



WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY

WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

PROCEDURE **E-102**

Draft Issued 8/1/94

Issued 10/1/94

Revised 11/10/97; 11/5/03; 3/1/06

Please direct any questions or comments about the applicability of this document to
Luigi Marcone, Director of Environmental & Facilities Services

GENERAL

1.1 CONTACT

Any questions regarding the proper disposal, storage, or segregation of waste materials should be directed to:

Luigi Marcone, Director of Environmental & Facilities Services at
203 837-9314, or Pano Koukopoulos at 203 837-9352

1.2 DEFINITION OF A CHEMICAL

A chemical is any substance which is subject to change of chemical/molecular formula or state.

In addition to obvious chemical materials, the definition of a chemical includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Acids/bases
- b. Adhesives, glues, epoxies, cements
- c. Cleaners, bleaches, detergents
- d. Compressed and liquefied gases, including compressed air
- e. Core solder (acid, resin)
- f. Floor coatings
- g. Fluxes
- h. Gasoline and fuel oils
- i. Greases, oils, lubricants
- j. Paints, dyes, pigments, fillers
- k. Pesticides, herbicides
- l. Refrigerants
- m. Solvents, thinner

1.3 DEFINITION OF A WASTE

A waste is any material which is "listed" by federal, state or local rules or regulations as a hazardous or regulated material, or any material which is defined as a hazardous waste, based on physical properties.

The definition of a hazardous waste includes, but is not limited to:

- a. Aerosol cans
- b. Asbestos and asbestos containing materials
- c. Batteries
- d. Capacitors and ballasts
- e. Caulk tubes
- f. Cements, glues and sealants
- g. Contaminated - lab equipment, storage tanks, transfer pipe, exhaust ducts
- h. Floor tile (asbestos)
- i. Gas cylinders
- j. Insecticides
- k. Light bulbs - sodium, mercury, fluorescent
- l. Oil or fuel
- m. Refrigerant
- n. Smoke detectors
- o. Solvents
- p. Used paints

- 1.4 CHEMICAL INVENTORIES
Keep work area chemical inventories to a minimum. The procurement of chemicals, particularly items which, on extended storage, pose a physical hazard due to peroxidation or polymerization, should be managed to avoid the unnecessary generation of unused (expired) waste chemicals. The “continued” cost for a large chemical purchase is easily offset by the disposal cost for waste chemicals.
- 1.5 TRANSPORTING CHEMICALS/WASTE
Rubber bucket-type chemical carriers and/or lab carts must be used when transporting chemicals/wastes through buildings.
- 1.6 PROHIBITED WASTE CONTAINERS
Per federal and state law, the storage of an unidentified waste, or the storage of waste in improper or compromised containers must not occur (i.e., rusty cans, deteriorating boxes).
- 1.7 CHEMICALS
Old chemicals, for which there is no foreseeable use, should be disposed of. Do not let any specified shelf-life be exceeded. All chemicals stored for extended periods of time lose some “quality.” Their use and storage should be avoided.
- 1.8 STORM SEWERS
The storm sewer system and parking lot run-off is connected to a public waterway. Absolutely no chemical wastes, additives, lubricants, paints, or antifreeze should be discharged through this system.
- 1.9 EYEWASH AND SAFETY SHOWER DRAINS
Eyewash and safety shower drains are not to be used for the disposal of chemicals or wastes.
- 1.10 GAS CYLINDERS
All gas cylinders are to be returned to suppliers. Gas cylinders always maintain a positive pressure. Empty gas cylinders are not to be disposed of as trash or scrap metal. This is applicable to all gases in conventional cylinders, low pressure bubblers, welding rigs and mapp and propane torch bottles.
- 2.0 WASTE CHEMICALS AND CONTAMINATED DEBRIS
 - 2.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENT
The potential safety and health hazards and the strict environmental regulations associated with the handling and disposal of chemicals and chemically contaminated debris and equipment requires that a special effort must be made to ensure that these materials are managed properly.
 - 2.2 RESPONSIBILITY OF CHEMICAL USER
The chemical user is responsible for and must ensure that all materials are secured, safely packaged and correctly and completely identified for storage and disposal purposes.

2.3 WASTE MINIMIZATION

All chemical users should minimize the generation of waste chemicals and contaminated debris. A small amount of planning can help reduce the amount of chemical waste that must be disposed of.

