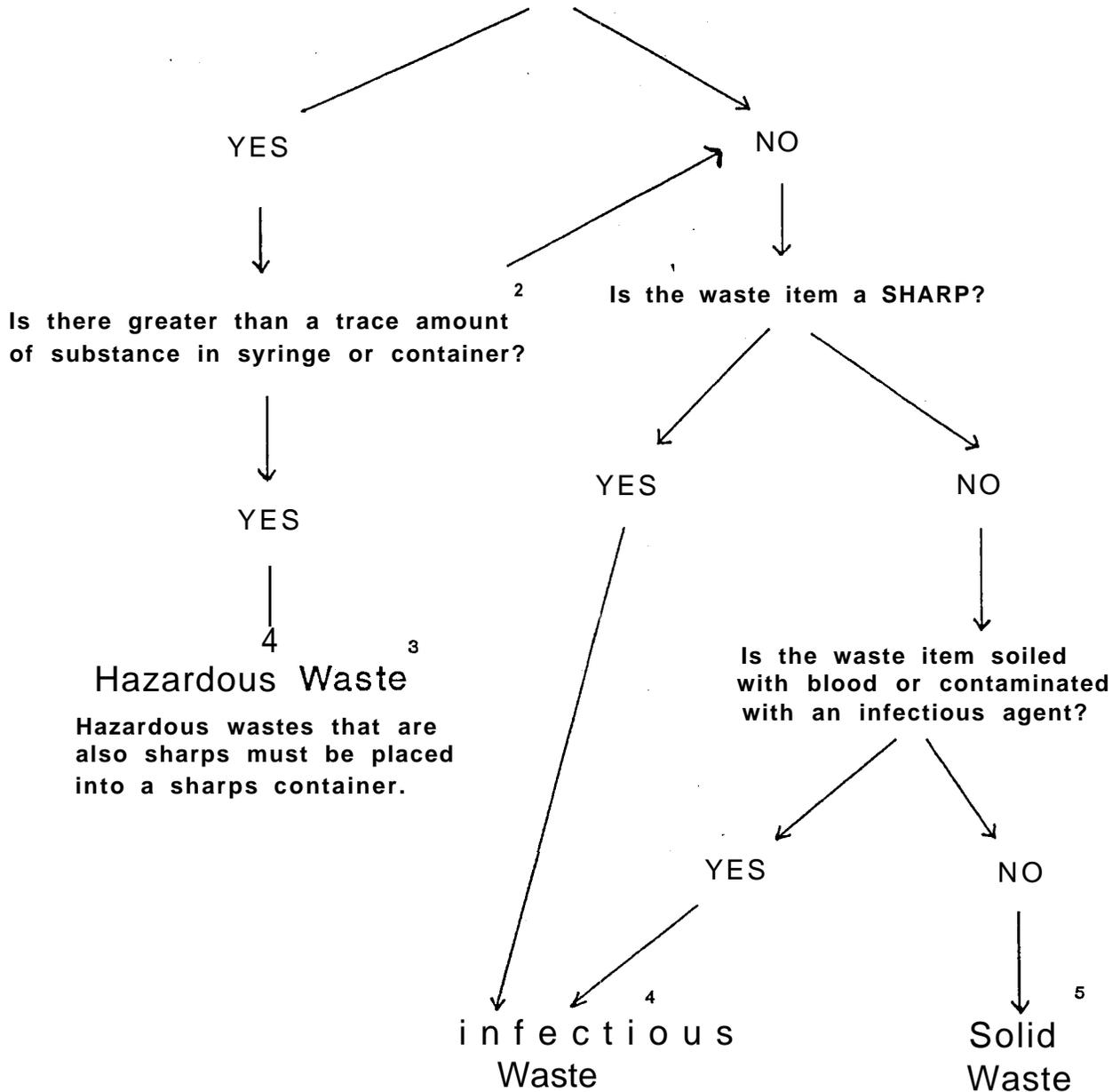


## CHEMOWASTE DISPOSAL<sup>1</sup>

Is the substance one of these RCRA listed hazardous wastes?

Chlorambuoll	Alanine	Uraoil
Cyolophosphamide	Daunomycin	Mitomycin-C
Melphalan	Streptozotooln	Azlrino



HANDLING RECOMMENDATIONS:

The 1986 OSHA guidelines on the handling of cytotoxic drugs (OSHA Instruction PUB 8-1.1) recommend that these drugs and all contaminated **items** be handled in a specified manner. It is suggested that:

Contaminated wastes be placed in **disposable** sealable or wire tie bags of **4-mil polyethylene or 2-mil polypropylene** for disposal;

Disposal bags be of a specified color to distinguish the waste from other waste types generated at the facility;

Disposal bags be **labelled** with the **cytotoxic** hazard symbol;

Contaminated needles, syringes, broken glass **items**, and other sharps must be placed into a sharps container prior to being placed into a disposal bag. The sharps container should be **labelled** with the cytotoxic hazard symbol and must be **labelled** with the word "SHARPS" and the international biohazard symbol, per Ohio Infectious Waste Regulations;

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<sup>1</sup> The term CHEMOWASTE and what it represents is neither an official waste type nor an Ohio EPA defined **term** within the State of Ohio. Therefore, this type of waste must be designated either solid, hazardous, or infectious waste depending on waste characteristics.

