



Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH AND SAFETY DIVISION

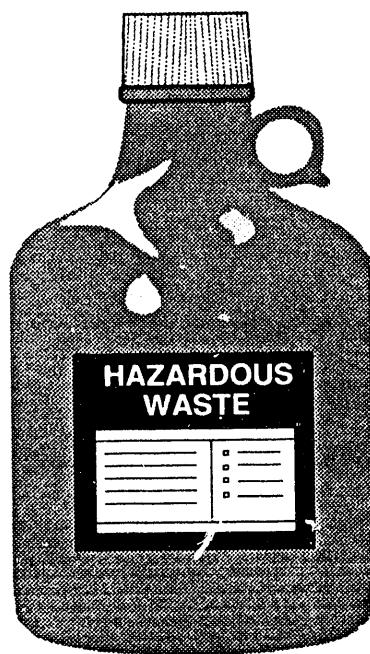
DEC 17 1991

Guidelines for Generators of Hazardous Chemical Waste at LBL

and

Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL

September 1991



Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract Number DE-AC03-76SF00098

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

DISCLAIMER

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor The Regents of the University of California, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by its trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof, or The Regents of the University of California. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof or The Regents of the University of California and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory is an equal opportunity employer.

LBL-PUB--3092-Rev.1

DE92 004324

Guidelines for Generators of Hazardous Chemical Waste at LBL

and

Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL

**Revision 1
September 1991**

**Environment, Health and Safety Division
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720**

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC03-76SF00098.

MASTER

smf

DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS UNLIMITED

Contents

Guidelines for Generators of Hazardous Chemical Waste at LBL

1. Introduction	CHEM-1
2. Governing Documents	CHEM-3
3. Definitions	CHEM-3
4. Identification	CHEM-7
5. Segregation	CHEM-8
6. Accumulation of Waste in an SAA	CHEM-10
7. Separation	CHEM-11
8. Packaging (Containers)	CHEM-14
9. Labeling	CHEM-15
10. Transferring Your Waste to the HWHF	CHEM-18
11. Characterization	CHEM-19
12. Spills	CHEM-23

List of Figures

Figure 1. Flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL	CHEM-2
Figure 2. Record of Waste Accumulation form	CHEM-5
Figure 3. Hazardous Waste Label	CHEM-16
Figure 4. Waste Organic Solvents tag	CHEM-17
Figure 5. Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form	CHEM-22

Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL

1. Introduction	RAD-1
2. Governing Documents	RAD-2
3. Definitions	RAD-4
4. Characterization	RAD-6
5. Requirements Applying to All Radioactive and Mixed Wastes	RAD-12
6. Requirements Unique to Each Waste Stream	RAD-17

List of Figures

Figure 1. Flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL	RAD-3
Figure 2. Record of Waste Accumulation form	RAD-9
Figure 3. Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form	RAD-11
Figure 4. Radioactive Waste tag (front side only)	RAD-15

Appendices

Appendix A: Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition	A-1
Appendix B: Profiling Wastes	B-1
Appendix C: Who to Call for Further Information	C-1
Appendix D: Forms	D-1

Guidelines for Generators of Hazardous Chemical Waste at LBL

Contents

Guidelines for Generators of Hazardous Chemical Waste at LBL

1. Introduction	CHEM-1
2. Governing Documents	CHEM-3
3. Definitions	CHEM-3
4. Identification	CHEM-7
5. Segregation	CHEM-8
6. Accumulation of Waste in an SAA	CHEM-10
7. Separation	CHEM-11
8. Packaging (Containers)	CHEM-14
9. Labeling	CHEM-15
10. Transferring Your Waste to the HWHF	CHEM-18
11. Characterization	CHEM-19
12. Spills	CHEM-23

List of Figures

Figure 1. Flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL	CHEM-2
Figure 2. Record of Waste Accumulation form	CHEM-5
Figure 3. Hazardous Waste Label	CHEM-16
Figure 4. Waste Organic Solvents tag	CHEM-17
Figure 5. Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form	CHEM-22

Guidelines for Generators of Hazardous Chemical Waste at LBL

Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide the acceptance criteria for the transfer of hazardous chemical waste to LBL's Hazardous Waste Handling Facility (HWHF).

Hazardous chemical waste is a necessary byproduct of LBL's research and technical support activities. This waste must be handled properly if LBL is to operate safely and provide adequate protection to staff and the environment. These guidelines describe how you, as a generator of hazardous chemical waste, can meet LBL's acceptance criteria for hazardous chemical waste.

All hazardous chemical waste generated by LBL research activities is transferred to the HWHF, or packaged for direct shipment to the disposal site (for Buildings 1, 3, and 934). The HWHF is managed by the Environment, Health and Safety (EH&S) Division. The waste may be treated, if necessary, and packaged for shipment to the proper disposal facility.

If you use hazardous chemicals, the requirements listed in these guidelines apply to you. These requirements must be followed for proper disposal of hazardous waste. EH&S personnel will check your waste to make sure it meets the acceptance criteria listed in these guidelines. If the waste does not meet the criteria, the EH&S representative will provide advice on how to meet the criteria.

Figure 1 shows the flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL.

These guidelines do not apply to radioactive wastes, including wastes that contain both radioactive and hazardous materials (called *mixed waste*). For information on radioactive and mixed wastes, see the *Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL* (part of this document). The guidelines also do not apply to purely medical and biohazardous wastes. For information on proper handling and disposal of medical and biohazardous wastes, see PUB-3095, *Medical and Biohazardous Waste Generator's Guide* (currently in draft form).

The rest of these guidelines are divided into the following sections:

- **Governing Documents**
- **Definitions**
- **Identification**
- **Segregation**
- **Separation**
- **Packaging**
- **Labeling**
- **Transfer of Waste to HWHF**
- **Characterization**

Generator's Guide to Hazardous Waste Disposal at LBL

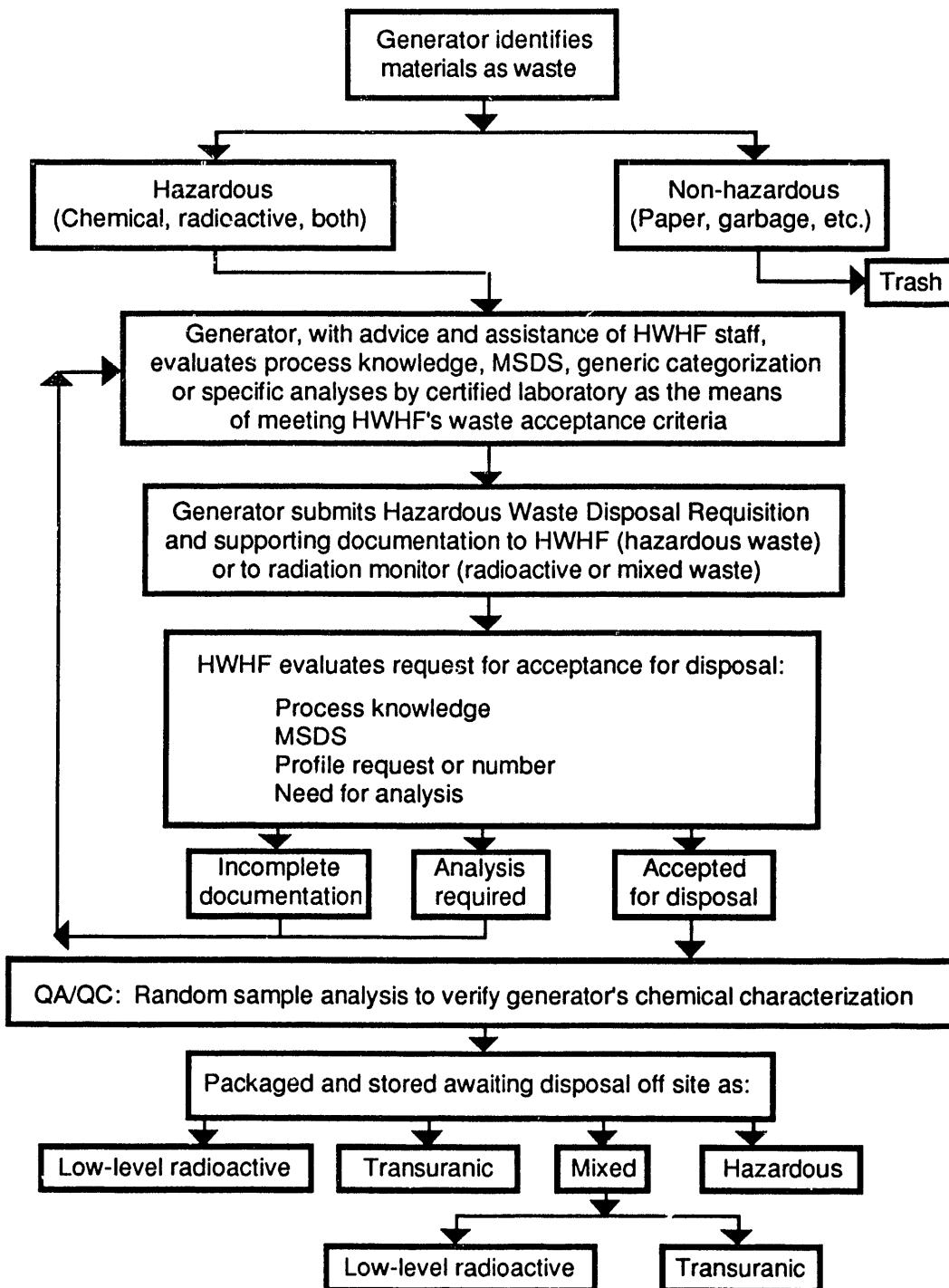


Figure 1. Flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL

The **Governing Documents and Definitions** sections provide general guidelines and regulations applying to the handling of hazardous chemical wastes. The remaining sections provide details on how you can prepare your waste properly for transport and disposal. They are correlated with the steps you must take to properly prepare your waste for pickup.

Section 2: Governing Documents

The following documents apply to the handling of hazardous chemical wastes at LBL:

- United States Environmental Protection Agency, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR)
- United States Department of Transportation, 49 Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR)
- United States Department of Energy Orders
- California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22
- California Department of Health Services Hazardous Waste Control Law (excerpt from Health and Safety Code, Division 20)
- EPA SW-846 (an EPA manual for solid waste analysis)
- PUB-3000, the LBL Health and Safety Manual
- LBL's Waste Analysis Plan, Pub-5309 (May 5, 1991 issue)
- LBL Master Emergency Plan, Pub-237 revised.

Section 3: Definitions

Hazardous wastes are

- wastes listed in the California Code of Regulations (22 CCR 66680) and the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 261)
- wastes that exhibit one or more of the criteria for identification of "hazardous waste" (22 CCR 66693-66723). These criteria are
 - toxicity
 - persistent and bioaccumulative effect
 - ignitability
 - reactivity
 - corrosivity
- radioactive mixed wastes (materials that contain both hazardous chemical and radioactive wastes)
- wastewater that exceeds sanitary-sewer discharge limits.

Extremely hazardous substances are any of 406 chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under SARA Title III.

Ignitable wastes include liquids with a flash point of less than 140°F, solids that ignite spontaneously through absorption of moisture or through friction and burn vigorously, flammable gases, and oxidizers.

Identification is the description of the waste in a container. When you fill out the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition, you identify your waste.

A waste generator is the individual or operation responsible for actually generating the hazardous waste within an organization. LBL as a whole is viewed as a waste generator by environmental regulatory agencies. Within LBL, each researcher, laboratory, shop, and facility, as a potential point of origin for hazardous waste, is a waste generator.

A waste-generating organization is the program, facility, or group that generates the waste.

A waste stream is waste generated from an industrial process or application, laboratory experiment, or routine laboratory procedure, with roughly constant and unchanging hazardous and/or radioactivity characteristics.

Segregate in this document means "do not mix" chemically unrelated or incompatible materials in the same container; each SAA container must contain waste of only one hazard category.

Separate means "set apart physically" in this document.

Characterization refers to the detailed documentation necessary to certify that the waste is what it is claimed to be. Characterization can include knowledge of process (see definition below), required analyses, or written documentation (log books, formulas, etc.).

Knowledge of process refers to the ability of the generator to characterize waste on the basis of knowing the processes by which the waste was generated. It also includes being able to verify the characterization with the documented procedures used and data accumulated during the waste-generation process. (See the Record of Waste Accumulation form, Figure 2, for an example of a data-accumulation log.)

Certification means that the person who signs his or her name on the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition (see Appendix A) says (or certifies) that the contents of the waste package are described exactly and correctly by the requisition. This description (and the signature) are legally binding.



**LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
RECORD OF WASTE ACCUMULATION**

(HWHF 4/29/91 RCRM)

Figure 2. Record of Waste Accumulation form. See Appendix D for full-sized form.

Cradle-to-Grave Tracking is the term for the system whereby carefully detailed records are maintained documenting the generation, storage, treatment, and disposal of all hazardous waste generated at a facility. These records essentially cover hazardous waste from the point of origin (generation) to its final offsite destination and disposal.

Treatment means any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste. (This definition is taken from 40 CFR 260.10 and 22 CCR 66216.) Neutralization and dilution are examples of processes that are considered treatments by Federal and state regulations.

Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAAs) are areas in individual laboratories, shops, and other facilities officially set aside for the accumulation of waste, not to exceed 100 kg/month of hazardous waste or 1 kg/month of extremely hazardous waste. The area must be in the line of sight of the work area. Waste can accumulate in SAAs for up to 275 days (90 days less than a year). Because of the need to segregate waste into specific categories, a different site must be established for each class of waste stream for each facility/laboratory. For example, a given laboratory could have one SAA for solvents and another for hazardous chemicals. PUB-3094, *Guidelines for Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAAs) at LBL*, provides details on SAAs.