2.4 WASTE IDENTIFICATION

Unknown wastes require extensive, costly analytical testing to comply with federal and state environmental regulations. Analytical testing can cost as much as \$1000 per sample. Departments generating unknown wastes will be responsible for all analytical costs.

Label all wastes with a WCSU Waste Disposal Label which includes:

- a. Date or date accumulation container is filled
- b. Waste description
- c. Proper chemical name
- d. Hazard

2.5 ACCUMULATION OF WASTE CHEMICALS IN WORK AREAS

All waste chemicals and chemically contaminated materials that are temporarily accumulated in the laboratory or work area must be properly containerized and labeled with a completed WCSU waste disposal label which identifies their contents. All waste chemical containers must be kept closed except when in use. Per federal and state regulations, accumulation of waste chemicals should not exceed 55 gallons in each work area except for the chemicals on Appendix A, for which there is a limit of one quart in each work area. (A work area is a laboratory, part of a laboratory, work shop area, storage area or other area which is under the control of the person generating the waste.) The waste accumulation area is also known as the satellite accumulation area. See procedure E-103 for specific procedures and policies that apply to Satellite Accumulations Areas/

2.6 FLUORIDES

Fluoride containing wastes are not to be discharged to drains. All fluoride containing materials are to be surrendered as hazardous waste.

2.7 WASTE OILS, GREASES, AND PARTS CLEANING SOLUTIONS

All waste oils should be collected and surrendered as waste. To facilitate recycling, every effort should be made to avoid contamination of pump oils or lubrication oils with any cleaning solvents or other chemicals, specifically halogenated solvents such as brake cleaning solvents. See procedure E-117 for specific procedures and policies that apply to Electronic Waste.

2.8 PCB's (polychlorinated biphenyls)

All PCB contaminated wastes should be collected, labeled and surrendered as waste. Each PCB contaminated article should be labeled with the date the article was removed from service for disposal.

2.9 PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WASTE FOR SILVER RECOVERY

All photographic solutions units must be surrendered as waste and sent out for recovery or treated in place by an approved silver recovery unit. See procedure E-116 for specific procedures and policies.

- 2.10 MERCURY AND MERCURY WASTE
All mercury containing wastes, including chemical solutions, thermometers, light sources, and electrical switches, should be collected and surrendered as wastes. All fluorescent lights will be managed per Procedure E-109.
- 2.11 RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS
The University presently does not have permits allowing the use of licensed materials.
- 2.12 CATHODE RAY TUBES
Cathode ray tubes must be handled as hazardous waste, whether they are removed from electronic equipment or not.
- 2.13 ASBESTOS
Removal of all asbestos containing material requires prior approval of the Director of Environmental and Facilities Services and must be handled in accordance with the WCSU Asbestos Abatement Programs.
- 2.14 CHEMICALLY CONTAMINATED PAPER, RAGS, GLOVES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT
These materials should be properly containerized, labeled, and surrendered as hazardous waste.
- 2.15 EMPTY CHEMICAL CONTAINERS AND BROKEN GLASS
All empty chemical containers and caps must be triple rinsed with water and completely drained prior to the disposal and/or recycling. If water is not a suitable solvent, surrender capped container with WCSU waste label to hazardous waste. All glass waste must be disposed of safely and in puncture resistant containers.
- 2.16 BATTERIES
All batteries other than Arliline should be collected and surrendered to hazardous waste. Batteries that are leaking will not be accepted unless properly contained. This includes mercury, nickel, cadmium, lithium, and lead acid (wet/dry) batteries.
- 2.17 CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT AND DEBRIS
(Hoods, countertops, vacuum pumps, machinery, gloveboxes, etc.)
The materials described above must be properly cleaned/decontaminated prior to disposal. Equipment must be secured, drained or otherwise cleaned before removal from the work area.
- 2.18 VOLATILE CHEMICAL AIR EMISSIONS
Containers holding volatile chemicals (acetone, toluene, alcohols, xylene, etc.) must be properly closed when not in use.
- 3.0 GENERAL WASTE
Use wastebaskets for uncontaminated paper, plastics and other debris normally considered as ordinary trash. All chemically contaminated waste, including the items listed below, must be surrendered as hazardous waste:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Rags | Aerosol cans |
| Wipes | Paint brushes |
| Analytical syringes | Maintenance chemical containers |
| Epoxy tubes | Caulk tubes |
| Lubricants | Paint cans |
- 3.1 SANITARY WASTE

Drains for restrooms, custodial closets, emergency eyewashes and showers, floor drains, and kitchen equipment are connected to the sanitary waste system. NO chemicals are to be discharged to these systems.

