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## Environment, Safety, Health Directorate

### Administrative Procedure

# Management of Hazardous Waste by Generators

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**REVISION HISTORY**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this document is to provide requirements for Hazardous Waste, Universal Waste and Used Oil for generators. This document is managed and owned by the Associate Directorate Environment, Safety and Health and provides instructions on the applicability of the requirement.

### **1.1 Purpose**

This document summarizes the requirements in 40 CFR 260 through 265, 273 and 279 and New Mexico Administrative Code, 20 NMAC 4.1.

### **1.2 Scope**

This document applies to any LANL employee, contractor, or sub-contractor who has been identified as a waste generator.

## **2.0 PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

This document cannot establish new requirements; it may only summarize the requirements in federal or state statutes/regulations/permits, DOE Orders, and authorized Laboratory policies.

## **3.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

This document contains generator requirements for hazardous wastes including universal wastes and used oil.

### **3.1 Characterization**

The generator must characterize their waste and prepare the waste characterization documentation (See ADESH-AP-TOOL-111). If sampling and analysis of waste is required, samples must be taken by qualified and experienced personnel with specialized training. Sampling services can be requested by submitting a Request for Analysis. Contact your WMC for assistance.

Laboratory-wide Waste Stream Profile (WSP) number 15651 (Universal Waste Batteries, see Lab-Wide WSP) may be used for batteries. If this WSP is not applicable, complete a new WSP in accordance with WSP instructions provided by Waste Services. Laboratory-wide Waste Stream Profile (WSP) #34645 (Universal Waste Lamps generated throughout LANL) can be used for most mercury lamps. Laboratory-wide WSP #34647 can be used for incandescent bulbs.

## **4.0 HAZARDOUS WASTE**

A hazardous waste is solid waste that:

- exhibits any of the defined characteristics of hazardous waste (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity), or
- is a listed hazardous waste (F, K, P or U), or
- is a mixture of solid waste and hazardous waste, or
- is derived from a listed hazardous waste.

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## 5.0 UNIVERSAL WASTE

Universal wastes are wastes that meet the hazardous waste criteria but have less stringent requirements. Universal wastes include batteries, lamps/bulbs, mercury containing equipment, pesticides, and aerosol cans. Universal Waste must have no radioactive or chemical contamination.

### 5.1 Batteries

A battery is a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells, which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term "battery" also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed. See Table 3 below for waste area and labeling requirements.

The most common types of batteries found at LANL are:

Lead Acid Batteries (e.g., automobile batteries) have a core of elemental lead that uses a liquid acid electrolyte. Acid-based batteries often use sulfuric acid as the major component of the electrolyte. These batteries are hazardous wastes that are characteristic for lead and corrosivity.

Gel Cell Batteries are sealed lead acid batteries. A gel cell battery's electrolyte is in a gelatin form and is absorbed into the plates. The battery is then sealed with epoxy. These batteries are hazardous wastes that are characteristic for lead.

Silver Oxide Batteries use silver oxide as the positive electrode and zinc as the negative electrode, with an electrolyte of either sodium or potassium hydroxide. They are mainly used in low-drain applications.

Mercuric Oxide Batteries are a type of alkaline primary cell with a positive electrode of mercuric oxide (often with manganese dioxide), a negative electrode of metallic zinc and either potassium or sodium hydroxide as electrolyte.

Lithium-ion Batteries use a negative electrode of lithium-cobalt dioxide and a positive electrode of carbon (coke or graphite), with an electrolyte of a lithium salt dissolved in an organic solvent.

Nickel-Cadmium (NiCad) Batteries use nickel hydroxide as the positive electrode, cadmium/cadmium hydroxide as the negative electrode and potassium hydroxide as the electrolyte.

Nickel-Metal Hydride (Ni-MH) Batteries are rechargeable power sources often used in portable computers. The nickel metal hydride battery has nickel and metal hydride plates with potassium hydroxide as the electrolyte.

**Note:** Lead Acid and Gel Cell batteries can be recycled under 40 CFR 266, Subpart G. See ADESH-IG-TOOL-703 for more information.

Remove batteries from equipment and reuse them, if possible. If they cannot be reused:

- Segregate batteries from other types of batteries and other materials.
- Ensure that each battery cell is not breached and that it remains intact and closed. If the cell is breached it needs to be in a closed plastic container.

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- Although it is not recommended, electrolyte may be removed from batteries. Cells that are opened to remove electrolyte must be immediately closed after fluid removal. The electrolyte and other solid waste generated as a result of this process will be newly generated and must be characterized. If hazardous, it must be managed as a hazardous waste.

