Guidance on How to Label, Test, and Dispose of Peroxide-Forming Chemicals

For your own safety and that of your colleagues, peroxide-forming compounds in your lab must be properly identified, tested, and disposed. Follow these steps:

Pre-inspection:

Note: Do not open or disturb containers of peroxide-forming compounds showing the following:

- signs of peroxide crystal formation
- signs of leakage
- exceedance of shelf life or unknown age
- no evidence of labeling and testing

Labeling:

Peroxide forming chemicals shall be properly identified. Labels can be requested from EHS.

Note: Don't cover vendor labels when applying peroxide test labels. Small labels are available.

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May Form Exp Store, handle, and of Compounds. If cryst your Health and Saf	ispose per LBNL als, discoloration	controls for Organ	sible, do not o	
Date Received	Date Opened		Testing Interval	
	Peroxic	de Test Result	S	(months)
If result is ≥30pp	m, do not evapor	rate or concentrate	. If >100ppm	do not use.
Date	Result	Date	Result	
Date	Result	Date	Result	
Date	Result	Date	Result	



Testing:

- For peroxide testing procedures, refer to this Quick Guide or Work Process P, Section 9.
- Peroxide testing strips can be requested from here.

Disposal:

- If the peroxide concentration is ≥ 20 ppm, contact your <u>Waste Generator Assistant</u> for guidance.
- Consult the <u>Waste Management Peroxide-Forming Chemical Test List</u> to determine which peroxide-forming chemicals require testing prior to disposal.

<u>Searching</u> peroxide-forming chemicals on <u>CMS.lbl.gov</u>

- Inventory Management → Container Search → Click the button for "Advanced Search"
 → enter Location or Owner and select "Peroxide Formers (LBNL)" from Hazard Category
 field OR
- Reports → Hazard Report → Enter "Peroxide Formers" in Hazard Category" and Building (+ Room or owner)

Contact your Division Safety Coordinator/Technician or Division Health & Safety Representative if you have any questions.