

# Handling and Disposal of Universal Waste on University of South Alabama Campuses

(Regulated by EPA, ADEM and TSCA under 64 FR 36466 & 70 FR 45508)

Universal waste means any of the following hazardous wastes that are subject to the universal waste requirements:

- Batteries
- Bulbs
- Ballasts
- Mercury-containing equipment
- Pesticides
- Aerosol cans

Some states classify electronic scrap, motor oil and ballast as universal waste, however, the State of Alabama does not classify them as universal waste.



surrounding environment. Storage of these devices must be in a structurally sound, sealable plastic container and be labeled with “Universal Waste-Mercury Containing Devices.”

#### PESTICIDES

The University handles this type of materials as a lab-pack waste, on a case by case basis, but these materials must be handled in such a manner that prevents breakage/leakage and release to the surrounding environmental.

The best method of handling these materials is to purchase only what is needed at the time.

#### AEROSOL CANS

Aerosol cans have only recently become an EPA-regulated Universal Waste

An aerosol container is a dispenser that holds a substance under pressure and that can release the substance, usually by means of a propellant gas, in a number of forms such as wet sprays, fine sprays, powder sprays, foams, or pastes. Common liquefied propellants include propane, butane, and isobutane.

Some aerosol products (e.g., paints, solvents, pesticides) are hazardous due to the presence of hazardous ingredients. Aerosol products should be used with adequate ventilation and/or personal protective equipment to prevent inhalation and exposure that may result in harmful health effects. Most aerosol containers pose a fire hazard because they contain highly flammable propellants such as propane and