Waste Accumulation Areas (WAAs) are officially designated areas for the accumulation and storage of waste for sites generating more than 100 kg/month of all types of hazardous waste. Specific regulations apply to WAAs, including security, posting, labeling and signage, a 60-day time limit for storage, and the requirement that the time period starts when any amount of waste begins to accumulate. PUB-3093, *Guidelines for Waste Accumulation Areas (WAAs) at LBL*, provides details on WAAs.

The Workplace Start Date (SAAs only) is the date that waste is first placed in a container.

The Workplace End Date (SAAs only) is the date a container is sealed for transfer to a WAA or the HWHF. No waste can be added to a container after it is sealed.

The WAA Receipt or Accumulation Start Date (SAAs only) is the date that a container transferred from an SAA to the HWHF or a WAA is received by the manager of the unit receiving the container. This date can be no more than three days after the Workplace end date for the same container.

For the purposes of WAAs and SAAs, a **waste container** is anything that collects waste in the quantities covered. Waste containers include drums, carboys, cans, sludge collection traps, and underground storage tanks.

A collection container (SAAs) is a large grey molded plastic tub designed to hold small bottles of chemicals and materials.

Secondary Containment refers to a container designed to hold one or more containers for the collection of liquid waste in a laboratory or shop area. Examples of secondary containment include plastic tubs or buckets and photographic development trays.

Section 4: Identification

Hazardous waste must be identified chemically, by hazard category, amount, and physical state. Waste that is not identified properly cannot be accepted for disposal.

All constituents in mixtures, solid and liquid, must be identified and their concentrations stated. A pH measurement will be accepted **only** as a measure of concentration for identification if it is between 3 and 10. Beyond these limits, waste materials should be considered corrosive. Acids and bases other than pure material in its original container must be analyzed and their strengths given in normality, molarity, or weight percent.

Trade-name chemicals are required to have a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) attached to the waste container.

4.1 Methods of Identification

Identify waste materials on the Hazardous Waste label (Figure 3 on Page 16) and on each separate waste container in one of three ways:

1. Chemical name or structural formula and concentration. To identify an organic compound as a stoichiometric formula is not adequate. If the material is a mixture, provide concentrations of all constituents. Concentrations may be stated in molarity, percent by weight or volume (percent is assumed to be by weight unless volume is stated), weight per volume (grams or milligrams per liter, pounds per gallon), or parts per million or billion.
2. Manufacturer and specific product (for example, trade name or number, catalog number, etc.), including all hazardous materials listed in the MSDS for the specific product. Manufacturers of potentially hazardous materials are required by law to provide MSDSs, including a list of all potentially hazardous ingredients. If no hazardous ingredients are identified on the MSDS, attach a photocopy of page 1 of the MSDS to the Hazardous Waste container. By law, OSHA requires users of these products to keep files of MSDSs in the work area for employee reference. Chemical identification information of manufactured products may also be found in the *Aldrich Catalog of Fine*

Chemicals, the NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, and *The Merck Index: An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals*.

3. Complete generic description of material **only if the material is a mixture with a well-known standard composition**. The description should indicate whether the material is new, has exceeded shelf life, is spent, etc. If the material is a process waste, such as a cleaning agent or an etching bath, list all of the potential contaminants from the process in addition to the known constituents—for example, “chromic acid dip-tank waste with copper.” For machine coolants, identify the metals for which the coolants were used. Analysis will be required for the metal contaminants.

The generic description must be complete enough to adequately characterize the waste material. For example, “photochemicals” is insufficient because a minimum of three distinctly different baths are used in the simplest black-and-white developing process, and modern color processing requires a minimum of seven baths. The description must be more specific, such as “alkaline photo developer” or “photo fixer with chromate bleach.” Specific analysis will be required for these wastes, depending on the nature of the waste and the available means of disposal. “Mixed acid,” “mixed solvents,” etc., are **not** legitimate generic identifications. They do not have any specific formulation at all. Acid and solvent mixtures must be specified as stated above under “Chemical name or structural formula,” with each constituent chemically identified and its concentration given.

Solvent-collection drums have no formulation and cannot be identified generically. Mixed solvents are incinerated, recycled, sold for fuel, or sent out for disposal, depending on the contaminants and level of contamination. Therefore, in addition to a description of the solvents contained in the drum, an analysis of volatile halogenated solvents is required for all solvent mixtures. Analysis of other hazardous contaminants may be required if there is any reason to believe that unlisted contaminants are present.

Section 5: Segregation

Because of the need to **segregate** waste into specific hazard categories, each facility/laboratory must establish a different container for each waste stream. Wastes in the same hazard class (for example, halogenated solvents) can be combined with each other in a single waste container.

Segregation is important for three reasons: **safety, disposability, and recyclability**.

Safety. When chemicals are mixed without regard to their compatibility, safety hazards can result: for example, the resulting mixture could explode or produce

toxic gases. A safe rule for mixing chemicals is **When in doubt, DON'T MIX**. Call the EH&S Environmental Specialist, x 4644, for help.

Disposal requirements. Certain chemicals can be disposed relatively cheaply. But that same chemical, if contaminated with certain other chemicals, becomes very expensive or difficult to dispose. The classic example is any hazardous chemical contaminated with radioactive wastes, no matter how low the radioactivity level. Radioactive mixed wastes, as these types of wastes are called, are not currently disposable anywhere.

Recyclability. As with disposability, certain chemicals can be recycled at great savings to LBL, but small amounts of other chemicals mixed into these chemicals render the original chemical unrecyclable. For example, waste oil is recyclable, but a few tablespoons of halogenated solvent in a 55-gallon barrel of waste oil will render that barrel of oil unrecyclable.

Certain wastes must not be mixed for compelling safety and environmental reasons. The preparation and handling of hazardous materials for economical disposal as waste begins with segregation as the hazardous waste is generated. The simplest and most effective way you as a generator can reduce waste disposal costs is to set up your operation to properly segregate your waste materials as they are collected. Segregation of waste also helps minimize hazardous waste. Avoid as much as possible "witch's brews" of improper hazardous mixtures that are prohibitively expensive to dispose of and often impossible to recycle. The following guidelines will help you to segregate your waste.

- Segregate flammable waste solvents (acetone, alcohol, etc.) from halogenated (containing chlorine, fluorine, bromine, or iodine) solvents. These hydrocarbon solvents can be recycled or incinerated if they are not contaminated with halides.
- Keep waste oil free of contamination by halogenated solvents. Do not mix electrical insulating oils with other oils, chlorinated solvents, or water. Waste oil can be recycled or used as fuel if it is not contaminated.
- Keep acids and acid plating solutions free of cyanides.
- Keep acids and caustics free of contamination with heavy metals and beryllium. Contaminated acid and caustic waste solutions must be segregated from uncontaminated acid and caustic waste solutions.
- Keep waste halogenated solvents free of nonhalogenated hydrocarbon solvents. Large volumes of each group can be redistilled and recycled individually.

Keeping waste materials segregated requires only a reasonable amount of forethought and effort, but requires it of every individual in the operation.

Section 6: Accumulation of Waste in an SAA

If your work area has a pre-existing Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) or Waste Accumulation Area (WAA), use it. If you plan to set up a WAA, you must notify HWHF staff for approval and guidance. Details for setting up an SAA follow.

6.1 Responsibilities

The *Facility/Laboratory Supervisor (or designee)* is responsible for enforcing proper waste accumulation requirements at the SAA and maintaining records needed to demonstrate that the SAA has not exceeded its allowed volume limits.

The *Waste Generator* is responsible for maintenance of the SAA and for keeping detailed records of waste accumulation.

6.2 Constructing an SAA

- **The area must be marked clearly as an SAA.**
- The area must be at or near the site where the waste is generated so that the SAA can be observed by staff while working. The intent of this requirement is to provide virtually full-time monitoring of the SAA by the individual(s) generating the waste.
- Applicable procedures and directions, including these guidelines, must be readily accessible at the site. This information can be kept in the Laboratory/Facility Notebook.
- Secondary containment is required for liquid wastes. The secondary containment must be compatible with the chemicals stored in it. Examples of secondary containment in SAAs include water troughs, photographic-chemical trays, or LBL tote boxes lined with plastic. Glass containers must always be in some form of plastic secondary containment.
- Containers for the accumulation of flammable materials (e.g., solvents, solvent-contaminated rags) must be metal, with closures sufficiently tight to restrict the supply of oxygen. See Section 8.1, Packaging (Containers), for more details.

6.3 SAA Procedures

- Prepare and label containers as required. (See Section 9, Labeling, for details.) Be sure to adhere to the requirements for segregation, separation, and secondary containment.
- Collect waste according to the designated hazard classes.
- Close the containers after adding waste. Primary waste containers must be covered at all times.
- Add waste carefully to avoid spills. Even small amounts of liquid dripping down the side of a container will have to be cleaned up and treated as hazardous waste. Adding waste carefully to containers also helps minimize accidents and/or contamination of the surrounding area.
- When a container is either full or approaching the time limit (275 days), fax the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition (Appendix A) for the container and other necessary supporting documentation (Waste Profile Worksheet, Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form, Record of Waste Accumulation form) for that container to the HWHF, ext. 4838. Since a full container must be removed from the SAA within three days of being filled and/or sealed, please allow sufficient time for processing the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition.
- Labels must be complete and correct at all times. A container will not be picked up unless the Hazardous Waste label is filled in completely and correctly.

Section 7: Separation

7.1 Separate Radioactive from Nonradioactive Wastes

Separate all materials contaminated with radioactive nuclides from all nonradioactive wastes. **Radioactive wastes must have their own SAAs.** They must be clearly labeled and set apart physically from SAAs for nonradioactive wastes, in order to eliminate any possibility of mixing radioactive and other hazardous wastes.

Radioactive materials require separate handling. (All materials containing naturally occurring radioactivity, such as uranium and thorium, are considered radioactive.) Refer to the *Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL* for details on handling radioactive and mixed wastes.

7.2 Separate Nonradioactive Wastes by Chemical Category

Separate your nonradioactive hazardous wastes into the classes designated on the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition (Appendix A). Separation of chemicals in your SAA is important to avoid cross-contamination of incompatible chemicals in the event of spills.

Separate nonradioactive hazardous wastes by chemical category, following these rules:

7.2.1 *Flammables*

- Separate all spontaneous ignition sources and explosives from everything else. Package separately in such a way as to contain and isolate any ignition that may occur. **Explosives are not handled at the HWHF.** Contact EH&S for information on disposing of explosives. Potential explosives include picric acid and hydrocyanic acid. Appendix A provides detailed lists of potentially explosive chemicals.
- Separate strong oxidizers from all fuels and package separately.
- Separate all extremely hazardous toxic chemical gases and compressed gases from potential fire hazards. Contact EH&S if you have questions.
- Separate peroxide-forming chemicals from all other combustible materials. Package separately.

7.2.2 *Other Hazardous Wastes*

- Separate acids from bases and package separately.
- Separate all water reactivities from everything else. Package separately; protect from water. Place a **WATER REACTIVE** warning on packages.
- Separate extremely hazardous noncorrosive materials from corrosive materials.
- Separate halogenated solvents from nonhalogenated solvents.
- Separate waste oils from solvents.
- Separate extremely toxic chemicals and poisons from all other wastes.

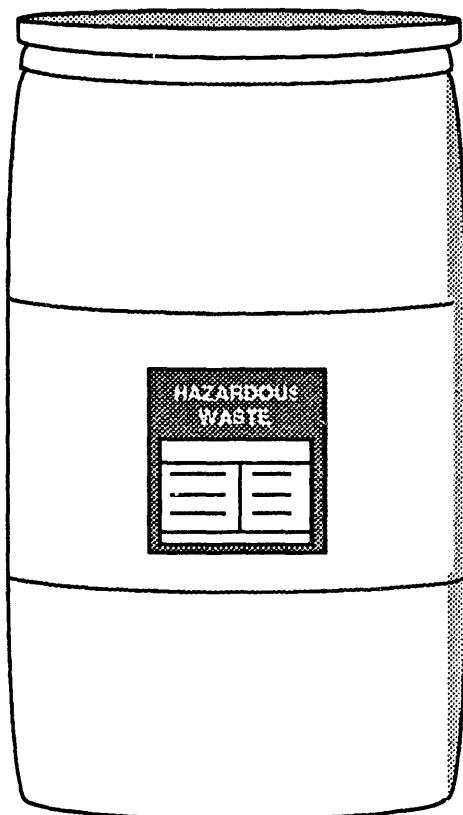
See the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition (Appendix A) for further details.

7.2.3 *Compressed Gases and Pressurized Liquids*

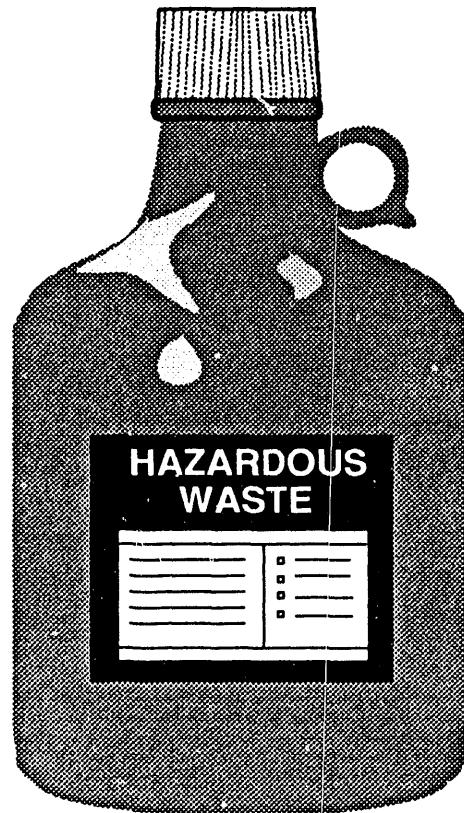
Separate compressed gases and pressurized liquids from all other wastes. Prepare in the following manner where applicable:

- Remove all extraneous plumbing (excluding double valving) from cylinders before transporting the cylinders for disposal.
- Place safety caps on cylinders that require them.
- Separate gases into two categories: oxidizers and fuels. These are shipped separately.
- Analyze the contents of unknown cylinders before they are transported to the HWHF. This step is the responsibility of the generator. Call EH&S (ext. 5251) for assistance.
- Place sample cylinders and disposable cylinders containing toxic or corrosive materials on pallets to prevent accidental valve breakage; then properly identify and tag them, and have them sent to the HWHF for storage and disposal.
- Separate all aerosol cans from other wastes.
- Place vendor-owned cylinders (Matheson, Air Products, Linde, etc.) on pallets and return them to Building 69. A cylinder return tag must be filled out and attached to each cylinder identifying the generator and the contents of the cylinder.

