

## **Hazardous Waste Management**

### **Labeling of Hazardous Waste**

All hazardous waste containers must be labeled with the words **Hazardous Waste** along with the name of the chemical constituents, the approximate percentage of each chemical constituent, the associated hazard(s) of the waste, and the accumulation date (the date the waste is first generated). Waste label can be obtained by contacting the Office of Environmental Health and Safety at 3665-7281. It is important to have the waste label filled out prior to generating the waste. Make sure to fill out all required information on the waste label. When writing the chemical constituents, use the full chemical names. Do not use symbols, abbreviations, structural diagrams or product trade names. Make sure to write legibly and accurately. Once the waste label is filled out, print it and fold it and place it in the packing list envelope. Attach the packing list envelope to the side of the waste container.

### **Packaging of Chemical Waste**

- Do not dispose of hazardous waste in the drains or trash.
- Place all hazardous waste in a sealable container. The waste container must be in good condition and free from exterior contamination.
- When choosing the waste container, make sure that the waste is compatible with the container it is stored in (e.g. no hydrofluoric acid in glass).
- Do not store incompatible hazardous chemical waste together.
- The container must be kept closed at all times unless when actively receiving waste.
- Do not fill the container above 90% with waste. This will leave headspace for expansion of the contents during transportation of the waste.
- Dry waste must be double bagged in clear plastic bag.
- Liquid waste must be separated from solid waste.
- Find a designated place in the laboratory to store hazardous waste
- Hazardous waste container must be stored in secondary containers.

### **Chemical Waste Segregation Guidelines**

- Do not store acids and bases together
- Do not store organic acids and mineral acids together
- Store flammable chemicals separately

- Do not store flammables with oxidizer, oxidizing acids, or corrosive
- Do not store water reactive chemicals with aqueous based compounds
- Always refer to the MSDS for information.

### **Transportation of hazardous chemicals**

Hazardous chemical that are being transported between laboratories or buildings must be clearly labeled with the chemical name. Hand-written labels are acceptable but must be legibly written. When using carts for transporting hazardous materials, the carts must have sides, on each shelf, that are high enough to retain the containers. The cart wheels must be large enough to prevent the carts from being caught in floor cracks and door and elevator thresholds.

An approved secondary container is used to transport hazardous chemical when not using a cart. The secondary container needs to have a carrying capacity that is large enough to hold the chemical if broken in transit. Rubber or plastic secondary containers are acceptable. Staff transporting hazardous chemicals must wear lab coat, safety glass, and disposable gloves (remember the “one-hand rule”).