## 5.2 Lamps

Universal Waste Lamps are the bulb or tube portion of electric lighting devices that have a hazardous component (usually mercury and occasionally lead). Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent lights, high intensity discharge lamps, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps. See Table 3 below for waste area and labeling requirements.

**Note:** It is suggested, although not required, that non-hazardous lamps also be managed as universal waste. This will ensure that hazardous lamps are not inappropriately identified as non-hazardous.

**Note:** Crushing of lamps/bulbs is not permitted at the Laboratory.

## 5.3 Mercury Containing Equipment

Mercury-Containing Equipment (MCE) includes devices, items, or articles that are hazardous waste (D009) due to the presence of elemental mercury. The mercury must be “integral” to the function of the equipment. Integral means that the mercury must be part of the function of the device. Some commonly recognized MCE are thermostats, barometers, manometers, flow meters, thermometers, pressure gauges, relays, and switches. Batteries and lamps are not MCE. Equipment containing mercury should be handled as Universal Waste. Table 1 lists some typical MCE. See Table 3 below for waste area and labeling requirements.

The following are guidelines for identifying Universal Waste MCE:

- If equipment has been contaminated by an external source of mercury, it is not Universal Waste MCE.
- If the equipment is contaminated by a leak from an internal source of mercury, it can qualify as Universal Waste MCE if the entire piece of equipment is containerized. However, if the piece of equipment is large, it should be decontaminated rather than treating it as MCE. Materials generated from the cleanup of equipment are not MCE.
- MCE does not include any mercury or waste generated from cleaning up spills or leaks, equipment contaminated from an outside source of mercury, and/or other mercury wastes.

Contact the Geri Martinez at 667-6259 for assistance in determining whether your equipment meets the definition of MCE.

An ampule is an airtight vial made of glass, plastic, metal, or any combination of these materials. There is no requirement to remove ampules/housings containing mercury; the entire piece of equipment can be managed as MCE. However, generators may remove ampules or other housings (which must be immediately sealed) containing mercury and manage them as Universal Waste MCE. Uncontaminated

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equipment from which the ampule/housing has been removed would no longer be considered MCE. Once the mercury is removed, the remaining equipment is no longer MCE and the generator must make a waste determination whether it is hazardous for a characteristic or listed constituent other than mercury and manage it accordingly.

There are a number of requirements identified in 40 CFR 273.33 that apply to generators removing ampules/housings, including:

- Secondary containment
- Spill clean-up systems
- Ventilation requirements
- Emergency procedures
- Ampule/housing sealing, storage, and packing.

To ensure these provisions are adequately implemented, the generator must call 667-6259 before beginning removal operations.

**TABLE 1. TYPICAL UNIVERSAL WASTE MCE**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Example of Equipment/Devices</b>	<b>Reported Mercury Content (grams/device)</b>
Thermo-meters	Clinical thermometers (oral/rectal/baby and basal temperature), laboratory thermometers, industrial air/water temperature thermometers, veterinary thermometers, Mason's Hygrometers, sling psychrometers	2 – typical 0.5-0.61 – fever 2.25 – basal 3-10 – laboratory 5 – veterinary 5.56-19.78 – industrial
Switches and Relays	Tilt, float switches, silent light switches, mercury reed switches, metal switches, telephone switches, glass switches, alarm switches, limit switches, mercury-wetted relays, displacement plunger relays, reed relays, flame sensors, pilot sensors, gas safety valves, rectifiers, ignition tubes, G-sensors, oscillators, phanatrons, proximity sensors, capacitors	3.5 – typical 2.6 – silent light 3.5-3,600 – industrial 1 – float 0.5-1 – automotive light 2 – chest freezer light 2 – washing machine light 3 – anti-lock brake 1-2 – ride control system 0.14-3 – mercury reed 160 – displacement relay 2.5 – flame sensor

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Gages and Meters	Manometer, barometer, sphygmomanometers, vacuum meters, flow, temperature gages, pressure relief gauges, water treatment pressure gages, regulators, airway controllers, permeters, 330 –hagenmeters, ring balances	330 – sphygmomanometer 395 – barometer 85-355 – typical manometer 91,000 – large manometer
Other equipment or devices	Tubes/dilators (gastrointestinal tubes, esophageal tubes, cantor tubes, Miller Abbot tubes, feeding tubes) recoil suppressors, variable force counterweight wheels, printed circuit boards	170 – recoil suppressor 1,000 – dilator
Sources: Lake Michigan Forum (1999), Michigan Mercury Pollution Prevention Task Force (1996), The Pollution Prevention Partnership and the Milwaukee Metropolitan sewerage District (1997), EAIC and RTI (1999), US EPA (1992), US EPA (1997), WSQAG (1995), and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (1997)		

#### 5.4 Aerosol Cans

Aerosol cans are containers in which gas under pressure is used to aerate and dispense any material through a valve in the form of a spray or foam. See Table 3 below for waste area and labeling requirements.

