

Non-Regulated Contaminated Solid Waste Disposal



It is the responsibility of **Principal Investigators** (**PI**) to ensure waste has been correctly segregated and lab personnel follow the proper procedure.

Purpose

This procedure ensures that non-regulated, chemically contaminated solid wastes are diverted from regular landfills and disposed of appropriately, in compliance with all applicable legislation.

Scope

Waste Application & Regulations

This disposal procedure applies to non-regulated solid wastes generated from research facilities and laboratories at UBC Point Grey campus and off-campus. Acceptable waste examples include:

- Waste contaminated with higher amounts of chemicals or cytotoxics not classified as toxic dangerous goods, class 6.1 (e.g. contaminated plasticware)
- Silica gel contaminated with solvents, trace organic chemicals or heavy metals (e.g. moisture indicators)
- Ethidium bromide waste generated from gels (ethidium bromide is a health hazard/mutagen)
- Solid waste contaminated with a significant amount (i.e. more notable amount that cannot be either quantified or reasonably removed/evaporated) of hazardous chemicals.
- "Other" hazardous materials contamination, which needs to be specified and pre-approved in order to be disposed as a repeated waste stream.

Hazardous waste is defined by the BC Hazardous Waste Regulation, 2009, Part 1(1), (a) as dangerous goods, if they are:

- (i) no longer used for their original purpose, and
- (ii) meet the criteria for Class 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, or 9 of the federal dangerous goods regulations.

Certain wastes contaminated with hazardous materials (e.g. chemicals), although not regulated as hazardous, are not permitted at regular solid waste landfills. The wastes may have some toxic contamination but are not regulated as class 6.1 (toxic) under the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) regulation and the BC Hazardous Waste regulation. These wastes, classified as non-regulated (NR) waste, must be segregated from the solid waste stream and properly disposed in a secure landfill.

Segregation Required

Proper segregation of uncontaminated versus contaminated solid waste is essential in ensuring safety and reducing waste disposal costs.

Contact the **SRS Advisor, Chemical Safety** for risk assessments and review of your handling protocol.





Does Not Apply

This procedure does NOT apply to solid wastes (disposed as regular garbage or recycled) that ESF **does not** manage or handle, and/or other wastes covered by different procedures:

- Empty chemical glass or plastic containers, tubes, caps, or lids.
- Scrap metal, wood, plastic tubing, cork, cardboard, Styrofoam chips, aluminum foil, sharps, paraffin film, etc.
- Chemically contaminated (with trace amounts) gloves/paper towels
- Laboratory glass waste (including contaminated glassware)
- Delisted, autoclaved biohazardous waste (RG1/RG2)
- Unautoclaved biohazardous waste (TDG class 6.2)
- Solid waste contaminated with radioactive chemicals (TDG class 7)

Procedure



Contact our **ESF Technicians** for **pre-approval** of new solid contaminated waste streams.



- ✓ Collect solid waste contaminated with cytotoxic, ethidium bromide, silica gel or significant amounts of hazardous chemicals in clear, thick (heavy-duty) plastic bags.
 - \circ Double bag waste if necessary.
- ✓ Do NOT include any contaminated glassware!
- ✓ Ensure this is solid waste only and there is **NO liquid** inside each bag.
- ✓ Do NOT exceed 10 kg for each bag.
- ✓ Attach a Non-Regulated Contaminated Solid Waste Tag (Yellow).
- Check one box only to indicate the correct waste type on tag.
- ✓ Affix your generator barcode sticker w/out covering the tag barcode.
- ✓ Store bags in your building's designated hazardous waste area.
- ✓ NOTE: Bags with improperly segregated waste will be refused for pick-up!



Non-Regulated Contaminated Solid Waste Disposal Tag

NON-REGULATED CONTAMINATED SOLID WASTE

The University of British Columbia, Environmental Services Facility

