### WVU ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY

**Laboratory Safety** 

Hazard Communication Standard

Hazardous Waste Management



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#### **OBJECTIVES**

- How to work around chemicals safely
- How to work with chemicals safely
- How to manage hazardous waste







#### Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

All Employees have the Right to Know

- Hazard Identification
- Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- Labels
- Training
- Hazard communication plan



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### WHAT IS A HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL?

 Any chemical that poses a PHYSICAL hazard or a HEALTH hazard



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#### PHYSICAL HAZARDS

- Explosives
- Flammable gases, aerosols
- Gases under pressure
- Flammable liquids, solids
- Self-reactive substances
- Pyrophoric liquids, solids





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#### PHYSICAL HAZARDS

- Self-heating substances
- Substances that emit flammable gases on contact with water
- Oxidizing liquids, solids, gases
- Organic peroxides
- Substances corrosive to metal



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#### **HEALTH HAZARDS**

- Acute toxicity
- Skin or eye irritants
- Skin or eye corrosion
- · Respiratory sensitizer
- Skin sensitizer

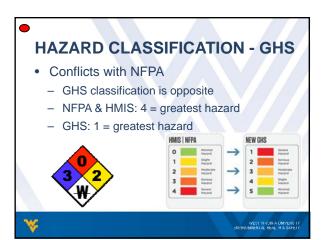




#### **HEALTH HAZARDS**

- Germ cell mutagens
- Carcinogens
- Reproductive toxins
- Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (TOST)
- Aspiration hazard

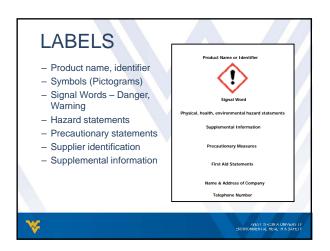






# GHS FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS • Flashpoint (FP) ≤ 93°C (200°F) - Use SDS Category Criteria 1 FP < 23 C (73 F), BP ≤ 35 C (95 F) 2 FP < 23 C (73 F), BP > 35 C (95 F) 3 FP > 23 C and ≤ 60 C (140 F) 4 FP > 60 C (140 F) and ≤ 93 C (200 F)







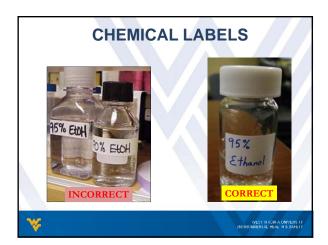




### CHEMICAL SAFETY LABELS IN THE LAB

•Lab workers must use original chemical names on labels and refer to the appropriate SDS









#### **SAFETY DATA SHEETS - SDS**

- What is in the product
- What are the hazards
- How to protect yourself
- Exposure limits
- First aid
- Fire, spill response
- Compatibility
- Storage precautions





#### **HOW DO I GET AN SDS?**

- You must get a SDS for every chemical in your lab and keep it on file for 30+ years
- · Manufacturer's web site
- Lab worker or PI



#### CHEMICAL INVENTORY

- Use Provided EHS Template
- Use NFPA Hazard Information
- Lab worker
  - Give to CHO by July 1 of each year or before they leave for summer
  - CHO sends electronically to EHS by July 15<sup>th</sup> of each year
  - ehs\_chemicals@mail.wvu.edu



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#### OSHA Lab Standard 29 CFR 1910.1450

Lab Workers have the Right to Know

- Hazard identification
- · Information and training
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- Chemical hygiene plan



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#### **CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN**

- What is it?
   Procedure for the OSHA Lab Std.
- Copy should be available in lab
- Why is it important to you?
   Contains information on your safety





#### **CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN** LAB-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES Required content

- - Hazard controls
  - Personal protective equipment
  - Health & safety information
  - Decontamination, waste disposal



#### **CHEMICAL HYGIENE PLAN** LAB-SPECIFIC PROCEDURES

- Lab workers write them: specific to experiments
- Give to Chemical Hygiene Officer for review
- Must be available in the lab
- Revise if chemicals or procedures change
- Review with students and lab workers

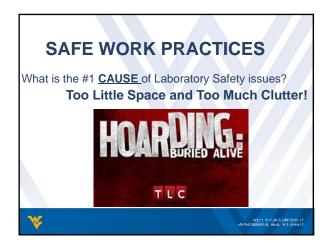


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#### SAFE WORK PRACTICES

- 1. Engineering controls
  - Fume hoods, exhaust
- 2. Administrative controls \*\*
- 3. Personal protective equipment
  - Gloves, lab coat, respirator
- 4. Response equipment
  - Eye wash, safety shower, spill kit, first aid kit









#### **EQUIPMENT TESTING**

All Safety Showers and Eyewash Stations are tested for flow and operation annually by EHS.