<sup>2</sup> Trace Amount: A very small quantity or barely perceptible amount of liquid remains in the syringe, tubing, container, or article to be discarded.

<sup>3</sup> Hazardous Waste Disposal: All wastes of this classification must be transported to a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. Contact the Division of Hazardous Waste Management, Ohio EPA for more information or a listing of permitted hazardous waste disposal facilities at (614) 644-2917.

<sup>4</sup> Infectious Waste Disposal: All wastes contaminated with cytotoxic drugs **NOT** classified as a hazardous waste type but are soiled with blood or contaminated with an infectious agent or; are-a needle, syringe, or other sharp waste, must be properly disposed of as infectious waste. These wastes if produced by a large generator of infectious waste are required to be treated on-site or at a licensed infectious waste treatment facility by an approved infectious waste treatment method. For more information on the proper disposal of infectious waste for small or large generators, contact the Infectious Waste Unit, Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management, Ohio EPA at (614) 644-2917.

<sup>5</sup> Solid Waste Disposal: Waste items that are contaminated with cytotoxic drugs not classified as hazardous wastes and that do not fall under the categories of infectious wastes, may be disposed of into the normal waste stream as solid waste.

SOURCES OF POTENTIAL **HAZARDOUS** WASTE GENERATION  
IN MEDICAL SETTINGS

<u>Area</u>	<u>Chemicals</u>
Pathology	Xylene, Ethanol, Formaldehyde
Histology	Xylene, Ethanol
Autopsy	Formaldehyde
Radiology	Photographic chemicals, Recoverable silver
Nursing Units	Mercury from cantor tubes and broken thermometers; Antineoplastic agents; <b>Formaldehyde, Gluteraldehyde</b>
Dialysis	Formaldehyde, Gluteraldehyde
Equipment Repair	Mercury for repair of sphygoanometers
Maintenance	<b>Paints</b> , Thinners, Solvents, <b>Batteries</b> , Freon, Pesticides, Degreasers, Adhesives, <b>Ethylene Glycol</b>
Laundry	Caustics, Hydrogen Peroxide
Pharmacy	Discarded Drugs, Disinfectants
Embalming	Formaldehyde, Phenol, Methanol
Sterile Processing	Alcohols, Hydrogen Peroxide, Caustics, Acidic Materials, Assorted Disinfectants
Clinical/Research	Acids: including Sulfuric, Phosphoric, Hydrochloric Bases: including <b>Ammonoum</b> Hydroxide Oxidizers: including Silver Nitrate <b>Flammable</b> Solvents: Including Xylene, Ethanol, Acetone, Methanol Halogenated Solvents: including Chloroform, Methylene Chloride, Carbon Tetrachloride Poisons: including Phenol, Mercuric Chloride

**HALOGENATED AND NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS  
FOUND IN MEDICAL/LABORATORY SETTINGS**

<u>Halogenated Solvents</u>	<u>Non-halopenated Solvents</u>
Methylene chloride	Xylene
Chloroform	Acetone
Tetrachloroethylene	Toluene
Trichloroethylene	Methanol
<b>F r e o n s</b>	Ethyl ether
<b>1,1,1-Trichloroethane</b>	Methyl ethyl ketone
Chlorobenzene	Pyridine

RCRA LISTED **CHEMOTHERAPY** AGENTS  
REQUIRED TO BE HANDLED AS **HAZARDOUS** WASTE

Chlorambucil	Streptozotocin
Cyclophosphamide	Uracil
Daunomycin	Azirino
<b>Alanine</b>	Hitomycin-C
Melphalan	

FOR MORE INFORMATION

HAZARDOUS WASTE:

**US EPA**

Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response  
Washington, DC 20460

Understanding the Sm Quantity Generator Hazardous Waste Rules:  
A Handbook for Small Business  
Publication: EPA/530-SW-86-019

**US EPA - Region V**

Chicago, IL  
(312) 353-2000

**Ohio EPA**

Division of Hazardous Waste Management  
RCRA Technical Assistance Section  
(614) 644-2956

INFECTIOUS WASTE:

Local Approved Health District  
Telephone Book

**Ohio EPA District Office**

Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management  
Northeast: 1-800-686-6330  
Northwest: 1-800-686-6930  
Southwest: 1-800-686-8930  
Southeast: 1-800-686-7330  
Central: 1-800-686-2330

**Infectious Waste Unit**

Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management  
(614) 644-2621