

## HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACTSHEET

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has undertaken an initiative to inspect universities, colleges and healthcare facilities. This fact sheet summarizes the steps that laboratories must take to ensure compliance with hazardous waste regulations, and to prevent violations of environmental laws. More information is available by calling your campus EOHSS office or by referring to your Lab Safety Plan.

### HOW TO COLLECT HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL WASTE

#### Container Storage and Handling:

- Use a container that is compatible with the waste being collected.
- Keep the container closed (with a screw-top cap, not a funnel) at all times, except when adding or removing waste.
- Ensure containers are in good condition and free of precipitate and drips.
- Store containers on an impervious surface with no active floor drains nearby. Do not store bottles on the floor without secondary containment.
- Store containers where the waste is generated; the person generating the waste must manage the area.
- Make sure you get the full containers to EOHSS within 3 days of becoming full.

#### What is "Hazardous Waste?"

Any waste stream that is either:

- **Ignitable** - a flashpoint of <140°F or contains >10 % alcohol
- **Corrosive** - pH < 2 or pH > 12.5
- **Toxic** - heavy metals and certain organics at or above regulatory limits
- **Oxidizer** - substances that yield oxygen to stimulate combustion
- **Reactive** - with air or water, explosive or are a cyanide or sulfide
- **Listed Waste** - one of about 500 chemicals listed by the EPA

Contact EOHSS to help determine whether a chemical waste is hazardous waste. You also can refer to your Lab Safety Plan or the University Hazardous Waste Management Program at:  
<http://www2.umdj.edu/eohssweb/eohss.htm>

**Do not pour chemicals down the drain!**  
**Do not throw out chemicals in the regular trash or in a regulated waste "red bag!"**  
**Call EOHSS with any questions about chemical disposal.**

#### Labeling (see reverse page for an example):

- Ensure that each hazardous waste container has a UMDNJ Hazardous Waste Label as soon as you start putting waste into the container.
- Ensure each hazardous waste label is filled out correctly, including:
  - identification of the contents
  - hazard classification (Check list on reverse page for hazard class listing for common chemicals)
- When the container is full, write the date it became full on the hazardous waste label.

### SCHEDULING A HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL WASTE DROP-OFF

- Call EOHSS or fax a completed Disposal Request form to EOHSS one week before the container is full.
- EOHSS will call to confirm a pickup/drop-off date.

#### When transferring the waste to EOHSS:

- Ensure that containers are clean, sealed and in good condition.
- Transport containers using a wheeled cart with raised sides.
- Take along a portable spill kit.
- **Do Not transport shock sensitive or potentially explosive waste**; contact EOHSS for assistance.

#### Training:

- Remember: Personnel responsible for hazardous waste management in their Laboratory must complete annual Hazardous Waste Training.
- EOHSS can conduct onsite training as requested. Online lab safety training is also available at the EOHSS website:  
<http://www2.umdj.edu/eohssweb/eohss.htm>
- EOHSS conducts "on-the-spot" training, as needed.

## Example of a Hazardous Waste Label

HAZARDOUS WASTE - UMDNJ	
Container Full Date: _____	Campus: _____
Department: _____	Bldg/Rm: _____
Generator Name: _____	Extension: _____
Chemical Name/Constituents	%
<b>Hazard Class (circle):</b> Ignitable Corrosive Toxic Oxidizer Reactive	

- Complete the top of the label, except for the container full date.
- Spell out the full chemical name of each ingredient, including water. No abbreviations.
- List the percentage of each ingredient that makes up the solution.
- Indicate the Hazard Class of each ingredient.
- Add the date to the label when the container becomes full.

## Hazard Class Listing for Commonly Used Chemicals

Chemical	Hazard Class	Chemical	Hazard Class	Chemical	Hazard Class
Acetaldehyde <sup>1</sup>	I, T	Dichloromethane	T	Mercury <sup>2</sup>	T
Acetic acid	I, C, T	Dimethyl sulfoxide	T	Methanol	I, T
Acetone	I, T	Dimethylformamide	T	Methyl ethyl ketone	I, T
Acetonitrile	I, T	Dioxane <sup>1</sup>	I, T	Nitric acid	C, O, T
Acrylamide	T	Ethanol	I, T	Osmium tetroxide <sup>2</sup>	T, C
Acrylonitrile	I, T, C	Ethidium bromide	T	Perchloric acid <sup>1,3</sup>	O, C, T
Aluminum trichloride	C, R	Ethyl acetate	I, T	Phenol	T, C
Ammonia (anhydrous)	C, T	Ethyl ether <sup>1,3</sup>	I, T	Potassium hydroxide	C
Ammonium hydroxide	C	Formaldehyde	T	Pyridine	I, T
Cacodylic acid	T	Formic Acid	C, T	Sodium azide <sup>2,3</sup>	T, R
Carbon disulfide <sup>2</sup>	I, T	Hexane	I, T	Sodium hydroxide	C
Carbon tetrachloride	T	Hydrazine	I, T	Sulfuric acid	C, T
Chloroform	T	Hydrochloric acid	C, R, T	Tetrahydrofuran <sup>1</sup>	I, T
Chromium trioxide	O, T, C	Hydrofluoric acid	T	Toluene	I, T
Coomassie Blue	T	Hydrogen peroxide	O	Trifluoroacetic acid	C, T
Cyanogen bromide	T	Iodine	T, C	Tryptan Blue Stain	T

**Legend:** I - Ignitable C - Corrosive T - Toxic O - Oxidizer R - Reactive

**Notes:** <sup>1</sup>May form explosive peroxides <sup>2</sup>EPA Acute Hazardous Waste - give empty containers to EOHSS without rinsing.  
<sup>3</sup>Specific information concerning the use and storage of this chemical is located in your Laboratory Safety Plan.