Lab Workers are responsible for "Bump" Testing eyewash stations on a regular basis (weekly recommended)

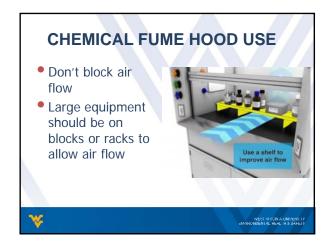
This removes stagnant water and debris



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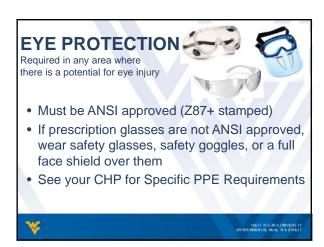
# CHEMICAL FUME HOOD USE Set sash at correct height Wear PPE Work towards middle of hood Keep hood uncluttered















#### SEPARATE INCOMPATIBLES

- Do not store acids with bases
- Do not store nitric acid with other acids
- Do not store flammable solvents with oxidizers



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#### **SEPARATE INCOMPATIBLES**

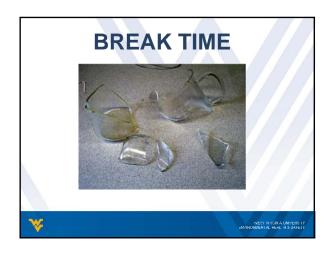
- Do not store cyanides with acids
- Store Water reactives alone
- Store Flammables with very low flashpoints in an explosion proof refrigerator



## TIME SENSITIVE MATERIALS Peroxide Forming Chemicals: Ethers, Tetrahydrafuran, Dioxanes, etc. Mark on Bottle: Date Received, Date Opened, 6-month Test Result Submit as Waste <1 year from receive date Assessments: CAUTION TIME SENSITIVE MATERIAL



## NO FOOD/DRINK IN LAB No Water Bottles No Soda / Coffee / Coke No Food / Lunch / Meals No Candy / Energy Bars / Mints Never eat or drink ANYTHING in Labs Do Not Take Above Items Into Lab





	Objectives
	Understand Responsible Management and Potential Enforcement.
	Learn what is a Hazardous Waste
	Understand Hazardous Waste Management
	Identify what is a Universal Waste and differences in its management
	Spills / Releases and Emergency Procedures
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## ENFORCEMENT Administrative Order • Violations of any RCRA requirement for any past or current violation • Up to \$37,500 per day per violation Civil Action • Violations of any RCRA requirement for any past or current violation • Up to \$37,500 per day per violation \*VICT VICTA AUGNOSTO 17 \*\*CRET V



#### **CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS**

- Transport to a non permitted facility
- TSD without a permit
- · Falsifying manifest, labels, documents
- · Conceal or destroy documents
- Transport w/o a manifest
- · Export w/o consent of receiving country
- Placing persons in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury



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#### WHAT IS A WASTE?

- At WVU, you are not at home.
  - Household Waste is Excluded from RCRA
- · It is a "Waste" if discarded
  - It does not have to be in the trash or dumpster ...



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#### WHAT IS A WASTE?

- EPA Definitions:
  - <u>Discarded</u>: Any material that is abandoned, recycled, or inherently waste-like
  - <u>Abandoned</u>: Accumulated or stored instead of being disposed









## HAZARDOUS WASTE Characteristic waste Listed waste Hazardous waste mixtures Characteristic D001 Characteristic D



## CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE Ignitable D001 • Liquid with FP < 140° F • Non-liquid, at standard temperature & pressure: can cause fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently it creates a hazard • Flammable gases, oxidizers

#### CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE

**Corrosive D002** 

- pH ≤ 2
- pH > 12.5
- A liquid that can corrode steel at a rate > 0.25" per year



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### CHARACTERISTIC HAZARDOUS WASTE Reactive D003

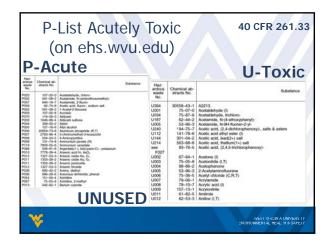
- Unstable and reacts violently without detonating
- · Reacts violently with water
- Forms explosive mixtures with water
- Generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes when mixed with water
- Explosive or detonates if heated under confinement



	TOXIC	ity Cn	arac	teristic	
EPA HW Number		Regulatory Level (mg/l)	EPA HW Number		Regulatory Level (mg/l)
D004	Arsenic	5.0	D032	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
D005	Barium	100.0	D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
D018	Benzene	0.5	D034	Hexachloroethane	3.0
D006	Cadmium	1.0	D008	Lead	5.0
D019	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	D013	Lindane	0.4
D020	Chlordane	0.03	D009	Mercury	0.2
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0	D014	Methoxychlor	10.0
D022	Chloroform	6.0	D035	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200.0
D007	Chromium	5.0	D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0
D023	o-Cresol	200.0	D037	Pentachlorophenol	100.0
D024	m-Cresol	200.0	D038	Pyridine	5.0
D025	p-Cresol	200.0	D010	Selenium	1.0
D026	Cresol	200.0	D011	Silver	5.0
D016	2,4-D	10.0	D039	Tetrachlorethylene	0.7
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	D015	Toxaphene	0.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
D030	2,4-Dinitrotolene	0.13	D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
D012	Endrin	0.02	D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
D031	Heptachlor (& its hydroxid	le) 0.008	D043	Vinyl Chloride	0.2

# Non-specific source waste (F-list) Commercial chemical products (P & U lists) WHEN DECLINATION OF THE PROCESS AND TH





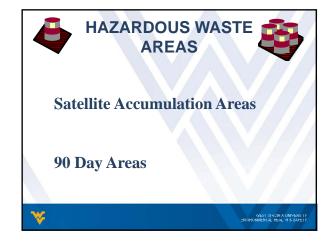
### P LIST – CHEMICAL AND CONTAINER ARE HAZARDOUS WASTES • Do Not Rinse empty container • Do Not put in Trash • Do Not put in Broken Glass Boxes • Submit a Hazardous Waste Disposal Form for all P-Listed Wastes and Containers

### COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL PRODUCTS (P AND U LISTS)

- Commercially pure
- · Technically pure
- Sole active ingredient in a formulation







#### SATELLITE ACCUMULATION

- · Containers must be
  - At or near the point of generation where the waste is initially accumulated.
     (In the lab where it is generated)
  - Under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste



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### SATELLITE ACCUMULATION POINT

- · Maximum amount allowed
- 1 quart (~1 Liter) of P-waste
  OR
- 55 Gallon (~220 Liters) of Non-Acutely Toxic Waste



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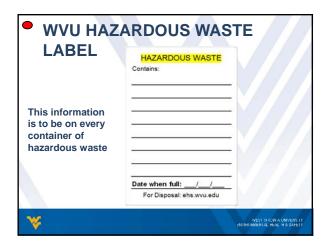
### SATELLITE ACCUMULATION POINT

Containers MUST be

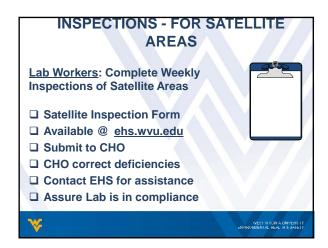
- In good condition
  - -Has a cap with good seal
  - -No cuts, rust, or damage
- Compatible with the waste
  - -Ex. No Acids in Metal Containers

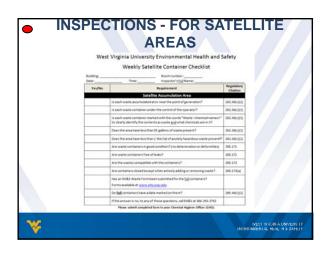


### SATELLITE ACCUMULATION POINT Containers MUST be • Kept closed -Must be sealed unless actively adding to container -Must be original screw caps -NO Foil, Parafilm, or Plastic Wrap • Marked "WASTE" AND identify all contents (Acetone, Hexane)



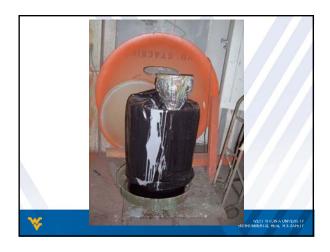












## SATELLITE ACCUMULATION POINT REQUIREMENTS If you do not follow ALL of the Satellite Requirements, You will be considered a 90 Day Area and required to comply with all of those requirements.

