



WESTERN CONNECTICUT STATE UNIVERSITY

WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

PROCEDURE **E-102**

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Please direct any questions or comments about the applicability of this document to
Pano Koukopoulos, 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	Benzeneethanamine, 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 (3aS-cis)-1, 2, 3, 3a, 8, 8a-hexahydro-1, 3a, 8-trimethylpyrrolo[2, 3-b] 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] methyl-, 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

Hazardous Waste #	Substance
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine
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] oxirine, 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

Hazardous Waste #	Substance
P042	Epinephrine
P031	Ethanedinitrile
P194	Ethanimidothioc 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(dimethylcarbamodithioato-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-

Hazardous Waste #	Substance
	[[[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxy] phenyl]-
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

Hazardous Waste #	Substance
P048	Phenol, 2, 4-dinitro-
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)-,

Hazardous Waste #	Substance
	O-[(methylamino) carbonyl] oxime
P070	Propanal, 2-methyl -2- (methylthio)-, O-[(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

Hazardous Waste #	Substance
P109	Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
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(dimethylcarbamo-dithioato-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 aisle 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

<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE</u>	
CONTENTS: _____	

<u>HAZARDS</u>	
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 Andreyckak	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.