Collection Containers



55-gallon drum



one-liter jug

Section 8: Packaging (Containers)

Obtain and set up your waste containers based on the following rules:

Waste Type	Approved Container	How to Obtain
Liquid wastes (large quantities)	55-gal DOT 17E drum	Contact EH&S
Solid wastes (large quantities)	55-gal DOT 17H drum	Contact EH&S
Small individual waste containers and lab-pack-quantity chemicals (for SAAs)	Plastic tote box	Stores item 8115-66258
Liquid wastes, bulk, nonflammable (for SAAs)	5-gallon plastic or glass carboy, depending on chemical to be contained (one carboy for each hazard category)	Stores item 8125-45694 (plastic), 8125-27825 (glass)
Liquid wastes, bulk, flammable (for SAAs)	Red metal 5-gallon flam can	Stores item 7960-30344
Asbestos	Double plastic bags labeled ASBESTOS	Stores item 8105 series (depending on size)
Mercury	Keep in original containers	
PCB-containing wastes	Call EH&S for details	

Section 9: Labeling

Attach a Hazardous Waste label (Figure 3), available from EH&S, to each of your hazardous chemical waste containers. The Hazardous Waste label identifies the contents of the container and specifies the amount of every waste constituent placed in it, including the identity of commercial products as well as chemical reagents.

Each collection container in your Waste Accumulation Area or Satellite Accumulation Area must have a Hazardous Waste label attached to it. Smaller containers to be packed into larger containers do not require a Hazardous Waste label, but the contents of each collection container must be identified on the container itself. See the *Guidelines for Waste Accumulation Areas (WAAs) at LBL* (PUB-3093) for rules on how the containers must be stored in WAAs.

Each collection container and waste container in an SAA must have a Record of Waste Accumulation form (Figure 2) attached. Each time you place waste in a container, enter onto this form the date, your initials, and the type and amount of waste being added. For waste organic solvents only, use the Waste Organic Solvents tag shown in Figure 4, available from HWHF staff, x 7625.

Please note that the dating requirements on the Hazardous Waste label differ for WAAs and SAAs. The following short table summarizes the dating requirements on the Hazardous Waste label for SAAs.

Term	SAA Definition	SAA Usage
Workplace start date	Date when waste is first added to container	Fill in current date when waste is first added to container.
Workplace end date	Date container is sealed for transfer to a WAA or the HWHF	Fill in current date when container is sealed.
WAA receival or accumulation start date	Date container received by HWHF or WAA	Leave blank. HWHF staff or WAA organizational manager will fill in correct date.

A full container must be removed from the SAA within three days of being filled and/or sealed (that is, within three days of the Workplace end date).

HAZARDOUS WASTE

HANDLE WITH CARE!

<p>① Generator _____</p> <p>② Contents _____ _____</p> <p>③ Workplace start date _____ Workplace end date _____</p> <p>④ WAA receival or accumulation start date* HWH receival date _____</p> <p>Sample analysis # _____</p> <p>Disposal requisition # _____</p>	<p>⑤ Phone # _____</p> <p>⑥ Hazardous properties <i>Check all that apply</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Toxic <input type="checkbox"/> Corrosive <input type="checkbox"/> Ignitable <input type="checkbox"/> Reactive <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p>⑦ Waste form</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Gas</p>
--	--

*Receival Date from Workplace or Accumulation Start Date in the WAA
 Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory #1 Cyclotron Rd., Berkeley, CA 94720

- ① **Generator:** Enter name and building of person generating the waste.
- ② **Contents:** Give chemical name, material name, or waste stream description. Describe composition of waste.
- ③ **Workplace start date:** Enter date waste is first placed in container (SAAs). Leave blank for WAAs.
Workplace end date: Fill in current date when container is sealed (SAAs). Leave blank for WAAs.
- ④ **WAA receival or accumulation start date:** Enter date waste from SAA is received at HWHF (WAA).
- ⑤ **Phone Number:** Enter generator's LBL phone number.
- ⑥ **Hazardous properties:** Check appropriate boxes.
- ⑦ **Waste form:** Check appropriate box.

Figure 3. LBL Hazardous Waste label.

WASTE ORGANIC SOLVENTS ONLY	
<u>Bldg. 99</u>	<u>Room 201</u>
Please list chemicals and amounts (print)	
CHEMICAL	AMOUNT
Ethyl Acetate	3.6 L
Methanol	0.9 L
Hexane	2.2 L
Acetone	6.7 + 1 L
Ethyl Ether	0.5 L
Instructions on reverse side ¹	
RL-6523	GPO 600-765

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Do not dispose of extremely toxic organic chemicals in this container (example mercaptan compounds).
2. List persons using this container (please print):
Smith
Jones
Chu
Nesbitt

3. Refer questions on chemical waste disposal to EH&S, Waste Disposal, extension 6146.

Figure 4. Waste Organic Solvents tag (front and back)

Complete the following sections on the Hazardous Waste label. Write legibly, using a permanent ink marker.

- Generator's name and building
- Phone number
- Contents
- Workplace start date (filled in when waste is first added to a container in an SAA) or WAA receipt or accumulation start date (filled in when waste is first added to a container in the HWHF or a WAA)
- Hazardous properties
- Waste form

Please note the dating requirements. In a WAA, the Workplace Start Date, the day waste is first added to the container, is the same as the WAA receipt or accumulation start date. Waste must be removed from your site within 60 days of this date under LBL policies. The accumulation start date for containers in SAAs is the date you seal the container and request transfer to the HWHF. This date must be no more than 275 days after the Workplace Start Date. For details on dating requirements in WAAs, see the *Guidelines for Waste Accumulation Areas (WAAs) at LBL* (PUB-3093).

Other labels, such as CARCINOGENIC WASTE, PCB WASTE, or FLAMMABLE LIQUID, must be attached to the package as appropriate. See the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition (Appendix A) or Chapter 5 (Chemical Safety) in PUB-3000, the LBL Health and Safety Manual, for details.

Waste containers will be picked up only if the label is filled out properly.

Section 10: Transferring Your Waste to the HWHF

When you have a waste container that is ready to be transferred to the HWHF, fill out a Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition and fax it, along with any supporting documentation (described in detail in the *Characterization* section), to EH&S at ext. 4838. This fax number is dedicated to the transmission of Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisitions. After EH&S has received your faxed Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition, EH&S personnel will check your waste to make sure it meets the requirements listed in these guidelines. For waste organic solvents only, fill out the Waste Organic Solvents tag shown in Figure 4. If the waste does not meet the criteria, the EH&S representative will tell you how to meet the criteria.

Section 11: Characterization

11.1 General

Waste characterization must be taken seriously. Random samples of all wastes passing through the HWHF will be assayed to verify the accuracy of the information on the labels. The sampling frequency will vary depending on the type of waste, but the overall objective of the sampling is for the HWHF to sample the wastes with enough frequency to be sure that all wastes are characterized accurately enough to ensure

- safe handling,
- compliance with Federal and State packaging requirements,
- compliance with land disposal restrictions, and
- acceptance of the wastes by the relevant disposal or recycling facility.

Projects that consistently accumulate wastes with inaccurate labels could forfeit the use of the HWHF and therefore severely limit their research activities. Furthermore, discovery of inaccurately labeled waste by a regulatory agency could result in fines and criminal penalties for LBL staff and could jeopardize the operation of the HWHF.

All wastes must be characterized fully, as provided by the criteria below, before they can be accepted for shipment to the HWHF. This characterization is essential for LBL to ensure that your waste is handled and disposed of in a safe manner and by a process designed to enhance waste minimization and protect the environment.

You must first determine whether your waste is hazardous or not. If your waste is hazardous, it must be characterized by type of hazard, and all the hazardous components must be fully identified. This requirement for characterization may be met in the following ways:

- process knowledge of wastes whose composition is documented by the procedures generating them, and records (logs) of accumulations that contain an entry each time a chemical is added to a container.
- an MSDS for all chemicals or materials used in an experiment or process;
- an MSDS for spent or unused materials;
- a generic description when the material has a well-known standard composition (e.g., waste batteries or waste mercury-contaminated glassware);
- analytic results from a certified laboratory on known waste streams where the chemical makeup will not change for some time (that is, a waste profile); or

- analytic results from a certified laboratory for each sample (see *Required Analyses for Waste Characterization* below).

When you submit your Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition, each entry on the requisition must be supported by documentation verifying its composition (i.e., process knowledge, MSDS, standard composition, a request for a profile analysis or profile analysis with an assigned number, or analytical results). The last column on the requisition form provides the information needed by the HWHF to process your request.

11.2 Process Knowledge

Because most chemical waste is generated during specific processes in the course of your experiments, you should know the chemical contents of a unit of waste from your "knowledge of the process" used to generate that waste. This knowledge should include how the chemicals were used and whether the process produced hazardous chemicals where none existed before, or possibly even converted hazardous chemicals to harmless ones. Furthermore, you should be able to validate the contents on the basis of the pertinent written procedures, logs of your activities (see the Record of Waste Accumulation form, Figure 2), and the results of analyses conducted in the course of the experiment and recorded in your data books.

11.3 Waste Profiling

If you generate more than five gallons of liquid hazardous waste per month of a known waste stream whose composition and chemical makeup will not change over time, you may choose to have your waste evaluated (i.e., profiled) to avoid completing required analyses for every batch of waste. The parameters for which the waste should be analyzed, the rationale for their selection, and the sampling and analytical methods to be used during profiling are the same as those listed in LBL's Waste Analysis Plan for the general waste classifications handled by the HWHF. Submission of a Waste Profile Worksheet (see Appendix B) will alert the HWHF that you have wastes to be profiled or identified using this plan. HWHF personnel are available to assist you with sampling and with the arrangements for analysis of the waste to be profiled. A HWHF chemist will review the data; and, if the waste qualifies, the chemist will issue you a numbered profile for the waste stream. You then write this number on the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition for each subsequent shipment of the waste to the HWHF. You can simplify the waste disposal process greatly by qualifying your waste under a profile number. Appendix B provides details on profiling wastes.

11.4 Required Analyses for Waste Characterization

If you cannot characterize your waste properly from the original label or from your documented knowledge of the processes used to generate a given hazardous waste, you must resort to specific analyses for waste characterization. To initiate this process, fill out and submit a Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form (see Figure 5). The staff of the Environmental Protection Department can assist you in this process (see Section 12, *Who to Call for Further Information*), but the cost must be borne by the research project.

Below is a list of wastes, along with the information you will need to list on the Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form, as well as the laboratory analyses that may be required for each waste. Samples taken for chemical analysis will also be assayed for radioactivity as a quality assurance check. The HWHF may require additional analysis for disposal of a particular waste.

- **Acids and Bases.** List acid or base strength in appropriate units (normality, molarity, or percent by weight). A pH measurement is valid only if between 3 and 10. (Inorganic fluoride and chloride analyses are required for all mixed acid solutions for which no halide concentrations are given.) Identify all metals present and give their concentrations.
- **Plating or Heavy Metal Solutions.** List cyanide concentration if cyanide is present. (Cyanide analysis is required for all aqueous solutions, acid or base, generated in areas where cyanide is present.) Identify all metals present and give their concentrations.
- **Nonchlorinated or Mixed Organic Solvents.** List all constituents of the mixture. (Analysis for halogenated hydrocarbon concentrations may be required.) List flashpoint if known. (The flashpoint must be determined if the flammability of the solvent mixture is unknown.)
- **Oils.** List all constituents, and flashpoint if known. [Analyses for volatile halocarbon solvents, PCBs, percent oil, and flashpoint (if the oil has volatile components) may be needed.] **All hydrocarbon-based oils must be analyzed.** Silicone oils are not oils in the chemical or waste-definition sense and do not need to be analyzed. Label the silicone oils "silicone fluids" for disposal purposes.
- **Coolants.** List all constituents. [Analyses may be required for volatile halocarbon solvents, percent oil, and/or metal contaminants (beryllium, uranium, nickel, etc.), depending on use.]

**LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
LABORATORY WASTE ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM**HWHF REQ NO. 160034

SAMPLE I.D. _____

OPERATING ACCT. NO. 3078-85DATE OF REQUEST: 6 / 20 / 91**For E&SHC use only**

Sample Taken By: _____ Date Sampled: _____ / _____ / _____

Method of Sampling: _____ Date Sent to Lab: _____ / _____ / _____

Date Analysis Rec'd: _____ / _____ / _____

GENERATOR/SUBMITTER INFORMATIONNAME: M. Sutton PAYROLL ACCT: 9078 MAILSTOP: B75B-101 EXT: 4644**SAMPLER INFORMATION**LOCATION (Bldg., Room): 75 CONTACT PERSON: M. Sutton EXT: 4644Type of Container 55 gal drum Liquid Solid Gas**SUSPECTED CHEMICAL COMPOSITION & DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS OR EXPERIMENT ORIGIN IN DETAIL**

(E.G., PHOTOGRAPHIC, ETCHING, HUMAN GENOME, CHROMATOGRAPHY, ETC.)

Machining and grinding sludge collected over 2 months. Has polish, oil, lapping oil and some aluminum oxide w/ resin. Estimate 70% water. May contain heavy metals like nickel.

*(Attach additional sheet if necessary. Precise information minimizes the cost of analysis.)***INDICATE THE SUPPORTING DOCUMENT THAT IS ATTACHED:**

- MSDS for each constituent
- Formulation(s)
- Chemical composition
- Record of how the waste was accumulated in the container (date, what was added, the amount and initials for each addition)
- Other _____

THE SAMPLE IS POTENTIALLY:

- carcinogenic
- corrosive
- explosive
- flammable
- an oxidizer
- poisonous
- radioactive
- reactive

RADIOACTIVE INFORMATIONRadionuclide(s): N/A. Not a "controlled area".

Activity: _____

Methods of Assay: _____

Performed by: _____ Date: _____

(HWHF 6/5/91 RC/RM)

Figure 5. Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form. See Appendix D for a full-sized form.

- **Solid Wastes and Sludges.** Solid wastes and dried sludges destined for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) landfill will require a toxic characteristic test (TCLP). This test requires analysis for the following metals in the extract: arsenic (As), barium (Ba), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), vanadium (V), selenium (Se), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), thallium (Tl), and cobalt (Co).
- **Unknowns.** Before the waste can be shipped to the HWHF, all hazardous components must be identified by the generator, and all unknowns must be analyzed by a certified laboratory. A copy of the laboratory report must accompany the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition when it is faxed to EH&S. For assistance, contact EH&S, ext. 5251.

For information on necessary analyses, contact EH&S, ext. 5251.

Section 12: Spills

If a spill does occur, the primary aim of the response must be to protect human health and the environment. Spills are categorized as either small spills or large spills.

12.1 Small Spills

A small spill is defined as one in which

- the nature and hazards of the spilled material are known,
- the material does not have a perceived threat to human health or the environment, and
- the spill is small enough to be cleaned up quickly and safely by one or two people within one hour.

If a small spill does occur, the responsible program individual should immediately determine the source, type, and amount of leaking material and then follow the procedure outlined in the contingency plan for cleaning up a spill of that type of waste. If there is any uncertainty about safely managing the spill, the responsible individual should call the following number immediately:

- ICS phones: 7911 (LBL Fire Department)
- Offsite locations: 9-911 (City of Berkeley Emergency Services)

The Senior HWHF Technician and the Environmental Specialist should be informed of all spills on the day they occur. The Environmental Specialist will investigate the incident, confirm the type and amount of material spilled, and determine if the spill is a reportable incident, as defined by environmental regulatory agencies. DOE reporting rules for all spills are detailed in LBL's *Occurrence Reporting* document, LBID-1694.

Should the spill be reportable, EH&S personnel will assist the responsible organization in handling all notification and reporting requirements of the appropriate environmental agencies. The Environmental Specialist will

- verify cleanup,
- conduct follow-up sampling, if necessary, and,
- in consultation with the generator, recommend actions to be taken by the waste-generating organization to correct the problem and avoid similar incidents in the future.

The HWHF Technician should record the spill incident in his/her logbook.

12.2 Large Spills

A large spill is defined as one in which

- the nature of the material and the potential hazards are not known or are in question,
- the spill is perceived as an immediate actual or potential threat to public health or the environment, and
- the spilled material requires more than one or two people to clean up the spill safely within one hour.

In the event of a large spill or fire, the Fire Department or City of Berkeley Emergency Services should be called immediately at the emergency number:

- **ICS phones: 7911 (LBL Fire Department)**
- **Offsite phones: 9-911 (City of Berkeley Emergency Services)**

Provide the Fire Department or Emergency Services with the following information:

- location of spill
- source of spill
- type of material

- amount of spilled material
- any exposure to personnel.

For Hill spills, the Emergency Dispatcher at the LBL Fire Department will notify the HWHF, whose staff will respond to the spill and assist the Fire Department in stabilization of the incident. EH&S emergency response staff, taking direction from the Incident Commander (LBL Fire Department), will assess the threat to the environment and advise on cleanup procedures. EH&S will also respond and coordinate appropriate disposal activities. The Division Director of the affected division will be informed of the incident so that he or she can determine the need and level of the occurrence for reporting purposes.

The Environmental Specialist will write an internal Environmental Incident Report for the EH&S Division Director and the Division Director of the affected organization.

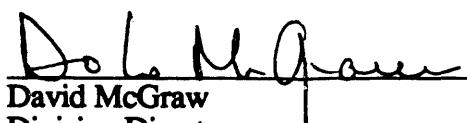
Approved By:



John C. Ball
Manager
Hazardous Waste Handling Facility
Hazardous Waste Management Department
Environment, Health and Safety Division

Date: 9/9/91

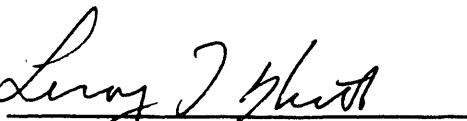
Approved By:



David McGraw
Division Director
Environment, Health and Safety Division

Date: 9/9/91

Approved By:



Leroy T. Kerth
Associate Laboratory Director
Scientific and Technical Resources

Date: 9/9/91

Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL

Contents

Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL

1. Introduction	RAD-1
2. Governing Documents	RAD-2
3. Definitions	RAD-4
4. Characterization	RAD-6
5. Requirements Applying to All Radioactive and Mixed Wastes	RAD-12
6. Requirements Unique to Each Waste Stream	RAD-17

List of Figures

Figure 1. Flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL	RAD-3
Figure 2. Record of Waste Accumulation form	RAD-9
Figure 3. Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form	RAD-11
Figure 4. Radioactive Waste tag (front side only)	RAD-15

Guidelines for Generators of Radioactive and Mixed Waste at LBL

Section 1: Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide the acceptance criteria for the transfer of radioactive and mixed waste to LBL's Hazardous Waste Handling Facility (HWHF). These guidelines describe how you, as a generator of radioactive or mixed waste, can meet LBL's acceptance criteria for radioactive and mixed waste.

Much of the research at LBL involves radioactive materials. This research results in both radioactive waste and radioactive waste mixed with hazardous chemicals (called "mixed waste"). Proper handling of this radioactive and mixed waste is important if LBL is to maintain a safe and healthful environment.

All radioactive and mixed waste generated by LBL research activities is transferred to the HWHF. The HWHF is managed by the Environment, Health and Safety Division. The waste is treated, if necessary, and packaged for shipment to the Hanford Waste Disposal Site in Richland, Washington. The Westinghouse Hanford Company, which runs the Hanford Site, establishes the criteria (in conjunction with DOE) for acceptance of these wastes. These criteria are described in the *Hanford Radioactive Solid Waste Packaging, Storage, and Disposal Requirements*, WHC-EP-0063-2, the disposal/storage manual of the Westinghouse Hanford Company. All the requirements listed in this document respond to the requirements of the Hanford Disposal site.

Further information on handling of all kinds of radioactive and mixed waste is listed in Chapter 21 (Radiation Safety) of PUB-3000, the *LBL Health and Safety Manual*.

If you generate radioactive or mixed waste, the requirements listed in PUB-3000 and this document apply to you. You must follow these requirements if you want your waste to be transported to the HWHF. EH&S personnel will check your waste to make sure it meets the acceptance criteria listed in these guidelines. If the waste does not meet the criteria, the EH&S representative will provide advice on how to meet the criteria.

Following this introduction, these guidelines are divided into five sections:

- **Governing Documents**
- **Definitions**
- **Characterization**
- **Requirements Applying to All Radioactive and Mixed Wastes**
- **Requirements Unique to Each Waste Stream**

The **Definitions** section provides guidelines on defining different kinds of waste, as well as providing definitions of other terms that you should know. The **Characterization** section should help you determine what kind of waste you have. The **Requirements Applying to All Radioactive and Mixed Wastes** section provides the guidelines you need to help you separate, package, and label your waste so that it meets the acceptance standards necessary for your waste to be transferred to the HWHF. Information is also provided on good housekeeping and minimization of radioactive and mixed wastes. The **Requirements Unique to Each Waste Stream** section lists separation, packaging, and labeling details that are unique to each waste stream.

Figure 1 shows the flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL.

Section 2: Governing Documents

The following documents apply to the handling of radioactive and mixed wastes at LBL:

- United States Environmental Protection Agency, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR)
- United States Department of Transportation, 49 Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR)
- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 Code of Federal Regulations (29 CFR)
- United States Department of Energy Orders 5280.2A, 5400.3, 5480.11
- California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22
- California Department of Health Services Hazardous Waste Control Law (excerpt from Health and Safety Code, Division 20)
- EPA SW-846 (an EPA manual for solid waste analysis)
- PUB-3000, the LBL Health and Safety Manual
- LBL's Waste Analysis Plan, Pub-5309 (May 5, 1991 issue)
- *Hanford Radiactive Solid Waste Packaging, Storage, and Disposal Requirements*, WHC-EP-0063-2
- *Transuranic Waste Acceptance Criteria for the WIPP*, WIPP-DOE-069

Generator's Guide to Hazardous Waste Disposal at LBL

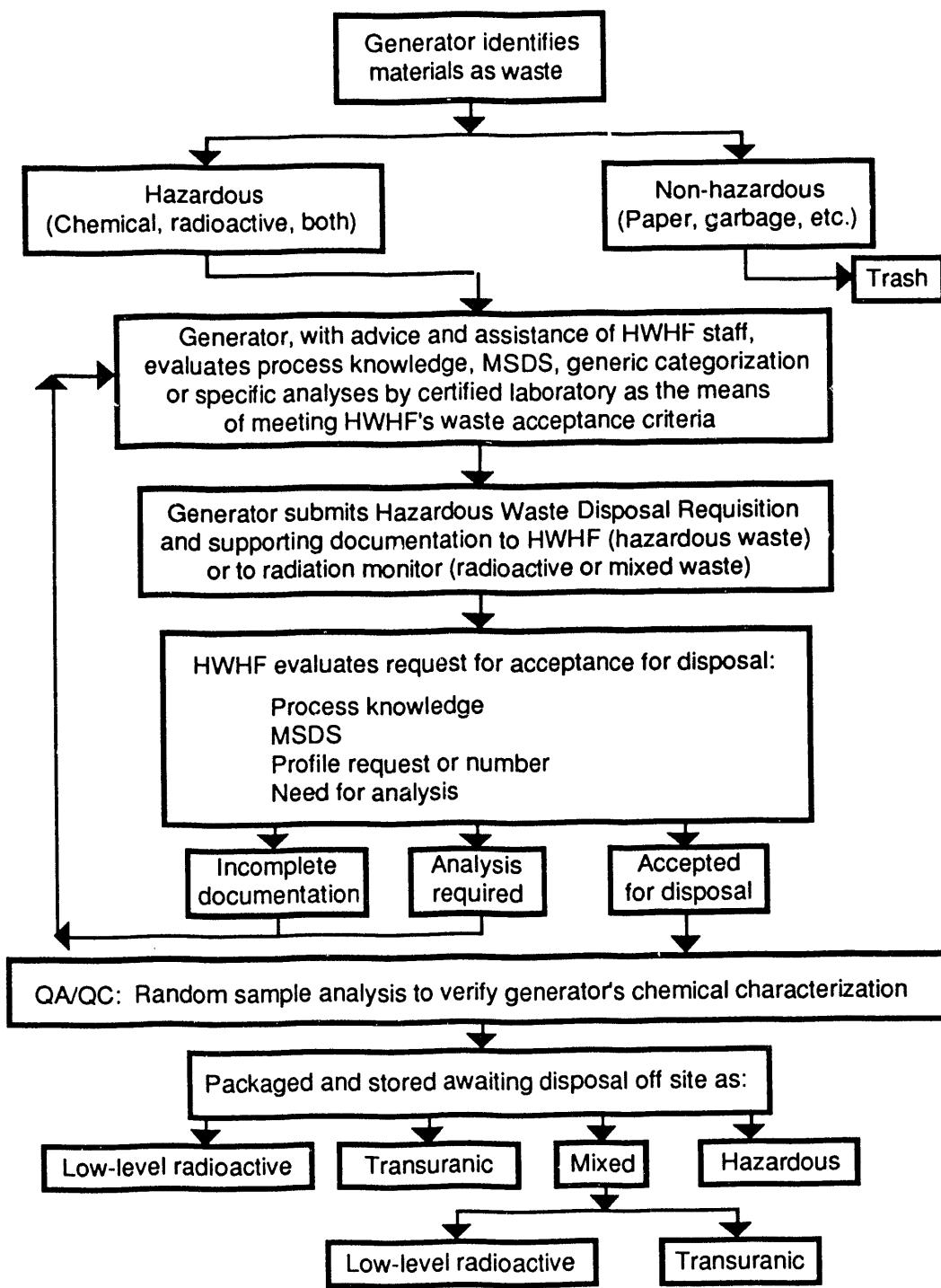


Figure 1. Flowchart for hazardous waste at LBL.

Section 3: Definitions

Low-level waste is waste containing radioactivity that is not classified as high-level waste, transuranic waste (waste from elements 93 and higher), spent nuclear fuel, or byproduct material, as defined in DOE Orders 5280.2A and 5400.3. At LBL, low-level waste is divided into the following categories for the purpose of safe handling:

- *Low-specific-activity (LSA) alpha waste, solid.* LSA solid alpha waste must have radioactivity levels below 100 nCi/g. Low-level solid waste with activity levels above 100 nCi/g must be kept separate from LSA waste.
- *Low-level alpha waste, liquid.* Low-level liquid alpha waste must have radioactivity levels below 100 nCi/ml.
- *Low-level beta and gamma waste, solid.* Low-level solid beta and gamma solid waste must have radioactivity levels below 0.3 mCi/g. The exception is ^{90}Sr , for which the beta and gamma levels must be below 0.005 mCi/g. Nonradioactive material contaminated with radioactivity less than 0.001 mCi/cm² (measured on the surface) is considered to be low-level beta or gamma solid waste.
- *Low-level beta and gamma waste, liquid.* Low-level liquid beta and gamma waste must have radioactivity levels below 0.3 mCi/ml. The exception is ^{90}Sr , for which the beta and gamma levels must not exceed 5 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{ml}$.

