

Hazardous Waste Labeling & Pick Up

[Link to Hazardous Waste Management Website](#)

A container must be labeled the moment hazardous waste is added to it with the exception of the date.

It is a requirement of the EPA that all waste be labeled with the following:

- “Hazardous Waste”
- The proper chemical name of all the contents- enough to alert emergency responders of the contents and for those handling hazardous waste to make an accurate determination for disposal
 - Trade names, acronyms, abbreviations, or formulas are not acceptable
 - For example, “Ethanol” rather than “EtOH”
- Hazards associated with the contents
 - These are found on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or the label of the original container from the supplier
 - A link to our SDS library & instructions for hazard labeling can be found on the back of this sheet
- The date the container has been filled, not started filling. This is termed “the accumulation start date” or “satellite accumulation area fill date.”

Waste & hazard labels are available in department administrative offices and from EH&S. Request more via the EHS staff member in charge of hazardous waste if known, or at safety@wm.edu.

HAZARDOUS WASTE	
Hazards must be identified. Fill out NFPA diamond or add pictogram label(s).	
Contents 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____	
Department: _____	
SAA Fill Date: _____ CAA Storage Date: _____ (Date container filled) (Completed by EHS)	

Ensure containers are compatible with the material inside, if not transfer to a new container. Containers must be leak free, have a tight cap, and be clean on the outside. Stoppers and corks are not suitable. Containers should be no more than 90% full to avoid spills.

Prepare the waste containers for pick-up and transport by placing in a centralized area within the facility, laboratory, or studio.

Fill out an online form to submit your hazardous waste pickup request. This is on the EHS website under waste & recycling, or: <https://wm.campusoptics.com/hw/hazwaste-pickup>

GHS Pictograms

Hazards associated with chemicals are found on their original label as well as the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). SDS's for chemicals are found on the manufacturer's website, and University-specific MSDSONline website: <https://msdsmanagement.msdsonline.com/055e23b0-e3c0-4fb5-aac1-ef313f1c72f0/ebinder/>

The preferable way of marking the hazards is using the GHS pictograms:



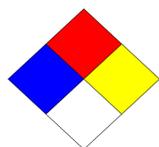
Chronic Health Hazard Flammable Irritant Corrosive Oxidizer Toxic to Aquatic life



Acutely Toxic Gas under Pressure Explosive

NFPA Rating

Hazards can also be identified through the NFPA diamond:



Blue = Health
Red = Flammability
Yellow = Reactivity
White = other special characteristics (OX, SA, etc)

Ratings are 0 – 4 with 4 being the most hazardous

The rating stated on the waste should have the highest number of the constituents of the mixture.

For example:

A mixture of acetone and chloroform would result in:

