

UNIVERSAL WASTE PLAN

MONTEREY PENINSULA COLLEGE

This Universal Waste Plan covers electronics waste, cathode ray tube wastes, waste fluorescent tubes and waste batteries. Its purpose is to provide the direction and information necessary for campus departments to manage Universal Wastes according to the state requirements.

Definitions

“Universal Wastes” Those wastes which are subject to special handling requirements which are separate from hazardous waste handling requirements. Universal wastes include certain batteries, thermostats, lamps, cathode ray tubes, consumer electronic devices, aerosol cans, and mercury-containing switches.

“Consumer Electronic Device” An electronic device or component, including computers, computer peripherals, answering machines, radios, stereo equipment, tape players/recorders, phonographs, video cassette players/recorders, compact disc players/recorders and calculators. This is a subgroup of universal waste.

“Cathode Ray Tube” This is a subgroup of consumer electronic devices that has specific handling requirements.

“Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste” A generator who accumulates 5000 kilograms or more of combined universal waste at any time.

“Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste” A generator who accumulates less than 5000 kilograms of combined universal waste at any time.

Administrative Matters

Employees involved with handling of universal wastes shall be notified of this Plan and of any changes to the plan. Such notification shall be documented for review by hazardous materials inspectors.

To maintain a status as a Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste, the total weight of universal waste on campus at any one time shall not exceed 5000 kilograms and the total weight of universal waste mercury shall not exceed 35 pounds. Should on-site quantities exceed these amounts, a formal training program must be instituted.

Handling Requirements

Estimates shall be maintained of the current weight of universal waste. For electronics wastes, average weights may be used for standard items like PC towers and CRTs.

Maximum accumulation time for universal waste is one year, regardless of quantity.

To demonstrate compliance, shippers will maintain shipping documents containing at least the following information:

1. Trucker and receiving site name
2. Shipping date
3. Shipper and trucker signatures
4. General type of universal waste
5. Quantity of universal waste

All shipping documents relating to Universal Wastes will be maintained onsite for a minimum of three years. These documents will be made available for review by regulatory agencies upon their request.

All Universal Wastes shall be labeled to identify them as UW. For dedicated storage sheds and containers, only the outside must be labeled, not each piece inside.

Electronics Wastes

The key to compliance with the electronics waste regulations is documentation. A running log of the weight of electronics waste on campus is necessary. Instead of weighing each unit, average weights may be used for standard towers and CRTs.

Waste CRT Handling

CRT handlers must manage the CRTs to prevent release to the environment, as each CRT contains two to five pounds of toxic lead. When CRTs are taken out of service, they must be stored/contained in a manner which prevents breakage. The CRT or its container must be labeled as "Waste CRTs". A tracking mechanism for accumulation dates must be maintained to demonstrate that NO CRTs are stored on site for more than one year. Employees assigned to handle waste CRTs must have received training, at least via providing a written procedure, in the proper handling of them. All documents relating to this program must be maintained in an organized manner for inspection by regulatory agencies.

Off-site shipments to recyclers must include adequate documentation. The documents must include a shipping paper (may be a straight bill of lading) which contains date of shipment, quantity shipped, name of the sender (ie the college), name of the trucker, and name and address of the receiving facility. Shipping documents must be maintained for inspection by regulatory agencies.

Emergency Procedures

When spills or other releases from Universal Wastes are found, the spilled material and any residues must be contained to prevent release to the environment. Residues from Universal Waste cleanups and broken/leaking/damaged Universal Wastes can continue to

be managed as Universal Waste as long as they are repackaged as Universal Waste under 66273.17. If not, they must be managed as hazardous waste.

Special CRT Emergency Procedures

CRTs should be contained if accidentally broken into pieces. Employees who clean up such breakage should use protective gear appropriate for the situation. Direct contact with the broken material should be avoided; instead use gloves, dustpans, etc to avoid contact with the skin. Place the broken pieces into a suitable container such as a bag or box. The bag or box should then be labeled and disposed as if it were an intact CRT (never dispose to trash).

Special Mercury Emergency Procedures

In the case of a spill of liquid mercury, the liquid must first be absorbed. Never use vacuums or aspirators to collect mercury due to the potential for creating airborne mercury vapors.

Battery Procedures

All household and industrial-style batteries shall be collected and managed as Universal Waste. Automotive batteries may be handled through the vehicle maintenance staff if desired.

Reference Material

California DTSC Fact Sheet on Management of Spent Lead-Acid Batteries – April 2003

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/FS_DutyOfficer_LeadAcidBatteries.pdf

California DTSC Fact Sheet on Managing Waste Cathode Ray Tubes – August 2001 http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/HWM_FS_CRT-EmergencyRegs.pdf

California DTSC Fact Sheet on Changes to California's Universal Waste Regulations - March 2003

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Mercury/upload/HWMP_FS_UWRChanges-2.pdf

Best Management Practices for Managing Spent Fluorescent Lamps

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Mercury/upload/HWMP_REP_BMP_Fluorescent-Tubes.pdf

Summary Of Universal Waste Handler Requirements – April 2004

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/upload/HWM_REP_UW-Requirements.pdf

Managing Universal Waste In California - June 2003

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/upload/HWM_FS_UWR.pdf

California DTSC Fact Sheet on Managing Mercury Switches Found in Vehicles – June 2004

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Mercury/upload/HWMP_FS_Merc-Vehicles.pdf

California DTSC Fact Sheet on S.B 633: California's Mercury Waste Reduction Act of 2001 – May 2002

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Mercury/upload/EA_FS_SB633-2.pdf

DTSC version of Title 22, Chapter 23 – Standards for Universal Waste Management

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/LawsRegsPolicies/Title22/OEARA_REG_Title22_Ch23.cfm

California DTSC Electronic Waste Webpage

<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/index.cfm>

California DTSC Fact Sheet on Notification and Reporting Requirements for Universal Waste Electronic Devices and Cathode Ray Tube Material Handlers – June 2004

http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/upload/HWMP_FS_1382_Requirements.pdf