Transuranic (TRU) waste is waste, without regard to source or form, that is contaminated with alpha-emitting transuranium radionuclides (elements 93 and higher) with half-lives greater than 20 years and concentrations greater than 100 nCi/g at the time of assay. Radium sources and U-233 are also considered to be TRU waste. Radioactive waste with quantities of transuranic radionuclides in concentrations of 100 nCi/g of waste or less is considered to be low-level waste and not TRU waste. Transuranic waste generated at LBL will eventually be shipped to the Hanford Site and placed in interim storage pending eventual shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in New Mexico. All transuranic waste must meet the criteria of WIPP-DOE-069, *Transuranic Waste Acceptance Criteria for the WIPP*. These criteria are incorporated into this document.

High-level waste is the highly radioactive waste material that results from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including liquid waste produced directly in

reprocessing and any solid waste derived from the liquid, that contains a combination of transuranic waste and fission products in concentrations requiring permanent isolation.

Hazardous wastes are

- wastes listed in the California Code of Regulations (22 CCR 66680) and the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 261)
- wastes that exhibit one or more of the criteria for identification of "hazardous waste" (22 CCR 66693-66723). These criteria are
 - toxicity
 - persistent and bioaccumulative effect
 - ignitability
 - reactivity
 - corrosivity
- radioactive mixed wastes (materials that contain both hazardous chemical and radioactive wastes)
- wastewater that exceeds sanitary-sewer discharge limits.

Extremely hazardous substances are any of 406 chemicals identified by EPA on the basis of toxicity and listed under SARA Title III.

Ignitable wastes include liquids with a flash point of less than 140°F, solids that ignite spontaneously through absorption of moisture or through friction and burn vigorously, flammable gases, and oxidizers.

Radioactive mixed waste is any radioactive waste that also includes substances defined as hazardous by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The current trend in waste management is to define more, rather than fewer, substances as hazardous. Thus, radioactive mixed waste can be expected to represent a larger percentage of LBL's waste streams over time.

Material with any level of radioactivity above the natural background level, when mixed with hazardous waste, constitutes radioactive mixed waste. The combination of radioactivity and hazardous chemicals makes this waste particularly expensive and difficult to handle, transport, and store. Currently, radioactive mixed waste cannot be disposed. Therefore, it is imperative to minimize or avoid it whenever possible. In particular, avoid mixing separate chemical and radioactive wastes, thus creating radioactive mixed waste where none existed before. Avoidance of radioactive mixed waste may require developing new techniques, procedures, and/or experimental approaches.

A controlled area (for radiation protection) is an area where radioactive materials or elevated radiation fields may be present.

A Radiological Materials Management Area (RMMA) is an area where unconfined (or the potential for unconfined) radioactive materials or elevated radiation fields may be present.

Certification means that the person who signs his or her name on the Radioactive Waste Tag (attached to each package of radioactive waste to be sent to the HWHF; see Figure 4 on page 15) says (or certifies) that the contents of the radioactive waste package are described exactly and correctly by the tag. This description (and the signature) are legally binding.

Knowledge of process (also known as user knowledge) refers to the ability of the generator to characterize waste on the basis of knowing the processes by which the waste was generated. It also includes being able to verify the characterization with the documented procedures used and data accumulated during the waste-generation process. Either chemical analysis or user knowledge (or a combination of both) is required for generator certification of the hazardous waste and must be part of the waste description.

A waste generator is the individual or operation responsible for actually generating the hazardous waste within an organization. LBL as a whole is viewed as a waste generator by environmental regulatory agencies. Within LBL, each researcher, laboratory, shop, and facility, as a potential point of origin for hazardous waste, is a waste generator.

A waste-generating organization is the program, facility, or group that generates the waste.

A waste stream is waste generated from an industrial process or application, laboratory experiment, or routine laboratory procedure, with roughly constant and unchanging hazardous and/or radioactivity characteristics.

Segregate in this document means "do not mix" chemically unrelated or incompatible materials in the same container.

Separate means "set apart" in this document.

Treatment means any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste. (This definition is taken from 40 CFR 260.10 and 22 CCR 66216.) Neutralization and dilution are examples of processes that are considered treatments by Federal and state regulations.

Section 4: Characterization

Waste characterization must be taken seriously. Random samples of all wastes passing through the HWHF will be assayed to verify the accuracy of the information on the labels. The sampling frequency will vary depending on the kind of the waste, but the overall objective of the sampling is for the HWHF to sample the wastes with enough frequency to be sure that all wastes are characterized accurately enough to ensure

- safe handling
- compliance with EPA (and State of Washington) packaging requirements
- compliance with land disposal restrictions, and
- acceptance of the wastes by the relevant disposal facility.

Projects that consistently accumulate wastes with inaccurate labels could forfeit the use of the HWHF and therefore severely limit their research activities. Furthermore, discovery of inaccurately labeled waste by a regulatory agency could result in fines and criminal penalties for LBL staff and could jeopardize the operation of the HWHF.

The Hanford Waste Site requires that radioactive and mixed waste be characterized in great detail. It is your responsibility as generator of the waste to provide sufficient detail to fully characterize your waste both chemically and radiologically. The definitions listed in these guidelines are designed to help you characterize your waste to meet the standards established by the Hanford Site, as well as shipping standards established by the U.S. Department of Transportation. The detailed requirements for both radioactive and chemical characterization are listed below.

4.1 Radioactive Characterization

Radioactive content should be assayed, or known from previous assays during processing (knowledge of process). You may determine the concentration of a radionuclide either by direct methods, or by indirect methods such as radionuclide material accountability or the use of scaling factors that relate the inferred concentration of one radionuclide to another that is measured, if there is reasonable assurance that the indirect methods can be correlated with actual measurements. Provide the method of assay or analysis used to determine radionuclide distribution and concentration, and be able to document these assays, if necessary. For solid waste, make the best possible estimate of radioactive content. User knowledge is appropriate when it can be documented

(e.g., logs or chemical balance sheets, published information, process tank formulas/recipes, manufacturer product information, MSDSs, process production information).

Radioactive characterization must also include reporting any parent-daughter pairs. For example, ^{137}Ba must be reported with ^{137}Cs , and ^{90}Y must be reported with ^{90}Sr .

Naturally occurring radioisotopes should be disposed of as radioactive waste if they are the reason for the waste's being declared radioactive, or if they have been enriched in any way. If the isotopes are incidental to fission or activation products that cause the waste to be declared radioactive, then the naturally occurring radioisotopes need not be listed on the Radioactive Waste tag.

4.2 Chemical Characterization

Although you may think that your radioactive waste is not mixed with hazardous chemicals (and therefore is not mixed waste), the current trend in waste management is to define more, rather than fewer, substances as hazardous. Therefore, you should consider that all of your radioactive waste is potentially mixed waste. Thus, chemical characterization of your radioactive waste should be as rigorous as hazardous chemical waste characterization, even if you think that your waste is not mixed waste.

You must first determine whether the chemical portion of your waste is hazardous or not. If it is hazardous, it must be characterized by type of hazard, and all the hazardous components must be fully identified. This requirement for characterization may be met in the following ways:

- process knowledge of wastes whose composition is documented by the procedures generating them, and records (logs) of accumulations that contain an entry each time a chemical is added to a container;
- an MSDS for spent or unused materials;
- a generic description when the material has a well-known standard composition (e.g., waste batteries or waste mercury-contaminated glassware);
- analytic results from a certified laboratory on known waste streams where the chemical makeup will not change for some time (that is, a waste profile); or
- analytic results from a certified laboratory for each sample (see Section 4.2.3, *Required Analyses for Waste Characterization*, below).

4.2.1 Process Knowledge

Because most chemical waste is generated during specific processes in the course of your experiments, you should know the chemical contents of a unit of waste from your "knowledge of the process" used to generate that waste. This knowledge should include how the chemicals were used and whether the process produced hazardous chemicals where none existed before, or possibly even converted hazardous chemicals to harmless ones. Furthermore, you should be able to validate the contents on the basis of the pertinent written procedures, logs of your activities (see Figure 2, the Record of Waste Accumulation form), and the results of analyses conducted in the course of the experiment and recorded in your data books.

4.2.2 Waste Profiling (for Mixed Waste Only)

If you generate more than five gallons of liquid hazardous waste per month of a known waste stream whose composition and chemical makeup will not change over time, you may choose to have your waste evaluated (i.e., profiled) to avoid completing required analyses for every batch of waste. The parameters for which the waste should be analyzed, the rationale for their selection, and the sampling and analytical methods to be used during profiling are the same as those listed in LBL's Waste Analysis Plan for the general waste classifications handled by the HWHF. Submission of a Waste Profile Worksheet (see Appendix B) will alert the HWHF that you have wastes to be profiled or identified using this plan. HWHF personnel are available to assist you with sampling and with the arrangements for analysis of the waste to be profiled. A HWHF chemist will review the data; and, if the waste qualifies, the chemist will issue you a numbered profile for the waste stream. You then write this number on the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition (see Appendix A) for each subsequent shipment of the waste to the HWHF. You can simplify the waste disposal process greatly by qualifying your waste under a profile number. Appendix B provides details on profiling wastes.

4.2.3 Required Analyses for Waste Characterization

If you cannot characterize your waste properly from the original label or from your documented knowledge of the processes used to generate a given hazardous waste, you must resort to specific analyses for waste characterization. To initiate this process, fill out and submit a Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form (see Figure 3). The staff of the Environmental Protection Department can assist you in this process (see Appendix C, *Who to Call for Further Information*), but the cost must be borne by the research project.



LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
RECORD OF WASTE ACCUMULATION

(HWHF 4/29/91 RC/RM)

Figure 2. Record of Waste Accumulation form. See Appendix D for a full-sized form.



LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
LABORATORY WASTE ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM

HWHF REQ NO. 160034

SAMPLE I.D. _____

OPERATING ACCT. NO. 3078-85DATE OF REQUEST: 6 / 20 / 91**For E&SHC use only**

Sample Taken By: _____ Date Sampled: _____ / _____ / _____

Method of Sampling: _____ Date Sent to Lab: _____ / _____ / _____

Date Analysis Rec'd: _____ / _____ / _____

GENERATOR/SUBMITTER INFORMATIONNAME: M. Sutton PAYROLL ACCT: 9078 MAILSTOP: B75B-101 EXT: 4644**SAMPLER INFORMATION**LOCATION (Bldg., Room): 75 CONTACT PERSON: M. Sutton EXT: 4644Type of Container 55 gal drum Liquid Solid Gas**SUSPECTED CHEMICAL COMPOSITION & DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS OR EXPERIMENT ORIGIN IN DETAIL**

(E.G., PHOTOGRAPHIC, ETCHING, HUMAN GENOME, CHROMATOGRAPHY, ETC.)

Machining and grinding sludge collected over 2 months. Has polish, oil, lapping oil and some aluminum oxide w/ resin. Estimate 70% water. May contain heavy metals like nickel.

(Attach additional sheet if necessary. Precise information minimizes the cost of analysis.)

INDICATE THE SUPPORTING DOCUMENT THAT IS ATTACHED:

MSDS for each constituent
 Formulation(s)
 Chemical composition
 Record of how the waste was accumulated in the container (date, what was added, the amount and initials for each addition)
 Other _____

THE SAMPLE IS POTENTIALLY:

carcinogenic corrosive explosive flammable an oxidizer poisonous radioactive reactive

RADIOACTIVE INFORMATIONRadionuclide(s): N/A. Not a "controlled area".

Activity: _____

Methods of Assay: _____

Performed by: _____ Date: _____

(HWHF 6/5/91 RC/RM)

Figure 3. Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form. See Appendix D for a full-sized form.

Below is a list of wastes, along with the information you will need to list on the Laboratory Waste Analysis Request Form, as well as the laboratory analyses that may be required for each waste. The HWHF may require additional analysis for disposal of a particular waste.

- **Acids and Bases.** List acid or base strength in appropriate units (normality, molarity, or percent by weight). A pH measurement is valid only if between 3 and 10. (Inorganic fluoride and chloride analyses are required for all mixed acid solutions for which no halide concentrations are given.) Identify all metals present and give their concentrations.
- **Plating or Heavy Metal Solutions.** List cyanide concentration if cyanide is present. (Cyanide analysis is required for all aqueous solutions, acid or base, generated in areas where cyanide is present.) Identify all metals present and give their concentrations.
- **Nonchlorinated or Mixed Organic Solvents.** List all constituents of the mixture. (Analysis for halogenated hydrocarbon concentrations may be required.) List flashpoint if known. (The flashpoint must be determined if the flammability of the solvent mixture is unknown.)
- **Oils.** List all constituents, and flashpoint if known. [Analyses for volatile halocarbon solvents, PCBs, percent oil, and flashpoint (if the oil has volatile components) may be needed.]. **All hydrocarbon-based oils must be analyzed.** Silicone oils are not oils in the chemical or waste-definition sense and are excepted. Label the silicone oils "silicone fluids" for disposal purposes.
- **Coolants.** List all constituents. [Analyses may be required for volatile halocarbon solvents, percent oil, and/or metal contaminants (beryllium, uranium, nickel, etc.), depending on use.]
- **Solid Wastes and Sludges.** Solid wastes and dried sludges destined for a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) landfill will require a toxic characteristic test (TCLP). This test requires analysis for the following metals in the extract: arsenic (As), barium (Ba), cadmium (Cd), chromium (Cr), mercury (Hg), lead (Pb), vanadium (V), selenium (Se), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), nickel (Ni), zinc (Zn), thallium (Tl), and cobalt (Co).
- **Unknowns.** All unknowns must be analyzed by a certified laboratory and their hazardous components identified by the generators before the waste can be shipped to the HWHF. A copy of the laboratory report must accompany the Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition when it is faxed to EH&S. For assistance, contact EH&S, ext. 5251.