3.2 CLEANING, MAINTENANCE AND JANITORIAL CHEMICALS

NO concentrated chemical wastes are to be discharged into the sanitary waste system.

Only spent cleaning solutions are to be discharged into sanitary drains.

4.0 SATELLITE WASTE ACCUMULATION AREAS

Waste accumulation areas are defined as areas at or near each specific point of generation where wastes initially accumulate. For detailed guidelines, refer to Procedure E-103.

5.0 MAIN ACCUMULATION AREAS

5.1 Science Building 104

5.2 Science Building 107

5.3 Midtown Fuel Shed

5.4 The main accumulation areas require a weekly inspection and a record reflecting that inspection must be immediately available. Weekly inspections will be conducted by a designee of Environmental & Facilities Services Department. The weekly inspection checklists will be kept in a binder in proximity to the storage area. All inspection items will be checked and any appropriate corrective measures taken must be noted in the appropriate area. For detailed guidelines, refer to Procedure E-114 (Hazardous Waste Management Plan).

Appendix 1

Hazardous Wastes Requiring a Maximum Storage of One (1) Quart

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|--|
| P023 | Acetaldehyde, chloro |
| P002 | Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)- |
| P057 | Acetamide, 2-fluoro |
| P058 | Acetic acid, fluoro, sodium salt |
| P002 | 1-Acetyl-2-thiourea |
| P003 | Acrolein |
| P070 | Aldicarb |
| P203 | Aldicarb, sulfone |
| P004 | Aldrin |
| P005 | Allyl alcohol |
| P006 | Aluminum phosphide (R, T) |
| P007 | 5-Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol |
| P008 | 4-Aminopyridine |
| P009 | Ammonium picrate (R) |
| P119 | Ammonium vanadate |
| P099 | Argentate(1-), bis(cyano-C)-, potassium |
| P010 | Arsenic Acid H(3)AsO(4) |
| P012 | Arsenic oxide As(2)O(3) |
| P011 | Arsenic oxide As(2)O(5) |
| P011 | Arsenic pentoxide |
| P012 | Arsenic trioxide |
| P038 | Arsine, diethyl- |
| P036 | Arsonous dichloride, phenyl- |
| P054 | Aziridine |
| P067 | Aziridine, 2-methyl- |
| P013 | Barium cyanide |
| P024 | Benzenamine, 4-chloro- |
| P077 | Benzenamine, 4-nitro- |
| P028 | Benzene, (chloromethyl)- |
| P042 | 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-, (R)- |
| P046 | Benzenethanamine, alpha, alpha-dimethyl- |
| P014 | Benzenethiol |
| P127 | 7-Benzofuranol, 2, 3-dihydro-2, 2-dimethyl- |

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|---|
| | methylcarbamate |
| P188 | Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, compd. with (3a <i>S</i> -cis)-1, 2, 3, 3a, 8, 8a-hexahydro-1, 3a, 8-trimethylpyrrolo[2, 3- <i>b</i>] indol-5-yl methylcarbamate ester (1:1) |
| P001 | 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4-hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)- and salts when present at concentrations greater than 0.3% |
| P028 | Benzyl chloride |
| P015 | Beryllium Powder |
| P017 | Bromoacetone |
| P018 | Brucine |
| P045 | 2-Butanone, 3, 3-dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-, O-[methylamino] carbonyl] oxime |
| P021 | Calcium cyanide |
| P021 | Calcium cyanide Ca (CN) (2) |
| P189 | Carbamic acid, [(dibutylamino) - thio] methy-, 2, 3-dihydro-2, 2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranyl ester |
| P191 | Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 1-[(dimethyl-amino) carbonyl]- 5 -methyl-1H-pyrazol-3-yl ester |
| P192 | Carbamic acid, dimethyl-, 3-methyl-1-(1-methylethyl) -1H-pyrazol-5-yl ester |
| P190 | Carbamic acid, methyl-, 3-methylphenyl ester |
| P127 | Carbofuran |
| P022 | Carbon disulfide |
| P095 | Carbonic dichloride |
| P189 | Carbosulfan |
| P023 | Chloroacetaldehyde |
| P024 | p-Chloroaniline |
| P026 | 1-(o-Chlorophenyl) thiourea |
| P027 | 3-Chloropropionitrile |
| P029 | Copper cyanide |
| P029 | Copper cyanide Cu(CN) |
| P202 | m-Cumenyl methylcarbamate |
| P030 | Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified |
| P031 | Cyanogen |
| P033 | Cyanogen chloride |
| P033 | Cyanogen chloride (CN) Cl |
| P034 | 2-Cyclohexyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol |
| P016 | Dichloromethyl ether |
| P036 | Dichlorophenylarsine |