If either the contents of a discarded aerosol can or its propellant are hazardous, it must be managed as a hazardous waste. If an aerosol can is “empty” (i.e., all the liquid contents have been removed by spraying), the can may still contain hazardous propellant; therefore, the hazardous contents and/or propellant must be removed from the aerosol cans before the drained and depressurized can is disposed of or sent for scrap metal recycling as a non-hazardous waste.

**Note:** Puncturing/venting aerosol cans that contain product or propellant is considered generator treatment and cannot be performed under the universal waste regulations. For guidance on generator treatment see ADESH-AP-TOOL-906.

An aerosol can is considered empty when:

- It has not held a P- listed material
- The can is in good working order (i.e. proper nozzle present and not plugged), and it passes the following two tests:
  1. After shaking the can; if the nozzle is depressed and there is no discharge of aerosol or propellant from the can, then it can be determined there is no internal pressure (i.e. the can is at atmospheric pressure) and
  2. While shaking the can if there is no evidence of liquid remaining (i.e. the generator cannot hear or feel liquid moving in the can) then it can be determined there is no discernable liquid remaining in the can.

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**Note:** Empty aerosol cans cannot be placed in trash receptacles unless they are punctured and drained.

**Note:** Contact Geri Martinez at 667-6259 before puncturing empty aerosol cans. Empty aerosol cans cannot be punctured until you receive approval from ENV-CP.

If a generator has chosen to handle empty aerosol cans as universal waste, the Laboratory-wide Waste Stream Profile #15618 should be applied. For new and unused product (aerosol cans with product), the Laboratory-wide WPF #40711 should be used.

## 5.5 Pesticides

Pesticide is a substance used for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, or used as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant. It does not include new animal drugs or animal feed that contains pesticides. See Table 3 below for waste area and labeling requirements.

Waste pesticides should never be disposed in the sanitary landfill trash. They may be hazardous waste if they are listed or characteristic hazardous wastes, universal waste if the pesticides have been recalled, or New Mexico Special Waste (See ADESH-AP-Tool 111 "Waste Characterization"). If you have waste pesticides, contact your Waste Management Coordinator (WMC) or call 667-6259 for assistance in determining how the pesticides are regulated.

## 6.0 USED OIL FOR RECYCLE

Used Oil is "any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities." See Table 3 below for waste area and labeling requirements.

Used oils intended for recycle may include:

- Oils drained or removed from equipment
- Used oils mixed with characteristic-only hazardous wastes if the mixture is not characteristic
- Materials (e.g. rags, absorbents, wipes, scrap metal, etc.) that are contaminated with visible signs of free-flowing oil
- Used oils mixed with fuels (even if not used for energy recovery)
- Oil filters that have not been drained

Materials NOT covered by the used oil definition because they cannot be recycled include:

- Unused oil
- Oil or oil-contaminated material that will not be recycled
- Oil containing, contaminated with, or mixed with:
  - >1000 parts per million (ppm) halogens (e.g., chlorinated solvents)
- Fuels not mixed with used oil
- >1% asbestos

- Vegetable or food oils
- > 2 ppm polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Radioactive materials or listed hazardous waste
- Characteristic-only hazardous wastes, if the oil/waste mixture is characteristic
- Non-oils such as solvents, kerosene, antifreeze, fuel storage, tank bottoms, etc.

Unless generators can show otherwise, oils with concentrations of more than 1000 ppm halogens are considered hazardous wastes because they are assumed to have been mixed with F-listed chlorinated solvents. Hazardous wastes, must be managed per Table 2 mentioned below. If oils are contaminated by halon-containing refrigerants, there are some exemptions from the definition of hazardous waste. For more details, see ADESH-AP-Tool 713 “Refrigerant – Containing Equipment.”

Contact your Waste Management Coordinator (WMC) or call 667-6259 for assistance in determining whether you have a Used Oil or whether other waste requirements apply.