For information on necessary analyses, contact EH&S, ext. 5251.

Section 5: Requirements Applying to All Radioactive and Mixed Wastes

These requirements are designed to help you maintain a safe work environment and control your radioactive and mixed wastes. They apply to the handling of all radioactive and mixed wastes. They are divided into several categories: general housekeeping, minimization, characterization, separation, labeling, and packaging. (Note: whenever "radioactive waste" appears, it refers to both radioactive and mixed waste.)

5.1 General Housekeeping

- Keep the buildup of radioactive wastes to a minimum.
- Be scrupulous about good housekeeping in hoods, glove boxes, and laboratories.
- Do not pour liquid radioactive waste down the sanitary drain. If this should happen accidentally, call EH&S, ext. 5251, **immediately**.
- Store gaseous, vaporous, and emanating waste in ventilated enclosures, or else have these wastes removed to the HWHF **immediately**.
- Waste having a radiation field that could cause personnel exposures must be removed to the HWHF **immediately**.

5.2 Minimization

- Minimize the gross volume of radioactive wastes by such practices as ordering only the amount of radioactive materials and chemicals used and designing your experiments to use the minimum amount of radioactive materials and chemicals needed.
- Try to modify your procedures to substitute nonhazardous substances for hazardous substances.
- Recycle or reuse chemicals.

5.3 Characterization

- Analyze all radioactive materials before and after each chemical or physical operation, in order to separate them properly. See Section 3, **Definitions**, and Section 4, **Characterization**, in these guidelines for details of waste characterization.
- Do not add radioactive materials to any unknown (uncharacterized) mixtures.

5.4 Separation and Segregation

- Store radioactive wastes separately from hazardous waste (oxidizers, explosives, flammables, poisons, toxics, and corrosives).
- Separate radioactive and mixed wastes with half-lives of 45 days or shorter from other radioactive wastes. This is also a minimization step.
- Separate radioactive wastes into low-level waste, mixed hazardous and low-level wastes, transuranic wastes, and mixed hazardous and transuranic wastes. Keep each kind of waste in a separate container.
- Do not add radioactive waste to hazardous wastes. This segregation step helps minimize mixed wastes, which are the most expensive and difficult wastes to dispose.

5.5 Packaging

- Place all radioactive sharp objects (hypodermic needles, spitzers, scalpels, etc.) in protective containers. Ice cream cartons [available from Stores in pint (item 8115-27762), quart (item 8115-27763), and two-quart (item 8115-27764) sizes] lined with plastic bags are acceptable. **Do not place radioactive sharps in medical/biohazardous sharps containers.**
- Do not overfill any radioactive or mixed waste container, liquid or dry.
- Make sure that the container is compatible with the contents (for example, no hydrofluoric acid in glass containers).
- Store all radioactive and mixed liquids in leak-tight containers inside secondary containments. Taping the bottle and placing the bottle inside a plastic bag meets this requirement.
- You must provide your primary waste containers (ice cream cartons, polyethylene bags, etc.). HWHF personnel provide approved waste collection containers (galvanized waste cans, 5-gallon carboys, etc.).

5.6 Labeling

- Attach a Radioactive Waste tag (Figure 4) to each radioactive and mixed waste container. When you start a new waste container, attach the tag to the container and fill in the following information (the numbers are correlated with the numbers in Figure 4):
 - (1) Waste category (low-level, TRU, low-level mixed, TRU mixed, or induced metals)—check one category only
 - (2) Physical form (dry, aqueous liquid, organic liquid, gas, scintillation vials, biological)—check one category only
 - (3) Building, Room, Division, and Operator account number
 - (4) Your name (PRINTED)

CAUTION

RADIOACTIVE WASTE

CHECK ONE ONLY:

1 → Low level TRU Low level MIXED TRU MIXED Induced metals
 (Mixed waste is radioactive waste plus other hazardous substances)

2 → Physical form: Dry Aqueous liquid Organic liquid
 Gas Scintillation vials Biological

RADIOACTIVITY	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES			
Date Isotope Quantity (Th, U, Ra, & TRU in grams & mCi)	List all chemicals			
	Weight			
mCi	gms			
Total : <input type="text"/> mCi	pH: <input type="text"/>			
Total exclusive of packaging:		Weight <input type="text"/> Volume <input type="text"/>		
Radiation Survey @ Contact		CONSTITUENTS OF DRY WASTE (example: paper, plastic, rubber, wood, metal, etc.)		
βγ: <input type="text"/> /hour	Items	Vol. %	Items	Vol. %
Neutrons: <input type="text"/> /hour (check one)				
Compactable <input type="checkbox"/>				
Noncompactable <input type="checkbox"/>				
Building: <input type="text"/>	Room: <input type="text"/>			
Division: <input type="text"/>	Oper. Acct. No. <input type="text"/>			
Generator - PRINT NAME <input type="text"/>	Generator's Signature <input type="text"/>		Date <input type="text"/>	
Waste Hauler's Signature <input type="text"/>	Waste Handler's Signature <input type="text"/>		Date <input type="text"/>	
Date Received at HWHF: <input type="text"/>	Date waste processed <input type="text"/>			
KEEP ALL THREE FORMS TOGETHER UNTIL WASTE IS PICKED UP.				
WASTE HANDLERS WILL TAKE 2ND & 3RD COPIES.				

No. R SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS → →

Figure 4. Radioactive Waste tag (front side only)

- Every time you add waste to the container, fill in all of the following that apply:
 - (5) Radioactivity (date placed in container, isotope, and quantity)
 - (6) Complete composition, concentration, and weight in grams of all chemicals
 - (7) Dry waste constituents (item and volume percent)
- You must add to the waste tag every time you add waste to the container. As an alternative, the information for items (5) through (7) may be kept in a separate log; but a copy of this log must accompany the waste when it is transferred to the HWHF, and each entry must be linked to the entries on the Radioactive Waste tag. This alternative may be particularly attractive to research groups who regularly use complex chemical mixtures containing radioactivity. Call the Environmental Specialist, x 5251, for further information about this alternative.
- Use a second tag if the space on the first tag is filled up.
- For radioactive (not mixed) waste, as soon as any waste container is filled, call EH&S to arrange for pickup of the waste. EH&S personnel will review the tag with you and check the waste container. If the EH&S representative is satisfied that the tag is filled out correctly, he/she will sign the tag (8) in your presence. You will sign and date the tag (9) in the presence of the EH&S representative at this time. **Your signature on the waste tag means that you certify the accuracy of the information on the tag.**
- Mixed waste must be identified with a Hazardous Waste label (see Figure 3 in the *Guidelines for Generators of Hazardous Waste at LBL*), as well as with a Radioactive Waste tag. An LBL Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition (see Appendix A) and the supporting documentation (described in the *Chemical Characterization* section above) for chemical characterization must be filled out for mixed waste.
- If the tag and forms are filled out properly, the EH&S representative will pick up your waste for transfer to the HWHF or will notify you of a pickup time.

Your waste will not be picked up if the tag and forms are not filled out correctly.

Section 6. Requirements Unique to Each Waste Stream

Before radioactive and mixed wastes can be packaged at the HWHF, they must be separated into the proper waste streams. Basic separation and packaging procedures that apply to all radioactive and mixed wastes are listed in the *Requirements Applying to All Radioactive and Mixed Wastes* section above. This section describes requirements unique to each waste stream.

6.1 Solid compacted dry waste

- Keep these wastes inside a cement sack inside a 24" x 38" polyethylene bag, all placed inside a 15-gallon waste can. [EH&S provides the 15-gallon can. Cement sacks are available from Stores (item 8105-27692), as are poly bags (item 8105-51456).]
- Seal the plastic bag with 2-inch masking tape (Stores item 7510-12348).
- Tie and tape your filled-out Radioactive Waste tag (Figure 4) to the neck of the sealed plastic waste bag.
- NOTE: The maximum amount of alpha waste allowed in one 15-gallon waste can is 50 μ Ci.

6.2 Solid noncompacted dry waste (waste items greater than 4" x 4" x 4")

- Keep these wastes inside a cement sack inside a 24" x 36" polyethylene bag.
- Seal the plastic bag with 2-inch masking tape.
- Tie and tape your filled-out Radioactive Waste tag to the neck of the sealed plastic waste bag.
- Wrap large items (items that do not fit inside the bag) in plastic if containment is required. Each item requires its own filled-out Radioactive Waste tag.

6.3 Induced metals

Strap large pieces to pallets. Place small pieces in DOT-approved drums or wooden boxes. Label the large pieces (and the drums and boxes) with RADIOACTIVE stickers (provided by EH&S).

6.4 Animal carcasses and tissues

Keep carcasses and tissues frozen, contained in plastic bags. Fill out a Radioactive Waste tag for each bag.

6.5 Scintillation vials

Pack scintillation vials in 10-gallon plastic containers (provided by EH&S). There should be no metal, absorbant, or other waste in the container. Scintillation fluid free of xylene or toluene can be sent to the Quadrex Corporation in Florida for incineration as fuel for an electrical power plant if the average radioactive content is below 50 nCi/ml per batch. This process is an example of waste minimization and recycling. Its success requires the cooperation of researchers to keep the radioactivity level in the scintillation fluid derived from research vials below the acceptable limit.

6.6 Liquid waste (solidified at the HWHF)

- Set up separate containers for acids, caustics, organic solvents, halogenated solvents, and aqueous solutions.
- Keep the liquid waste in plastic containers (liter size or 5-gallon carboys) whenever possible.
- Make sure that the container is compatible with the material contained in it (e.g., no hydrofluoric acid in glass bottles).
- Seal all containers with tape and place them in a plastic bag, which serves as a secondary container. Seal the plastic bag with 2-inch masking tape.

6.7 Absorbed tritium (applicable to NTLF personnel)

NTLF personnel package this waste per Hanford Storage/Disposal Approval Record No. 23-1A-3J-1 instructions, as follows:

- Absorb on silica gel in polyethylene bottles.
- Package in 1-gallon cans.
- Fill cans that have more than 1 Ci of tritium with asphalt, with at least a 1-inch thickness on all sides of the bottles.
- Seal the 1-gallon cans with a canning machine.

6.8 Solid Transuranic Waste

- Package the waste in 1/2-gallon or smaller ice cream cartons, with lids sealed with 2-inch masking tape.
- Place the ice cream carton inside a polyethylene bag sealed with 2-inch masking tape.
- Identify all materials on the Radioactive Waste tag by material composition (e.g., 50% paper, 25% glass, 25% rubber).

- Sign the waste tag; tie and tape it (with 2-inch masking tape) to the sealed plastic bag.
- Place the plastic bag inside a 6" diameter by 12" high metal can. (EH&S provides the metal can.)
- Place curie amounts of transuranic materials inside a 2R pipe-and-nipple container (provided by EH&S).

6.9 Liquid Transuranic Waste

- Evaporate the waste to near dryness inside the glove box.
- Package the nearly dry waste in LBL-certified glass containers. (Consult with EH&S on containers.)
- Place the glass containers in the ice cream cartons described for solid waste above, and follow the solid waste procedure.

6.10 Radioactive Mixed Waste

The basic rules listed above apply for all mixed radioactive and hazardous wastes. That is, the rules listed above for solid compacted dry low-level waste apply to solid compacted dry low-level waste mixed with hazardous wastes. The additional task with radioactive mixed waste is to separate all radioactive mixed wastes into the hazardous waste categories listed in Appendix A. Remember that this waste is radioactive waste further contaminated with hazardous chemicals. The combination of radioactivity and hazardous chemicals makes this waste particularly difficult to handle, transport, and store, and currently impossible to dispose. Also remember that time limits apply to radioactive mixed waste. You can store radioactive mixed waste in quantities smaller than 55-gallon (drum) amounts at your laboratory for a maximum of 275 days. For drum quantities, the material must be transferred to the HWHF within 60 days of the WAA receival or accumulation start date.

A special effort should be made to minimize radioactive mixed waste. At present, it is being stored at Building 75A in the HWHF. Waste that you designated as "radioactive mixed" last year is still on site and will remain on site until a national disposal site for this type of waste is approved.

Approved By:

R. C. Bell Date: 9/9/91
Manager
Hazardous Waste Handling Facility
Hazardous Waste Management Department
Environment, Health and Safety Division

Approved By:

David McGraw Date: 9/9/91
Division Director
Environment, Health and Safety Division

Approved By:

Leroy T. Kerth Date: 9/9/91
Leroy T. Kerth
Associate Laboratory Director
Scientific and Technical Resources

Appendices

Appendix A

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory Revised 7/2/91 Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition FAX 4838 • Questions: HWHF 6146

HWHF Requisition No.

EH&S USE ONLY

GENERATOR INFORMATION

Operating Account No. _____ Payroll Account _____ Has this information been FAXED before? Yes No

Name (printed) _____ Department _____

Project _____

Phone _____ Date _____ Material Location (Bldg., Rm., etc.) _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Please provide all information requested. List no more than one container per line (use additional lines to describe container contents, if needed). Use separate packing list(s) for each box of containerized material. Your signature is required and certifies that to the best of your knowledge, the chemical composition provided for each item is correct. Complete all entries or your request will be returned for clarification.