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|---|
| P037 | Dieldrin |
| P038 | Diethylarsine |
| P041 | Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate |
| P040 | O, O-Diethyl, O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate |
| P043 | Diisopropylfluorophosphate (DFP) |
| P004 | 1, 4, 5, 8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-1, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a -hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha, 4abeta, 5alpha, 8alpha, 8abeta)- |
| P060 | 1, 4, 5, 8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 10-hexachloro-1, 4, 4a, 5, 8, 8a -hexahydro-, (1alpha, 4alpha, 4abeta, 5beta, 8beta, 8abeta)- |
| P037 | 2, 7:3, 6-Dimethanonaphth [2, 3b] oxirane, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 9-hexachloro- 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 6, 6a, 7, 7a- octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2aalpha, 3beta, 6beta, 6aalpha, 7beta, 7aalpha)- |
| P051 | 2, 7, 3, 6-Dimethanonaphth [2,3b] oxirane, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 9-hexachloro- 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 6, 6a, 7, 7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha, 2beta, 2abeta, 3alpha, 6alpha, 6abeta, 7beta, 7aalpha)-, & metabolites |
| P044 | Dimethoate |
| P046 | alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine |
| P191 | Dimetilan |
| P047 | 4, 6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts |
| P048 | 2, 4-Dinitrophenol |
| P020 | Dinoseb |
| P021 | Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl- |
| P111 | Diphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester |
| P039 | Disulfoton |
| P049 | Dithiobiuret |
| P185 | 1, 3-Dithiolane-2-carboxaldehyde, 2, 4-dimethyl-, O-[(methylamino) - carbonyl] oxime |
| P050 | Endosulfan |
| P088 | Endothall |
| P051 | Endrin |
| P051 | Endrin, & metabolites |
| P042 | Epinephrine |

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|---|
| P031 | Ethanedinitrile |
| P194 | Ethanimidothioic acid, 2-(dimethylamino)-N-[[methylamino) carbonyl]oxy] -2- oxo-, methyl ester |
| P066 | Ethanimidothioic acid, N[[[(methylamino) carbonyl]oxy]-, methyl ester |
| P101 | Ethyl cyanide |
| P054 | Ethyleneimine |
| P097 | Famphur |
| P056 | Fluorine |
| P057 | Fluoroacetamide |
| P058 | Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt |
| P065 | Fluminic acid, mercury (2+) salt (R,T) |
| P198 | Formetanate hydrochloride |
| P197 | Formparanate |
| P059 | Heptachlor |
| P062 | Hexaethyl tetraphosphate |
| P116 | Hydrazinecarbothioamide |
| P068 | Hydrazine, methyl- |
| P063 | Hydrocyanic acid |
| P063 | Hydrogen cyanide |
| P096 | Hydrogen phosphide |
| P060 | Isodrin |
| P192 | Isolan |
| P202 | 3-Isopropylphenyl N-methylcarbamate |
| P007 | 3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)- |
| P196 | Manganese, bis(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-S, S')-, |
| P196 | Manganese dimethyldithiocarbamate |
| P092 | Mercury, (acetato-O) phenyl |
| P065 | Mercury fulminate (R,T) |
| P082 | Methanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso- |
| P064 | Methane, isocyanato- |
| P016 | Methane, oxybis{chloro- |
| P112 | Methane, tetranitro- (R) |
| P118 | Methanethio., trichloro- |
| P198 | Methanimidamide, N, N-dimethyl-N' -[3-[[[(methylamino)-carbonyl] oxy] phenyl]-, monohydrochloride |
| P197 | Methanimidamide, N, N-dimethyl-N' -[2-methyl-4-[[[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxy] phenyl]- |

