HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL WASTE CHECKLIST

TYPE OF WASTE AND DESCRIPTION	PACKAGING AND LABELLING REQUIREMENTS
Halogenated Solvent Waste: Organic waste that contains a halogen (Fluorine, Chlorine, Bromine or Iodine). Examples include: ☑ Chloroform ☑ Dichlorofluoromethane ☑ Ethylene dibromide ☑ Methyl Iodide ☒ NO PFAs or similar poly halogenated waste ☒ NO lachrymatory compounds	
Non-Halogenated Solvent Waste: Organic waste that does **NOT** contain halogens. Examples include: ☑Acetone ☑Alcohols (methanol, etc.) ☑Hexanes ☑Toluene Disposed of via incineration with energy recovery	
Glass Waste: this is glass that cannot be recycled; non-recyclable glass solvent bottles, borosilicate glass, broken glass, ceramic-ware, glass chromatography plates, microscope slides, pipettes, empty vials, test tubes, thermometers (no mercury present). Empty glass chemical containers must be rinsed with either water or solvent prior to disposal in glass bins. This waste may be contaminated with very low levels of chemicals and HG1 biological material considered to be harmless due to hazard classification or low concentration/dose. ☑**ONLY GLASS to be placed in these bins.** ☒ **NO** tissues, gloves, lids or any soft consumables ☒ NO chemical material in particular the following should never be placed in these bins: air or water sensitive compounds or containers, highly toxic chemicals or heavy metals.	Packaged in 60 litre yellow plastic containers (burn bins) labelled as Glass Waste. These are disposed of via incineration. This is NOT clinical or infectious waste and should not be labelled as such. 

Solid Waste containing/contaminated with Toxic Material Common chemical waste materials include: • Ethidium Bromide • Lead • Arsenic These should be segregated by chemical and **NEVER** mixed unless approved by Hazardous Waste Manager. Mercury should not be put in these containers and should be disposed of separately.	Packaged in 30 or 60 litre yellow plastic containers (burn bins) labelled as Toxic Waste (labels obtained from hazardous waste service)– these are disposed of via incineration. This will include any lab consumables contaminated with toxic materials above threshold concentrations.
Ampoule/Sample Vial Waste: **G**lass ampoules/sample vials containing liquids (usually flammable solvents) that have been sealed and so contents cannot always be emptied, e.g., HPLC vials. These bins are not leak proof and so vials with removable lids containing liquids should not be placed in these bins. Also, solid samples in ampoules/vials that cannot be disposed of as non-hazardous waste (lids can be removable for solids). Segregated into solid and liquid samples (must not be mixed) and with maximum of 2 L liquid (combined volume for all sample vials) per 30L yellow plastic container.	Packaged in 30 or 60 litre yellow plastic containers (burn bins) labelled either as Sealed Ampoules (liquid) or Sample Vials (solid) These are disposed of via incineration. 
Waste containing dusts/particulate: Common waste materials include: • Silica • TLC Plates (silica on aluminium backing – no glass) • Solid nanomaterial waste, e.g. carbon nanotubes • Resins • Drying agents These materials must be segregated into chemical and type of waste, they cannot be mixed, i.e. silica from chromatography cannot be mixed with silica TLC plates.	This waste should be double bagged or placed in a plastic container and then placed into a lidded blue drum (or similar container). This is to prevent escape during collection/transit. The drum and/or Individual packaging must be correctly labelled with the contents as per Code of Practice. 
General Laboratory Chemicals ("lab smalls") Expired, unwanted chemicals which are usually in their original containers, e.g., glass bottles.	A comprehensive inventory of each of the waste chemicals must be supplied with the waste. Without this it will not be accepted by waste companies for onward transportation and disposal. Solid and liquid waste must be segregated, as well as incompatible chemicals.

	They should be packaged in an appropriate container to comply with the Hazardous Waste Regulations; to prevent breakage and escape. A plastic container/box is required with a lid (pictures below are an indication of the type of box/crate that could be used). Containers of liquids must be packed with an absorbent material such as vermiculite. Containers must be packed in a single layer with all upright. There must be no stacking or putting containers on their side to prevent breakage and leaks. The lid must fit properly for transport.  
Waste oils (non-edible or contaminated edible) Waste oil/fuel from vehicles/research, mainly mineral oil Different types of oil must be segregated, no mixing is allowed. Can also be edible oils contaminated with chemicals.	Contained in (original) metal drums/plastic containers depending on volume. Or in plastic bottles such as 2.5L chemical bottles reused for this purpose. This is recycled whenever possible.