Number of Containers	Chemical Compatibility Code (see reverse)	Size of Container	Liquid, Solid or Gas	Supporting Document Code/Profile Number	% generated from DOE-funded activities
----------------------	---	-------------------	----------------------	---	--

1	Chemical Characterization of Waste (Do not use abbreviations)				
					Is this waste radioactive? (Circle one) Y or N
2					
					Is this waste radioactive? (Circle one) Y or N
3					
					Is this waste radioactive? (Circle one) Y or N
4					
					Is this waste radioactive? (Circle one) Y or N
5					
					Is this waste radioactive? (Circle one) Y or N

*CODE: 1 2 3a 3b 4 5

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION: Process knowledge MSDS Waste Profile ID Number Waste Profile Worksheet Laboratory Analysis Report Radioactive Tag

Based upon my knowledge of the waste, and/or chemical/physical analysis, I certify that the information provided regarding the waste specified on this form is correct. I understand that this information will be made available to regulatory agencies and that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature

EH&S USE ONLY

HWHF Representative(s)

Date

Appendix A

LBL HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements must be met as a condition for pick-up and disposal of chemicals by Environment, Health and Safety (EH&S). If you have questions or unusual problems, please call EH&S at extension 5251 for assistance.

1. It is Laboratory policy not to flush any hazardous substances down the LBL sewer system. EH&S must review and approve the disposal of all hazardous substances to the sanitary sewer for compliance, as well as for safety issues. Washing contaminated glassware is an example. Highly toxic, malodorous, or lachrymatory chemicals should not be disposed of down the drain. Laboratory drains are generally interconnected; a substance that goes down one sink may well come up as a vapor in another. There is a very real hazard of chemicals from two sources contacting one another; the sulfide poured into one drain may contact the acid poured into another, with unpleasant consequences for all in the building. Some simple reactions can even cause explosions (e.g., ammonia plus iodine, silver nitrate plus ethanol, or picric acid plus lead salts).
2. Chemicals must be separated into compatible groups. A compatibility guide is provided below and a more detailed version is attached for reference.
3. Leaking containers of any sort will not be accepted.
4. Dry materials (gloves, wipes, pipettes, etc.) must be securely contained in double plastic bags and overpacked in a cardboard box. Packages that are wet or have sharp protruding objects will not be accepted.
5. Unknown chemicals cannot be accepted by the Hazardous Waste Handling Facility (HWHF). The responsible department must make every effort to identify the material designated for disposal. If all the user's attempts to identify the waste chemicals have failed, EH&S will aid in the sampling of said waste and will charge the user's account for analysis. For more information call the HWHF Manager at extension 6146.
6. Each breakable container must be properly boxed. Place all bottles in plastic bags. Then place the bags in a sturdy container and use an absorbent cushioning material that is compatible with the chemicals.
7. Each primary container must be labeled with content, amount, physical state, and the percentage breakdown when dealing with a mixture.
8. Each container must have a complete list of contents or description written on an official LBL Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition form. Blank forms are available from your division office.
9. Containers must be of a reasonable size and weight so that one person is able to handle them safely. Containers that exceed 45 pounds or 18 inches on a side cannot be safely handled by one person and will not be accepted. Arrangements must be made with HWHF for transportation of large items.
10. Avoid accumulating laboratory chemicals! Request frequent chemical pick-up.
11. Do not accumulate any wastes for over 60 days at a Waste Accumulation Area (WAA) or over 275 days at a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA).

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Each waste container must have the contents described on the hazardous waste label, and supporting documentation must be attached to the container in a plastic pouch OR on file at HWHF. Supporting documentation can be one of the following:

(A) Process knowledge of wastes whose composition is documented by the procedures generating them; (B) records of accumulation - a log that contains an entry each time waste is added to a container; (C) an MSDS for all chemicals/materials used in an experiment or process; (D) an MSDS for spent or unused materials; (E) a generic description when the material has a well-known standard composition (e.g., waste batteries or waste mercury-contaminated glassware); (F) analytic results from a certified laboratory, or (G) radioactive tag.

Waste Profiling. If the paperwork submitted supports the description of the waste stream adequately, and the waste stream will not change over time, HWHF will assign a waste stream profile number. If not, HWHF will contact the generator for clarification and/or to arrange for laboratory analysis of the waste stream. Once a profile number is assigned, the generator enters it under the supporting document code/profile number column on the requisition form.

PICKUP AND TRANSPORTATION

An LBL Hazardous Waste Disposal Requisition form must be "FAXed" to HWHF. Extension 4838 is dedicated to this purpose.

Keep two copies of the requisition form; attach one copy to the containers to be picked up and put the other in your file or work binder as a generator record.

CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY GUIDE

Separating chemicals into compatible groups can be a complicated procedure. There are several in-depth guides available. For the purposes of packaging chemicals for removal from the Laboratory, EH&S provides the following simplified guide on the following page. Additional information on proper segregation of chemicals can be found in references such as the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), Aldrich Catalog Handbook of Fine Chemicals, the NIOSH Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances, or the Merck Index. Laboratory personnel will be able to segregate most chemicals into safe, compatible groups for shipping or short-term storage. For potentially explosive chemicals, contact Industrial Hygiene at extension 5829 for assistance. Contact HWHF for questions about separation and segregation of waste.

CHEMICAL COMPATIBILITY CODES

I. Solvents - Flammable Liquids, Combustible Liquids	V. Poisons - Organics, Metallics, Inorganic Cyanides
II. Flammable Solids - Organic, Metals, Solids that are dangerous when wet, Sulfides, Phosphorous Allotropes, Organometallic Compounds, Inorganics	VI. Potential Reactives (Explosive) - Trinitros, Azides, Amides, Monomeric Isocyanates
III. Oxidizers - Nitrates, Chlorates, Perchlorates, Oxides, Oxidizing Acids	VII. Other Chemical Waste - Separate organics from inorganics. Separate liquids from solids.
IV. Corrosives - Acids (Mineral, Organic, Reactive Corrosives); Bases (Inorganics, Organics, Hydrazine Solutions)	VIII. Debris - Separate organics from inorganics and label packaging with all contaminants present.

Appendix A

Chemical Compatibility Guide

Identifying and recognizing the hazards of each chemical is critical in order to handle these materials safely.

To meet safety and environmental requirements, the following **basic categories** must be used for segregating and separating your waste.

I. Solvents

- A. Flammable Liquids
 - 1. Aliphatic:
Acetone, Isopropanol, Methyl Ethyl Ketone, Methanol
 - 2. Aromatic:
Toluene, Xylene, Benzene, Propyl Benzene
 - 3. Monohalogenated Solvents:
Chlorobenzene, Ethyl Chloride, Acetyl Chloride
 - 4. Monomers:
Styrene, Ethylene, Vinyl Acetylene, Vinyl Pyridine
 - 5. Reactives:
Isopropyl Ether, Phenyl Manganese Chloride, Hydrazine Anhydrous, Ethyl Ether, Divinyl Ether
- B. Combustible Liquids
 - 1. Glycols:
Ethylene Glycol Dibutyl Ether, Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether
 - 2. Mineral Spirits
- C. Halogenated Solvents
 - Carbon Tetrachloride, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Ethyl Chloroacetate

II. Flammable Solids

- A. Organic Flammable Solids:
Cellulose Acetate, Nitrocellulose (At least 20% wet)
- B. Flammable Metals:
Manganese, Magnesium, Yttrium, Zirconium
- C. Flammable Solids (Dangerous when wet):
Sodium, Lithium, Calcium, Lithium Hydride
- D. Flammable Sulfides:
Sodium Sulfide, Potassium Sulfide, Ammonium Sulfide
- E. Phosphorous Allotropes:
Phosphorus (Yellow, Red, White), Aluminum Phosphide, Phosphorus Sulfide, Phosphorus Pentasulfide
- F. Organometallic Compounds:
Lithium Butoxide, Lithium Metoxide, Sodium Ethoxy, Sodium Butylate, Potassium Methylate
- G. Inorganic Flammable Solids:
Sodium Phosphide, Aluminum Hydride, Sodium Borohydride, Boron Lithium Aluminum Alloy

III. Oxidizers

- A. Nitrates:
Potassium Nitrate, Calcium Nitrate, Sodium Nitrate, Zinc Nitrate, Thallium Nitrate
- B. Chlorates:
Potassium Chlorate, Lithium Chlorate, Calcium Chlorate, Strontium Chlorate
- C. Perchlorates:
Lithium Perchlorate, Magnesium Perchlorate
- D. Oxides:
Manganese Dioxide, Magnesium Dioxide, Chromium Trioxide, Lead Oxide (Brown)
- E. Oxidizing Acids:
Nitric Acid (greater than 40%), Perchloric Acid, Periodic Acid

Appendix A

Chemical Compatibility Guide

continued...

IV. Corrosives

- A. Acids**
 - 1. Mineral Acids:
Hydrochloric Acid, Sulfuric Acid, Nitric Acid (Less than 40%), Phosphoric Acid
 - 2. Organic Acids:
Acetic Acid, Acetic Anhydride, Acetyl Bromide, Formic Acid, Isopentanoic Acid
 - 3. Reactive Corrosives:
Phosphorus Trichloride, Phosphorus Pentachloride, Antimony Trichloride, Phosphoric Anhydride

- B. Bases**
 - 1. Inorganics:
Sodium hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide, Ammonium Hydroxide, Sodium Hypochlorite
 - 2. Organics:
Amino Propyl Diethanolamine, Amino Ethyl Piperazine, Acetyl Iodide, Benzoyl Chloride, Dimethyl Sulfonyl Chloride
 - 3. Hydrazine Solutions

V. Poisons

- A. Organics:**
Phenol, Acrylamide, Benzoin, Benzidine, Aniline
- B. Metallics:**
Arsenic, Lead, Beryllium, Mercury, Selenium
- C. Inorganic Cyanides:**
Potassium Cyanide, Sodium Cyanide, Cyanogen Bromide

VI. Potential Reactives (Explosive)

- A. Trinitros:**
Trinitrophenol (Picric Acid), Trinitrobenzene, Trinitrotoluene (TNT), Trinitromethane
- B. Azides:**
Hydrogen Azide, Ammonium Azide, Barium Azide, Chlorine Azide, Silver Azide
- C. Amides:**
Trinitroaniline (Picramide), Sodamide, Potassium Amide
- D. Monomeric Isocyanates:**
Hydrocyanic Acid, Isothiocyanuric Acid

VII. Other Chemical Waste

- A. Separate Organics from Inorganics***
- B. Separate Liquids from Solids**

VIII. Debris

- A. Separate Organics from Inorganics* and label packaging with all contaminants present.**

*Inorganic materials contaminated with organic components should be segregated as organic.

Appendix B: Profiling Wastes

Introduction

If you have a waste-generating operation that produces a number of waste containers having the same composition, you can establish proper identification for all waste containers through a process called "profiling." Profiling will avoid the cost and delay of analyzing the waste in each container.

Profile forms can be obtained from the Hazardous Waste Handling Facility (HWHF). To complete the form, you identify and quantify all of the possible waste components in the particular waste container. To confirm this information, you must submit a detailed laboratory analysis, and/or a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

HWHF personnel will review the profile application and issue an "approved profile" with its own unique number. The profile number may then be entered in place of the analysis sample number whenever that waste is identified on a Hazardous Waste Requisition Form. The waste description as written on the profile sheet must still be copied onto each requisition in order to identify the package of material. A profiled waste will be accepted by the HWHF without a complete analysis for each waste container. Any change in the process affecting the composition of the waste must be reported to the HWHF so that the profile can be changed. Profiled wastes are randomly analyzed as part of the HWHF Quality Control program (see the Waste Analysis Plan, Pub-5309). Unreported changes in composition of the waste will result in loss of profiling privileges, so that each waste container will have to be analyzed completely prior to waste pickup.

There are nine sections on the four-page profile form. The first five sections on the first page of the form must be filled out for all wastes. Sections 6 through 8 pertain to information required for specific waste types. Section 9 is for additional information or comment on the particular waste, or overflow space for information required in another section. Copies of analyses and MSDSs (for commercial products only) must accompany the profile. Historical analyses can be used to profile a waste if substantiated by analytical laboratory records. A copy of this form is shown at the end of this Appendix.

Section 1

Identify the program, project, or facility, and person responsible for the process that generates the waste stream. Please provide the proper phone number and account number. The person in the Environment, Health and Safety Division who is advising you is your HWHF contact.

Section 2

Identify the waste with a basic description. Be as specific as possible (e.g., ferric chloride etchant, Kodak Microfilm Bleach, Catalog No. 180-3972). Liquid waste is not an adequate description. Aqueous liquid waste may suffice in some instances, but as a first step in this case, list the solutes and their concentrations.

Identify the process producing the waste. Be as specific as possible (e.g., printed-circuit etching bath, photographic B/W reversal process). Estimate anticipated amounts of waste per appropriate time period (e.g., pounds per year, gallons per month, kilograms per year). Physical Description: check applicable description (Sections 6 through 8 of form) for

required analysis. Go to applicable sections on the following pages to determine which chemical analyses need to be performed.

Section 3

All radionuclides and their amounts in grams or curies must be listed for each container on the requisition. Estimates can be based on knowledge of the waste-generating process, historical analytical data, etc.

Section 4

Check (or list, if not on checklist) all applicable hazardous characteristics.

Section 5

List the chemical composition of the waste as completely as possible.

List the components as they would be found in the waste. Be sure to correct for dilution or other changes that may have occurred.

For commercial products and formulations, include the list of hazardous ingredients from the MSDS. Be sure to correct for dilution or other changes that occurred as the product was used. (Attach page 1 of MSDS to profile.)

Concentration ranges are meant to be used for actual variations in the waste composition.

List all possible hazardous process contaminants with estimated ranges of concentration. These must be substantiated by chemical analyses. (Include copies of analyses.) Historical analyses, if available, are ideal for this purpose since they give a range of values. If no historical analyses are available, analyze the waste stream completely to substantiate estimated ranges.

See sections under "physical description" for required ranges. Include these when applicable. Include this required information in the "composition" section.