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|---|
| P199 | Methiocarb |
| P050 | 6, 9-Methano-2, 4, 3-benzodioxathiepin, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10-hexachloro- 1, 5, 5a, 6, 9, 9a-hexahydro-, 3-oxide |
| P059 | 4, 7-Methano-1H-indene, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 8- heptachloro-3a, 4, 7, 7a-tetrahydro |
| P066 | Methomyl |
| P068 | Methyl hydrazine |
| P064 | Methyl isocyanate |
| P069 | 2-Methylactonitrile |
| P071 | Methyl parathion |
| P190 | Metolcarb |
| P128 | Mexacarbate |
| P072 | alpha-Naphthylthiourea |
| P073 | Nickel carbonyl |
| P073 | Nickel carbonyl Ni (CO) (4), (T-4)- |
| P074 | Nickel cyanide |
| P074 | Nickel cyanide Ni (CN) (2) |
| P075 | Nicotine and salts |
| P076 | Nitric oxide |
| P077 | p-Nitroaniline |
| P078 | Nitrogen dioxide |
| P076 | Nitrogen oxide NO |
| P078 | Nitrogen oxide NO (2) |
| P081 | Nitroglycerine (R) |
| P082 | N-Nitrosomethylamine |
| P084 | N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine |
| P085 | Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate |
| P087 | Osmium oxide OsO(4), (T-4)- |
| P087 | Osmium tetroxide |
| P088 | 7-Oxabicyclo [2.2.1] heptane-2, 3 -dicarboxylic acid |
| P194 | Oxamyl |
| P089 | Parathion |
| P034 | Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4, 6-dinitro- |
| P128 | Phenol, 4-(dimethylamino)-3, 5-dimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester) |
| P199 | Phenol, (3, 5-dimethyl-4-(methylthio)-, methylcarbamate |
| P048 | Phenol, 2, 4-dinitro- |

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|---|
| P047 | Phenol, 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitro- and salts |
| P201 | Phenol, 3-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate |
| P202 | Phenol, 3-(1-methylethyl)-, methyl carbamate |
| P020 | Phenol, 2-(1-methylpropyl)-4, 6-dinitro- |
| P009 | Phenol, 2, 4, 6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R) |
| P092 | Phenylmercury acetate |
| P093 | Phenylthiourea |
| P094 | Phorate |
| P095 | Phosgene |
| P096 | Phosphine |
| P041 | Phosphoric acid, diethyl 4-nitrophenyl ester |
| P039 | Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio) ethyl] ester |
| P094 | Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-diethyl S-[(ethylthio)methyl] ester |
| P044 | Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino) -2- oxoethyl] ester |
| P043 | Phosphorofluoridic acid, bis-(1-methylethyl) ester |
| P089 | Phosphorothioic acid, O, O-diethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester |
| P040 | Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester |
| P097 | Phosphorodithioic acid, O-O, 4[dimethylamino) sulfonyl) phenyl] O, O-dimethyl ester |
| P071 | Phosphorodithioic acid, O, O-dimethyl O-(4-nitrophenyl) ester |
| P204 | Physostigmine |
| P188 | Physostigmine salicylate |
| P110 | Plumbane, tetraethyl- |
| P098 | Potassium cyanide |
| P098 | Potassium cyanide K (CN) |
| P099 | Potassium silver cyanide |
| P201 | Promecarb |
| P203 | Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methyl-sulfonyl)-, O-[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime |
| P070 | Propanal, 2-methyl -2- (methylthio)-, O- |