## 7.0 STORAGE

**Table 2. SAA and <90-Day Accumulation Area Requirements**

	<b>SAA</b>	<b>&lt;90-Day Accumulation Area</b>
<b>Controls</b>	<p>To be considered “under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The area must be at or near the points of generation, have on-going process associated with it and serves a room or a suite of rooms that are adjacent or across a hallway from each other; one SAA cannot serve rooms on different floors.</li> <li>• To determine if an SAA outside is at or near the point of generation please call Geri Martinez 667-6259.</li> <li>• SAAs must be posted “Satellite Accumulation Area.” SAA operators must ensure that adequate physical <u>or</u> administrative controls are in place.</li> </ul> <p>Physical Controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locked doors or cabinet locks to prevent unauthorized access to the SAA.</li> <li>• If the area is located outdoors, adequate fences, gates, or locks.</li> </ul> <p>Administrative controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with a WMC on the adequacy of SAA controls and general disposition.</li> <li>• Posting of the name and phone number of the SAA primary contact.</li> <li>• The maintenance of a current list of authorized SAA</li> </ul>	None

	users.	
<b>Volume Limits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>55-gal. limit for hazardous or mixed waste or</li> <li>1-qt. limit for acutely hazardous waste</li> </ul>	No volume limits
<b>Containers</b>	<p>Must be closed when waste is not being added or removed.</p> <p>Must be made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the waste.</p> <p>Must be stored and handled so as to prevent container rupture or leakage</p>	<p>Must be closed when waste is not being added or removed.</p> <p>Must be made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the waste.</p> <p>Must be stored and handled so as to prevent container rupture or leakage</p> <p>Containers with a concentration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) greater than 500 ppm by weight must be monitored for emissions unless they meet DOT specifications under 49 CFR Part 178.</p> <p>Other exclusions from the emission monitoring requirement can be found in 40 CFR 265.1080.</p>
<b>Labeling</b>	<p>Label must include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The words Hazardous Waste or a list of major constituents</li> <li>Accumulation start date (the date the excess began, if volume limits of 55 gallons are exceeded)</li> <li>The generator's name and the WPF/WSP number or WPF/WSP number pending or a log book</li> <li>Mixed waste must be additionally marked "Radioactive Waste."</li> </ul>	<p>Label must include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The words Hazardous Waste</li> <li>The accumulation start date (the date the waste was placed or transferred into the area)</li> <li>Mixed waste must be additionally marked "Radioactive Waste."</li> </ul>
<b>Time Constraints</b>	<p>If volume limits (55 gallons or 1 quart of acutely hazardous) are exceeded, transfer the waste to a &lt;90-day accumulation area or a TSDF within three days</p>	<p>Waste must not remain in excess of 90 days from the date originally generated. If a container/drum contains waste generated on different days, use the earliest date waste was added as the accumulation start date.</p> <p>Submit requests for an extension beyond the 90-day limit to ENV-CP, Geri Martinez (geri@lanl.gov) by day 70.</p> <p>An extension can be granted by NMED if the extension is needed due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. Provide the following information to ENV-CP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Justify why the extension is required and what has been done to-date to move the waste; and</li> <li>A written action plan ensuring the waste will be moved before the 30-day</li> </ul>

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		extension ends.
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be located at or near the point of generation</li> <li>• Must be under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste</li> <li>• Owner/Operator/Generator must be an active user of the SAA</li> <li>• Must be registered with ENV-CP</li> <li>• Legacy/No-Owner waste is not allowed to be stored in an SAA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must have a minimum of 2 ft. aisle spacing</li> <li>• Must have an emergency/site-specific plan and a contingency plan</li> <li>• Must have emergency and decontamination equipment available</li> <li>• Must be registered with ENV-CP</li> </ul>
<b>Safety Equipment</b>	None	<p>The &lt;90 day area must be equipped with the required eyewash and safety showers, spill control equipment, communications and alarm equipment, and emergency equipment for the types of hazards posed at the site. The equipment must be tested and readiness maintained to ensure it operates as required in time of an emergency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ An Industrial Hygiene/Safety person must determine if equipment is required or if equipment is not required, this determination must be documented in a memo to file.</li> <li>▶ Install and maintain all safety equipment as directed by Industrial Hygiene/Safety.</li> </ul>
<b>Inspections</b>	Inspections are not required	<p>Use the &lt;90 day Inspection Record Form (see Attachment 1), inspections are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each day wastes are actively managed</li> <li>• A minimum of weekly whether or not waste management activities were performed.</li> </ul>
<b>Signs/Posting</b>	The area must have a sign with the words Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area.	The area must have a sign with the words Hazardous Waste <90-Day Accumulation Area.
<b>Documentation</b>	Characterization documentation must be kept for all waste streams.	Characterization documentation must be kept for all waste streams.
<b>Packaging</b>	Hazardous waste must be shipped in a Department of Transportation-approved container that is compatible with the waste.	Hazardous waste must be shipped in a Department of Transportation-approved container that is compatible with the waste.
<b>Shipping</b>	Contact your WMC.	Contact your WMC.

