



## Waste Organic Solvent Classifications

Organic solvents can be bulked up for waste disposal. However, some are incompatible with one another so that it is necessary to collect in two separate categories:

- **HALOGENATED**
- **NON-HALOGENATED.**

This segregation is also necessary because halogenated substances require more extensive treatment in order to minimise environmental pollution during waste disposal.

Solvents are normally collected in 2.5 litre or 5 litre bottles in laboratories. Each bottle must display the appropriate label which can be obtained from your local Health and Safety co-ordinator.

### *Halogenated Waste (any organic chemical that contains F, Cl, Br, or I)*

Examples include:

- Chloroform (Cl)
- 1,2-Dichloroethene (Cl)
- Dichloromethane (Cl)
- Eosin (Br)
- Perchloroethylene (Cl)
- Trichloroethylene (Cl)
- Trifluorotoluene (F)

### *Non-Halogenated Waste (organic solvents that do not contain F, Cl, Br, or I)*

Examples include:

- Acetone
- Acetonitrile
- Cyclohexane
- DMSO
- EDTA
- Ethyl alcohol
- Hexanes
- Isopropyl Alcohol
- Methanol
- Petroleum Ether
- Phenol
- 2-Propanol
- Tetrahydrofuran
- Toluene
- Xylenes