



University of South Carolina Aiken Universal Waste Plan

Purpose: This document is the basic plan from which all University of South Carolina Aiken (USCA) safety training is derived from. This document does not replace federal, state, or local laws, safety rules or requirements.

Scope: This document implements the USCA Chancellor's safety policy. This plan is to serve as the basis for workplace safety plans and campus-wide safety training documents. When there is a conflict between the requirements of this plan and federal, state, or local safety rules the most stringent guidance will be applied providing it meets or exceeds federal, state, and local requirements.

Applicability: This document applies to all full-time, part-time, temporary and student employees on or off-campus while conducting official business on behalf of the University of South Carolina Aiken.



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General

The University of South Carolina Aiken (USCA) is considered a small quantity universal waste handler in accordance with South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulation 61-79, Rule 273.201 (x). As a small quantity handler of universal waste, USCA will not accumulate more 5,000 kilograms (11,023 pounds) of universal waste at any time. USCA will not dispose of universal waste and must contract the disposal of universal wastes from accumulation areas. Waste must be disposed of within one year of accumulation. All employees of USCA will be trained in the identification and segregation of universal wastes for holding in an accumulation area.

Universal wastes handled at USCA are batteries, pesticides, lamps, aerosols, and mercury containing equipment and are considered universal waste at the time the user decides to discard the item. Batteries collected at USCA as universal waste are devices consisting of one or more connected electrochemical cells which is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy. Lead-acid batteries being reclaimed are not treated as universal waste. Pesticides are substances or mixtures of substances that are intended for preventing, destroying repelling, or mitigating any pest, or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant. Pesticides exclude animal drugs and feeds.

Lamps are the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device. Examples of common universal waste electric lamps include, but are not limited to, fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high-pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps. Aerosols cans are a non-refillable receptacle containing compressed gas under pressure that is used to expel a product through a self-closing release mechanism that allows the product to be ejected by the gas. Aerosol cans must be emptied of their product before being placed into a waste accumulation area. Mercury containing equipment are devices or parts of devices that contain elemental mercury. The most common item on USCA that contains mercury are thermostats. Batteries are not considered to be mercury containing equipment.

Accumulation Areas

Each department that handles universal waste will establish an accumulation area to collect universal wastes. Universal waste accumulation areas will be segregated from hazardous waste satellite accumulation points. Departments may work together to consolidate and reduce accumulation areas. Accumulation areas are to be marked as "Universal Waste Accumulation Area" and shall be free of all other items other than those used to store universal wastes. Once an item is placed in the accumulation area it may not be handled until the disposal contractor collects the waste. Waste must be logged by type, quantity, unit of issue, handler name and date of turn-in (an example is included in this plan). Departments will report their respective quantities of universal waste to the Environmental Health and Safety Manager no earlier than 1 June and no later than 15 June of every year. Waste may not be accumulated beyond one-year except for circumstances that allow for proper recovery, treatment, or disposal.



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Universal Waste Storage Containers

Storage containers for universal waste shall be made of materials impervious to the waste that is collected in the container. Containers must prevent, seepage, spills, and leaking wastes from exiting the confines of the container. Universal waste containers must be labeled as “Universal Waste” and contain the specific item contained within the container. Waste containers will only be stored in the accumulation area. Drum type containers are preferred for most wastes, but boxes may be used for lamps.

Disposal of Universal Waste

As a small waste generator, USCA is prohibited from disposing of universal wastes. The USCA Environmental Health and Safety Manager will coordinate disposal of universal waste with a contract service provider. Prior to collection of waste by the contractor the EHS Manager will ensure that departments have reported the waste in their respective accumulation areas. The EHS Manager will then contact the waste disposal contractor to arrange collection of all waste on campus and schedule a pickup date. The pickup date will then be communicated to the departments responsible for universal waste.



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Example Waste Log

Universal Waste Type _____ Department _____

Waste Nomenclature	Quantity	Unit of Issue	Waste Handler Name	Date