## HAZARDOUS WASTE

- 1. Identify your waste stream.
- 2. Select a container for waste collection, ensuring that the container is appropriate for the waste stream. The waste must not weaken or destroy the container, and the container must have a sealable lid.
- 3. Place a yellow/orange hazardous waste sticker on the container. Write a description of the type of waste to be collected (organic solvents, aqueous acids, etc.). Write the date you begin to accumulate hazardous waste on the sticker.
- 4. Place the collection container into a secondary containment device; this is a tray or dish to collect spills or leaks. The secondary container must be able to contain the volume of the primary container.
- 5. Select a location for the container and secondary containment device where it can be easily accessed, but is not likely to be knocked over. If needed, store the waste in a chemical fume hood or in a cabinet.
- 6. Transfer waste to the container, using a funnel to reduce spills. Ensure that the waste put into the container will not undergo further reaction causing hazardous pressurization of the container.
- 7. The cap must be used to seal the waste container, except when the container is actively being filled.
- 8. Keep a list of chemicals that are added to the waste container. You can keep the list directly on the yellow/orange sticker. Or you can keep the list elsewhere to be added to the sticker, or attached to the container, when the container is full.
- 9. When the container is full you must request that the waste be removed from your lab. Waste containers must be removed when they are full.

During the semi-annual pick-ups occurring in December and June, all waste containers must be removed from the lab, including partially full containers.