

CHEMICAL INVENTORY OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SILICA

Name (print)	Department	Date
Principal Investigator/Faculty Member/Supervisor	Building Name and Room Number	Telephone Number

How to Use Carboys for Collection of Waste Silica

May 2018

Hazardous Waste Silica Carboy

- Carboys are five gallon (20 liter) polypropylene plastic carboys (jugs) available free from the Department of Environment, Health & Safety by submitting an online form. Use a carboy to collect your waste silica.

For more information, see **Organic Solvent Collection** in [Chapter 7 of the UW Laboratory Safety Guide](#).

- To prevent a harmful exposure to you or a spill, **keep your carboy securely capped at all times**, except when adding silica. This is a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulation.

**This container is for the disposal
of used Silica waste ONLY.**

Please DO NOT put the following into the carboy:

- Normal lab trash (gloves, weigh boats, paper, pipette tips, etc.)
- Heavy metals (Hg, Cd, Pb, Cr, Se, Ba, As)
- Sharps (needles, razors).
- Lab glass (test tubes, small bottles, etc.).

Silica that has been used with or may be contaminated with organic solvents is allowed to be put in this container.

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 full please submit a pickup request form: [Chemical Disposal/Surplus Pickup Request Form](#)

Chemicals List the chemicals you placed in this carboy.	Percent of Total Volume

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

- Put one person in charge of waste solvent collection and record keeping.
- Keep a clipboard with this form nearby.
- 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 do not dispose of the following liquids in carboys:

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

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.