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|--|
| | [(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime |
| P101 | Propanenitrile |
| P027 | Propanenitrile, 3-chloro- |
| P069 | Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy -2- methyl- |
| P081 | 1, 2, 3-Propanetriol, trinitrate (R) |
| P017 | 2-Propanone, 1-bromo- |
| P102 | Propargyl alcohol |
| P003 | 2-Propenal |
| P005 | 2-Propen-1-ol |
| P067 | 1, 2-Propylenimine |
| P102 | 2-Propyn-1-ol |
| P008 | 4-Pyridinamine |
| P075 | Pyridine, 3-(1-methyl -2- pyrrolidinyl)-, (S)- and salts |
| P204 | Pyrrolo [2, 3-b] indol-5-ol, 1, 2, 3, 3a, 8, 8a-hexahydro-1, 3a, 8-trimethyl-, methylcarbamate (ester), (3aS-cis)- |
| P114 | Selenious acid, dithallium(1+) salt |
| P103 | Selenourea |
| P104 | Silver cyanide |
| P104 | Silver cyanide Ag(CN) |
| P105 | Sodium azide |
| P106 | Sodium cyanide |
| P106 | Sodium cyanide Na(CN) |
| P108 | Strychnidin-10-one, and salts |
| P018 | Strychnidin-10-one, 2, 3-dimethoxy- |
| P108 | Strychnine, and salts |
| P115 | Sulfuric acid, dithallium(1+) salt |
| P109 | Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate |
| P110 | Tetraethyl lead |
| P111 | Tetraethyl pyrophosphate |
| P112 | Tetranitromethane (R) |
| P062 | Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester |
| P113 | Thallic oxide |
| P113 | Thallium oxide Tl (2)O(3) |
| P114 | Thallium (I) selenite |
| P115 | Thallium(I) sulfate |
| P109 | Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester |

| Hazardous Waste # | Substance |
|-------------------|---|
| P045 | Thiofanox |
| P049 | Thiomidodicarbonic diamide [(H(2)N)C(S)]NH |
| P014 | Thiophenol |
| P116 | Thiosemicarbazide |
| P026 | Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)- |
| P072 | Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl- |
| P093 | Thiourea, phenyl- |
| P185 | Tirpate |
| P123 | Toxaphene |
| P118 | Trichloromethanethiol |
| P119 | Vanadic acid, ammonium salt |
| P120 | Vanadium oxide V(2)O(5) |
| P120 | Vanadium pentoxide |
| P084 | Vinylamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso |
| P001 | Warfarin, & salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3% |
| P121 | Zinc cyanide |
| P121 | Zinc cyanide Zn(CN) (2) |
| P205 | Zinc, bis(dimethylcarbamodithioato-S, S')- |
| P122 | Zinc phosphide Zn(3)P(2), when present at concentrations greater than 10% (R,T) |
| P205 | Ziram |

Appendix 2

<90 Day Accumulation Area Weekly Inspection

Week#: _____, 2006
 Time: _____ AM / PM

<90 Day Accumulation Location: _____

| Inspection Item | Yes | No | Corrective Measures |
|---|-----|----|---------------------|
| 1. Are all containers closed unless adding or removing waste? (40 CFR 265.173(a)) | | | |
| 2. Is each container marked with the following: (40 CFR 262.34(a(3))) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The words "Hazardous Waste" • The chemical names (e.g., acetone, toluene) | | | |
| 3. Is each container marked with the accumulation start date? (40 CFR 262.34(a(2))) | | | |
| 4. Is the accumulation start date less than 90 days old? (40 CFR 262.34(a)) | | | |
| 5. Are all containers in good condition (free of rust and/or structural damage)? (40 CFR 265.171) | | | |
| 6. Are all containers compatible with the waste inside? (40 CFR 265.172) | | | |
| 7. Are all waste containers stored in secondary containment bins? (WCSU Policy) | | | |
| 8. Is there adequate isle space (minimum 40 inches)? (40 CFR 265.35) | | | |
| 9. Are all containers stored on a base free of any accumulation? | | | |

Inspector: _____ Signature: _____

Appendix 3

Waste Disposal Label

HAZARDOUS WASTE

CONTENTS: _____

HAZARDS

IGNITABLE _____ TOXIC _____

REACTIVE _____ CORROSIVE _____

Date container completely filled.

Appendix 4

List of Emergency Equipment at or Near the Central Hazardous Waste Facility

Date _____

Inspector _____

Time _____

Signature _____

(Describe any inadequate or missing items in "notes" section below)