#### 90 DAY AREA

- Unlimited Volume of Waste
- Up to 90 days to ship offsite



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condition

#### Satellite

- · Containers in good
- Compatible w/waste
- Container closed
- Mark "Waste" and list the chemical contents
- No date until full
- 1qt (1L) P-waste MAX

#### 90 Day Area

- Containers in good condition
- Compatible w/waste
- Container closed
- Mark "Hazardous Waste" and contents
- Date first drop
- 90 day time limit
- Plus...



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#### **90 DAY AREAS**

Regulatory Requirements

- Handle in a manner to avoid ruptures or spills
- Written Weekly Inspection
- Ignitable or reactive wastes must be 50 ft. from property boundary
- Separate incompatible wastes and materials



#### **90 DAY AREA REQUIREMENTS**

- The words "Hazardous Waste" must be visible on all containers
- Adequate aisle space
  - Inspection
  - Emergency access



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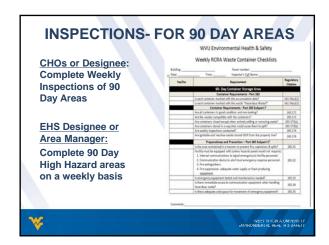
#### 90 DAY AREAS

#### Regulatory Requirements

- · Date each container, if not already dated
- Emergency equipment
- Contingency plan
- Train personnel potentially exposed to or who handle hazardous waste



	90 DAY AREAS MUST BE EQUIPPED WITH
	Devices for communications
	Fire control equipment
CLAY	Spill control equipment
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## UNIVERSAL WASTE • Batteries • Pesticides • Lamps • Mercury Containing Equipment (Sealed) • Lamps • Mercury Containing Equipment (Sealed)

## UNIVERSAL WASTE REQUIREMENTS Label containers Used Lamps Used Mercury-Containing Equipment Universal Waste - Pesticide Pesticides Also, original label required Used Battery Date OBECTIVICATION STREET IN SCHOOL REPORT TO STREET IN SCHOOL

## 1. Keep containers CLOSED, good condition 2. Store to minimize releases to environment 3. Place Label or Mark appropriately 4. Place Date on the Closed, Labeled Container -Universal Waste can be kept onsite for 1 year max. -Releases are Hazardous Waste; manage accordingly





### UNIVERSAL WASTE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- Clean-up released universal waste immediately
- Place waste and debris into structurally sound sealable container
- Mark container "Hazardous Waste" with the date
- Submit a hazardous waste form at ehs.wvu.edu
- If it is a large spill follow Hazardous Waste Emergency Procedures – Contact EHS





#### MAJOR SPILLS / FIRES

- Dial 9-911 from campus phones or 911 from other phones
- Contact your Emergency Coordinator
- Notify your CHO



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### REPORT TO YOUR EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

- Your location (Building & Room #)
- Injuries, if any
- What happened: spill, fire, explosion, release
- · What wastes or materials are involved
- Estimated amount
- Potential off-site contamination
- Name of your CHO





#### WHAT SHOULD I DO NOW?

- Lab Workers: Segregate chemicals, check spill kit, first aid kit and eyewash, on weekly basis. Submit waste slips for hazardous waste/old chemicals
- PI/Supervisor: Keep CHP up to date, compile chemical inventories
- CHO: Review chemical inventories, complete weekly inspections (90 day)-forward to EHS, Check NFPA 704 Door Postings, Inspect and Initial Eyewash inspections; submit any issues or concerns to EHS



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#### **WVU EHS CONTACTS**

- http://ehs.wvu.edu
- EHS\_Chemicals@mail.wvu.edu
- Joyce Addison, Manager, Hazardous Materials
- · Paul Porter, Hazardous Materials Specialist
- Jennifer Scheuch, Hazardous Materials Specialist
- William "Bill" Graham, Hazardous Materials Tech



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#### QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

Before Leaving Please Make Sure You Have Signed The Sign-in Sheet.