**Table 3. UWA and Used Oil Requirements**

	<b>UWA</b>	<b>Used Oil</b>
<b>Volume Limits</b>	No volume limits	No volume limits
<b>Containers</b>	<p>Must be closed when waste is not being added or removed.</p> <p>Must be made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the waste.</p> <p>Must be stored and handled so as to prevent container rupture or leakage.</p>	<p>Used Oil containers stored outside must be closed except when waste is being added or removed.</p> <p>Must be made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the waste.</p> <p>Must be stored and handled so as to prevent container rupture or leakage.</p>
<b>Labeling</b>	<p>Label must include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The words Universal Waste and a list of major constituent (batteries, lamps/bulbs, aerosol cans, mercury containing equipment or pesticides)</li> <li>Accumulation start date</li> </ul>	<p>Label must include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The words Used Oil</li> </ul>
<b>Time Constraints</b>	Waste must not remain in excess of one year from the date originally generated.	None
<b>Location</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be registered with ENV-CP</li> </ul>	<p>If you accumulate 10 gallons or more in a single location maintain a log sheet of origin/generator of the oil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be registered with ENV-CP</li> </ul>
<b>Inspections</b>	Inspections are not required	Inspections are not required
<b>Signs/Posting</b>	The area must have a sign with the words Universal Waste Accumulation Area.	It is suggested, although not required, that the area have a sign with the words Used Oil and the name and phone number of the primary user.
<b>Packaging</b>	Universal waste must be shipped in a Department of Transportation-approved container that is compatible with the waste.	
<b>Shipping</b>	Contact your WMC.	Contact your WMC.

## 8.0 DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

See LANL [Definition of Terms](#).

See LANL [Acronym Master List](#).

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## 9.0 RECORDS

Records generated by this document will be submitted for records management in accordance with P1020-1, Laboratory Records Management and if applicable, with the ADESH-AP-006, Records Management Plan.

- Inspection Records Forms must be kept by the waste generator.
- Characterization documentation must be kept by the waste generator.

## 10.0 TRAINING

See Waste Management Procedure P409, Section 6.0.

## 11.0 REFERENCES

P409, "LANL Waste Management"

40 CFR Section 260 through 279

SAA Policy, accepted by NMED 5/11/1996

## 12.0 ATTACHMENTS OR APPENDICES

Attachment 1, Inspection Record Form for < 90 day Accumulation Areas

**HAZARDOUS/MIXED WASTE FACILITY INSPECTION RECORD FORM FOR < 90**

<sup>1</sup> FACILITY: TA	Bldg	Room	<sup>2</sup> Site ID #:	<sup>3</sup> START DATE:	<sup>4</sup> END DATE:			
Other Location:								
<b>PART I -</b> Enter condition of the item inspected ( <b>OK</b> , <b>NA</b> [Not Applicable], or <b>AR</b> [Action Required]) in column for day inspected.								
ITEM	INSPECTED FOR:	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
<sup>5</sup> NO USE	No waste stored							
<sup>6</sup> LABELS	Hazardous waste labels on all tanks and containers							
<sup>7</sup> ACCUMULATION START DATE	Present and legible							
<sup>8</sup> NOT EXCEEDING 90 DAYS	Waste has not exceeded 90 days							
<sup>9</sup> COVERS/LIDS OF CONTAINERS	Closed and secured properly							
<sup>10</sup> INTEGRITY (containers/structure)	Integrity, leakage, deterioration, corrosion, and damage							
<sup>11</sup> COMPATIBILITY	Separated according to compatibility							
<sup>12</sup> AISLE SPACE/STACKING	Appropriateness and adequacy							
<sup>13</sup> COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	Availability and proper operating condition							
<sup>14</sup> SPILL/FIRE EQUIPMENT	Present, appropriate, and in proper operating condition							
<sup>15</sup> EYEWASHES/SAFETY SHOWERS	Proper operating condition							
<sup>16</sup> TANK SYSTEMS (Aboveground portions)	Discharge controls, leakage, fill level, and corrosion							
<sup>17</sup> DATE								
<sup>18</sup> TIME								
<sup>19</sup> NAME OF INSPECTOR(S)								
Comments:								

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**HAZARDOUS/MIXED WASTE FACILITY INSPECTION RECORD FORM FOR < 90**

<sup>1</sup> FACILITY: TA	Bldg	<sup>2</sup> Site ID #:	<sup>3</sup> START DATE:	<sup>4</sup> END DATE:
Other Location:				

**Part II-** For any AR (Action Required) in PART I, describe below: action required, action taken, date, and time of action. Attach additional sheets if necessary. If more than one action is required, number each AR.

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