| Item | Quantity | Physical Description / Capabilities | Location | Acceptable Condition | Unacceptable Condition |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Chemical sorbent pads | 1 roll | Absorb up to 31 gallons of spilled liquid | SB 107 | | |
| Loose sorbent | 1 bag | Absorb up to 20 gallons of spilled liquid | SB 107 | | |
| Disposable shovel | 1 each | For use in distributing and collecting loose sorbent | SB 104 | | |
| Disposable nitrile gloves | 2 boxes | Protect workers during waste handling and/or spill response | SB 104 | | |
| Tyvek suits (with hood and boots) | 1 case | Protect workers during waste handling and/or spill response | SB 104 | | |
| Safety goggles | 2 each | Protect workers during waste handling and/or spill response | SB 104 | | |
| Mercury absorb jars | 2 each | For use in case of mercury spill | SB 104 | | |
| Polyethylene pail | 1 each | Hold up to five gallons; for use as emergency secondary containment, or to collect sorbent material | SB 104 | | |
| Fire extinguisher | 1 each | 10 lb Dry chemical ABC type | SB 107 | | |
| Communications system | 1 each | Call box/Direct connection to WCSU PD | Hallway by SB 103 | | |
| Spill control kit | 1 each | Holds spill response supplies | SB 1 st floor lobby | | |
| Spill control kit | 1 each | Holds spill response supplies | SB 2 nd floor lobby | | |
| Spill control kit | 1 each | Holds spill response supplies | SB 3 rd floor lobby | | |

Notes: _____

Appendix A of the Waste Management Guidelines E-102
Paint Products & Equipment
Disposal Guide & Protocols

The following information is meant to act as a guide to paint and painting operations at Western Connecticut State University (WCSU). If you are using paint or paint products **NOT** covered in this guide, your uses of paint changes dramatically, or if a new procedure or product requires you to wear a respirator, as defined in 29CFR1910.134, please contact the Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Office, Luigi Marcone, at X79314.

Outside painting contractors will be responsible by contract to follow best practices while working on WCSU properties. All waste paint products shall be removed and/or disposed of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations. Lead paint debris and other RCRA listed paint wastes, as defined in 40CFR262, will be disposed of through a licensed waste hauler and records maintained in the EHS Office. **Only** WCSU employees trained in accordance with 29CFR1910.120 may sign **Hazardous Waste Manifests**. For a list of trained employees, contact the EHS office at X79314.

The following locations have registered with the EHS Office as generators of disposable paint products:

| Boiler House | Communication & Theatre Arts (CTA) | Fine Arts | Facilities Maintenance | Housing Maintenance |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Dick VanHouten | Scene Shop Bill Walton | Abe Echevarria | Mike Andreycak | Dan Cooke |

Types of Disposable Paint Products Generated and Proper Disposal:

Latex Paint

Latex paint products are not considered as hazardous material in the State of Connecticut. Waste liquid paints are a state regulated waste.

- All excess latex paint is to be poured off into an approved and labeled accumulation container and disposed of as a stated regulated waste.
- Contaminated debris such as empty cans, brushes, rollers, and drop cloths can be air dried and disposed of as regular trash.

Oil Based Paint

Oil based paint and its associated products usually have the words “Flammable” or “Combustible” on the label and include lacquers, stains, urethanes, solvents, thinners, and spray paints.

- All waste oil based paint products and contaminated debris are a regulated hazardous waste in the State of Connecticut.
- **Waste oil based paint products are not to be disposed of in the regular trash.**
- Waste oil based paint products shall not be air dried or stabilized.
- Waste oil based paint products shall be stored in a Satellite Accumulation Site (SAS) set up by the EHS Office.
- All waste oil based paint product containers must have a hazardous waste sticker attached, the date the container was placed in the SAS, and all other SAS management procedures must be followed as outlined in the WCSU Hazardous Waste Operations Manual.
- All containers must be in good condition, properly sealed in secondary containment, and not leaking.

- All waste oil based paint product containers will be removed from the SAS within three days of being full, in accordance with the WCSU Hazardous Waste Operations Manual.

Disposal of Contaminated Equipment

Latex Paint Products

- Wet brushes, rollers, rags, drop cloths, etc., can be rinsed out in a sink, or if nonreusable, they can be placed in leak-proof plastic bags and placed in the regular trash.
- Dry brushes, rollers, rags, drop cloths, etc., may be disposed of in the regular trash.
- Empty paint cans and other containers that are considered empty and dry can be disposed of as regular trash.

Oil Based Paint Products

Oil based paint and its associated products usually have the words “Flammable” or “Combustible” on the label and include lacquers, stains, urethanes, solvents, thinners, and spray paints.

- Brushes, rollers, rags, drop cloths, etc., shall be packed tightly in leak-proof plastic bags and stored in the SAS with proper labels attached, in accordance with the WCSU Hazardous Waste Operations Manual or can be dropped into an approved combustible waste receptacle.
- Contaminated equipment that contained oil based paint that is dry can be placed in the regular trash.

