Lash Miller Chemical Waste Data Summary

Data collected from Jan. 1st – Aug. 31st, 2014

Chemical Discipline	Waste Per Discipline (%)					Total Waste Produced Per Discipline (%)
	GP	FL	AQ	CH	AC	
Analytical	1	1	1	1	1	1
Biological	16	7	18	7	5	11
Environmental	2	1	0	4	10	2
Inorganic	26	9	12	15	29	17
Organic	32	72	43	38	31	51
Physical and Theoretical	1	0	1	5	5	1
Polymers and Materials	21	10	26	29	20	18
Total	41	43	7	8	1	

*It was estimated that one Green Pail of solid waste is equivalent to four liters of solvent waste.

Special thanks to Jimmy and Craig for their help!

AC	Acid Waste
CH	Chlorinated Waste
AQ	Aqueous Waste
FL	Flammable Waste
GP	Green Pails

	What Is It?	What Happens To It?
AC	Low-pH solvents like sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid.	Waste is neutralized and then treated as regular aqueous waste.
CH	Solvents containing chlorine, or wash waste with significant chlorine content.	A small percentage of chlorinated waste is used in the cement kiln fuel blending process while the rest is disposed of as hazardous chemical waste.
AQ	Non-flammable solvents of pH 4-10 including buffers. Must be at least 50% water content.	Waste is processed at the Water Treatment Facility.
FL	Solvent waste with a good BTU value such as xylene, methanol, acetone, and ethanol.	Waste is used for fuel blending at cement kilns. Other solvents are directly burned, or treated with aqueous waste in case of water mixtures.
GP	All material waste must be decontaminated appropriately before disposal. This should not contain any free chemicals. Silica gel waste should be disposed of in a separate container.	Waste is placed in barrels and sent to a landfill.

The information presented herein is meant to encourage proper disposal and reduction of waste.