Sections 6-8

These sections contain required analyses for specified types of waste. Starting with the physical description portion of Section 2, proceed to the indicated section (6, 7, or 8). From the selection guide at the start of the section (6, 7, or 8), select the subsection (6, 7, 8A, 8B, 8C, or 8D) that describes the waste. Fill out any required analyses at the head of the section. Proceed to any specific subsection indicated, and fill out the required analytical information. Copy this information, with ranges, onto the chemical composition section on page 1 of the form.

Section 9

This section is for any additional information or comments on the waste stream. Additional information from other sections should be placed here.

Profile Number _____
(To be filled in by HWHF)
Account Number _____
Date _____

**LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
WASTE PROFILE WORKSHEET
(FOR REPETITIVE WASTE STREAMS OF UNCHANGING
COMPOSITION)**

Sections 1 through 5 must be completely filled out

1. Program/Project /Facility _____ Responsible Person _____
Building _____ Room _____ Phone _____
HW/HF Contact _____

2. Waste Description: _____

Process Producing Waste _____ Anticipated Rate _____ yr/mo/wk

Physical Description:

aqueous liquid (fill out sec 6) coolants (fill out sec 7C) oil (fill out sec 7B)
 organic solvents and incinerable liquid waste (fill out sec 7A)
 multiphase - treat each phase separately (fill out secs 6 and 7)
 solids and sludge (fill out sec 8) respirable fine powder compressed gas or volatile liq.

3. **Radioactive:** (list range of ALL radionuclides in curies or grams)
 nuclide wt. upper lower units nuclide wt. upper lower units
 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____
 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4. corrosive acid corrosive base water reactive toxic flammable combustible
 pyrophoric biological explosive compressed gas Other _____

5. **Chemical composition:**
List range of all known components and contaminants upper lower units

The following sections are for specific required analysis and information for particular types of wastes. Include analytical results with the form.

6. **Aqueous Liquid Waste: (All aqueous liquid wastes)**

Acid/base strength: _____ normal or pH _____ (pH 2 to 11 by meter or 3 to 11 paper)

Types:

concentrated waste (process effluent) process wash water (sec 6A)
 building retention system (sec 6B) photoprocess waste (sec 6C)
 metal finishing waste (sec 6D) other _____

6A. **Process Wash Water (excepting metal finishing processes)**

hazardous metal ions (list ALL components and possible contaminants)

| Element ppm |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

6B. **Building retention systems: (sewerable waste only)**

pH _____ total dissolved solids (TDS) _____ ppm oil and grease _____ ppm
total organic halogen _____ ppm cyanide _____ ppm

Dissolved and suspended Metals:

beryllium (Be) _____ ppm	cadmium (Cd) _____ ppm	lead (Pb) _____ ppm
chromium (Cr) _____ ppm	mercury (Hg) _____ ppm	zinc (Zn) _____ ppm
copper (Cu) _____ ppm	nickel (Ni) _____ ppm	silver (Ag) _____ ppm
Others: _____ ppm	_____ ppm	_____ ppm

Gross radioactivity:

alpha _____ μ Ci/1000 L beta _____ μ Ci/1000 L tritium _____ μ Ci/1000 L

Toxic Organics: (check materials used in area served by retention system)

<input type="checkbox"/> acenaphthene	<input type="checkbox"/> acrolein	<input type="checkbox"/> acrylonitrile
<input type="checkbox"/> benzene	<input type="checkbox"/> benzidene	<input type="checkbox"/> carbon tetrachloride
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorobenzenes	<input type="checkbox"/> chloroethanes (TCA)	<input type="checkbox"/> chloroethylenes (TCE)
<input type="checkbox"/> chlorophenols	<input type="checkbox"/> bis (2 chloroethyl) ether	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether
<input type="checkbox"/> 2-chloronaphthalene	<input type="checkbox"/> chloroform	<input type="checkbox"/> N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine
<input type="checkbox"/> parachlorometa cresol	<input type="checkbox"/> phenol	<input type="checkbox"/> phthalate esters
<input type="checkbox"/> benzo (a) anthracene	<input type="checkbox"/> benzo (a) pyrene	<input type="checkbox"/> 3,4-benzofluoranthene
<input type="checkbox"/> chrysene	<input type="checkbox"/> acenaphthylene	<input type="checkbox"/> 11,12-benzofluoranthene
<input type="checkbox"/> anthracene	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,12-benzoperylene	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene
<input type="checkbox"/> fluorene	<input type="checkbox"/> phenanthrene	<input type="checkbox"/> indeno(1,2,3cd) pyrene
<input type="checkbox"/> pyrene	<input type="checkbox"/> toluene	<input type="checkbox"/> vinyl chloride
<input type="checkbox"/> 3,3-dichlorobenzidine	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,2-dichloropropane	<input type="checkbox"/> 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
<input type="checkbox"/> 2,4 dimethylphenol	<input type="checkbox"/> nitrotoluenes	<input type="checkbox"/> ethylbenzene
<input type="checkbox"/> fluoranthene	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,2-diphenylhydrazine	<input type="checkbox"/> methylene chloride
<input type="checkbox"/> methyl chloride	<input type="checkbox"/> 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	<input type="checkbox"/> methyl bromide
<input type="checkbox"/> bromoform	<input type="checkbox"/> dichlorobromomethane	<input type="checkbox"/> chlorodibromomethane
<input type="checkbox"/> bis (2chloroisopropyl) ether	<input type="checkbox"/> hexachlorobutadiene	<input type="checkbox"/> isophorone
<input type="checkbox"/> naphthalene	<input type="checkbox"/> nitrobenzenes	<input type="checkbox"/> hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene
<input type="checkbox"/> 4,6 dinitro-o-cresol	<input type="checkbox"/> N-nitrosodimethylamine	<input type="checkbox"/> toxaphene
<input type="checkbox"/> polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's)		

6C. Photoprocess Wastes: (process step)

developer stop bath fixer toner reducer final wash reversal bath
 bleach hardener

normality/molarity _____ or pH _____ (pH 2 to 11 by meter or 3 to 11 paper)

silver _____ ppm chromium _____ ppm reducer: zinc _____ ppm toner: platinum _____ ppm

selenium _____ ppm other _____ ppm _____ ppm

6D. Metal Finishing Wastes (including wash waters)

hazardous metal ions (list ALL components and possible contaminants) both dissolved and suspended metals:

beryllium (Be) _____ ppm	cadmium (Cd) _____ ppm	lead (Pb) _____ ppm
chromium (Cr) _____ ppm	mercury (Hg) _____ ppm	zinc (Zn) _____ ppm
copper (Cu) _____ ppm	nickel (Ni) _____ ppm	silver (Ag) _____ ppm
arsenic (As) _____ ppm	barium (Ba) _____ ppm	selenium (Se) _____ ppm
cyanide _____ ppm	fluoride _____ ppm	

Others:

| Element ppm |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

7A. Organic Solvent and Inclinerable Liquid Waste:

flashpoint _____ °F total organic halogen _____ heat of combustion _____
total nitrogen _____ total sulfur _____

Does the waste contain the following materials?

- more than 100 ppm of ANY cyanide, nitrile, isocyanate, or cyano resin
- ANY heavy metal organometallic (ie. chromium octoate, phenyl mercury)
- organic peroxide
- more than 2 ppm polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's)
- organic material with 3 or more "nitro" groups
- large amounts of inorganic anions such as sulfate

7B. Oils: (silicone compounds are not oils and should be listed as fluids)

total organic halogen _____ ppm polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) _____ ppm

7C. Coolants:

total organic halogen _____ ppm Oil _____ % (by extraction)

Metal contaminants in aqueous phase: (list ALL possible contaminants)

| Element ppm |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Gross radioactivity:

alpha _____ μ Ci/1000 L beta _____ μ Ci/1000 L tritium _____ μ Ci/1000 L

8. Solids and Sludge:

sludges: free liquids _____ % by weight

Hazardous and/or radioactive mixed solid wastes require EP TOX:

pass compression test

arsenic _____ mg/L
cadmium _____ mg/L
lead _____ mg/L

barium _____ mg/L
silver _____ mg/L
chromium _____ mg/L

selenium _____ mg/L
mercury _____ mg/L

Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP): (check contaminants)

- acrylonitrile
- carbon tetrachloride
- o,m,p cresol
- 1,2 dichloroethane
- hexachlorobenzene
- isobutanol
- methyl ethyl ketone
- phenol
- toluene
- trichloroethylene
- 1,1,2 trichloroethane
- 2,4,6 trichlorophenol
- bis (2-chloroethyl) ether
- chlorobenzene
- 1,2 dichlorobenzene
- 1,1 dichloroethylene
- hexachlorobutadiene
- methoxychlor
- nitrobenzene
- pyridine
- 1,1,1,2 tetrachloroethane
- 1,1,2,2 tetrachloroethane
- 2,3,4,6 tetrachlorophenol
- carbon disulfide
- chloroform
- 1,4 dichlorobenzene
- 2,4 dinitrotoluene
- hexachloroethane
- methylene chloride
- pentachlorophenol
- tetrachloroethylene
- vinyl chloride
- 1,1,1 trichloroethane
- 2,4,5 trichlorophenol

9. Additional information or comments:

Appendix C: Who to Call for Further Information

<u>Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Person</u>
5251	EH&S general number	
5829	Industrial Hygiene Department general number	
4644	Environmental Specialist	Rita Cummings
7625	HWHF Technician	Reggie Martinez
6146	HWHF Manager	Charlie Carr
7623	Environmental Monitoring	Gary Schleimer
4644	Help in locating WAAs	Rita Cummings
7625	Help in locating WAAs	Reggie Martinez
6146	Help in locating WAAs	Charlie Carr
7625	Absorbant for spill cleanup	Reggie Martinez
6242	Chemicals, solvents, surplus	Materiel Management
4644	Compatibility, chemical (what can be stored next to what and where)	Rita Cummings
7625	Compatibility, chemical (what can be stored next to what and where)	Reggie Martinez
6146	Containers for hazardous waste (what type to use)	Charlie Carr
4838	Fax number, hazardous waste disposal	
4776	Fax number, EH&S	
6015	Grounding and bonding wires	Fire Department
6146	WAA Daily Inspection Checklist	Charlie Carr
6146	WAAs, establishing or deactivating	Charlie Carr
6146	WAA site record-keeping requirements	Charlie Carr
6146	WAA site guidelines for maintenance	Charlie Carr
5829	Hazardous material, information prior to ordering	Industrial Hygiene Department
6146	Hazardous waste not picked up in 3 days	Charlie Carr
5303	Lead, scrap, not contaminated	Salvage
6146	Labeling "empty" hazardous waste containers	Charlie Carr
7625	Labeling "empty" hazardous waste containers	Reggie Martinez
6146	Labeling hazardous waste containers	Charlie Carr
7625	Labeling hazardous waste containers	Reggie Martinez
7615	Liquid destined for EBMUD sewer	Charles Smith

<u>Number</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Person</u>
5829	MSDSs, copies of	Industrial Hygiene Department
4644	MDSDs, interpretation of	Rita Cummings
7609	Mercury, spill	Glenn Garabedian
7625	Mercury, spill	Reggie Martinez
5303	Metal, precious, recycling of	Salvage
5303	Metal, scrap, for recycling	Salvage
4644	Minimizing hazardous waste in your area	Rita Cummings
4644	Mixing waste (what's safe to mix?)	Rita Cummings
7625	PCBs, disposal of	Reggie Martinez
5829	PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)	Industrial Hygiene
7603	Radioisotope safety	Jim Haley
7621	Radioisotope transportation	Dick Harvey
4644	Regulations, hazardous waste, clarification of	Rita Cummings
4644	Regulations, hazardous waste, copies of	Rita Cummings
7625	Spill cleanup supplies	Reggie Martinez
5251	Training, to sign up for	EH&S front desk
5258	Training, hazardous waste, course content	Jack Bartley
4644	Training, medical and biological waste, course content	Rita Cummings
6266	Chemical exposure (skin, hair, eyes, swallowed, inhalation)	Medical Services (normal working hours)
7911	Chemical exposure (skin, hair, eyes, swallowed, inhalation)	Fire Department (off hours)
7911	Hazardous Material Spills	
1-800-523-2222	Poison Control Hotline for help with chemical exposures	
1-415-476-6600	Poison Control Hotline for help with chemical exposures	

Appendix D

Forms



LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
RECORD OF WASTE ACCUMULATION



**LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
LABORATORY WASTE ANALYSIS REQUEST FORM**

For E&SHC use only

Sample Taken By: _____

Method of Sampling: _____

HWHF REQ. NO. _____

SAMPLE I.D. _____

OPERATING ACCT NO. _____

DATE OF REQUEST: / /

Date Sampled: _____ / _____ / _____

Date Sent to Lab: _____ / _____ / _____

Date Analysis Rec'd: / /

GENERATOR/SUBMITTER INFORMATION

NAME: _____ PAYROLL ACCT: _____ MAILSTOP: _____ EXT: _____

SAMPLE INFORMATION

LOCATION (Bldg., Room): _____ CONTACT PERSON: _____ EXT: _____

Type of Container _____ Liquid Solid Gas

SUSPECTED CHEMICAL COMPOSITION & DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS OR EXPERIMENT ORIGIN IN DETAIL

(E.G., PHOTOGRAPHIC, ETCHING, HUMAN GENOME, CHROMATOGRAPHY, ETC.)

(Attach additional sheet if necessary. Precise information minimizes the cost of analysis.)

INDICATE THE SUPPORTING DOCUMENT THAT IS ATTACHED:

- MSDS for each constituent
- Formulation(s)
- Chemical composition
- Record of how the waste was accumulated in the container (date, what was added, the amount and initials for each addition)
- Other _____

THE SAMPLE IS POTENTIALLY:

- carcinogenic
- corrosive
- explosive
- flammable
- an oxidizer
- poisonous
- radioactive
- reactive

RADIOACTIVE INFORMATION

Radionuclide(s): _____

Activity: _____

Methods of Assay: _____

Performed By: _____ Date: _____

END

DATE
FILMED

2/24/92

