste solvents that must be specially incinerated. This is important if you generate significant amounts of chloroform, dichloromethane (methylene chloride) and trichloroethylene waste.
- If you added halogenated by mistake; just list what you have added to the carboy on this form.
- Keep waste organic solvents that contain radioactive materials separate from waste solvents that do not contain radioactive materials. Do not collect radioactive waste and nonradioactive waste in the same container or carboy. For radioactive waste, use the Environment, Health & Safety Department's Radioactive Waste Disposal form.

Use One Form Per Carboy

- To comply with EPA regulation, you must complete this form and provide a reasonable estimate of its contents. We must routinely analyze carboys to determine discrepancies between content and the information you report on this form.
- When your carboy is finished being filled please submit it for pickup directly to: <http://ehs.wisc.edu/chemicaldisposalpickup.htm>

SOLVENTS List the solvents you placed in this carboy (including water)	Volume (Max 20 Liters)
Non Halogenated	
Acetone	L
Acetonitrile	L
Ethanol	L
Ethyl Acetate	L
Hexane	L
Isopropanol	L
Methanol	L
Water	L
Halogenated	
Chloroform	L
Dichloromethane	L
Other Flammable Solvents Please list any other solvents below	
Other Information	
For office use only	
Gallons:	
Pounds:	
Tips on Keeping Accurate Inventory of Carboy Content	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put one person in charge of waste solvent collection and record keeping. • Keep a clipboard with this form nearby. • Remind people to note on the form each time solvents are put in the carboy; don't guess after it is full. • For large labs, use one carboy per room or user. • Have Safety remove your carboys more frequently to prevent record keeping problems (this also prevents evaporation errors in analysis). 	

Please sign to indicate you have read and followed the rules pertaining to using the provided carboy. Including that to your knowledge the carboys contains organic solvents and aqueous mixtures of solvents only. *** The use of these carboys for Acids, Corrosives, Poisons, all Metals and Oxidizing Chemicals is PROHIBITED without Chemical Safety Approval.**

Signature: _____

Please do not pour these chemicals in carboys:

acetaldehyde	furan	paint
acetic anhydride	hydrazines	phosphines
alkynes	hydrochloric acid	potassium hydroxide
amines (fw <101g/mol)	mercaptans	silver nitrate
bromine	mercury compounds	sodium hydroxide
carbon disulfide	nitrate esters	sulfuric acid
collodion	nitrite esters	thiocarbonyls
formic acid	organo peroxides	

General Guidelines for Things to Keep out of Carboys

Very acidic, Very basic, and Very volatile

Reactive: With water, air, strong oxidizers or strong reducers. RedOx, polymerizable, gas producing

Toxic/Noxious: Low LD/50 or TD/50, sensitizers, malodorous (i.e., mercaptans)

Surplus stocks of the above chemicals are best left in their original container and disposed of following procedure, **On-Site Service 1**, in [Chapter 7 of the UW-Madison Laboratory Safety Guide](#).

Addition of larger volumes of some 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 (< 25 ml) 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. See [Chapter 7 of the UW-Madison Laboratory Safety Guide](#) for disposal procedures for these chemicals.

If you have any questions regarding the disposal of waste solvents in carboys, contact the Chemical Safety Disposal group at EH&S at 265-5000.

An important reminder about storage of waste solvent carboys and flammable liquids in

laboratories: Keep the amount of flammable liquids not in safety cans or flammable storage cabinets to less than 10 gallons or 38 liters per 100 square feet.