



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

January 2004

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1.0 PURPOSE:

The purpose of this plan is safety manage hazardous waste produced by Southern Utah
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4.0 CHEMICAL HYGIENE AND HAZARD COMMUNICATION STANDARDS:

Under OSHA's Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories Standard [29 CFR 1910.1450] a chemical hygiene plan [CHP] must be developed. The CHP is the heart of the standard which covers industrial, clinical and academic labs. You must comply with the standard if:

Your Laboratory is one where relatively small quantities of hazardous chemicals are used on a non-production basis.

Your Laboratory is one in which chemical manipulations are carried out on a "laboratory scale," meaning with chemical substances in which the containers used for reactions, transfers, and other handling of substances are designed to be easily and safely manipulated by one person. "Laboratory scale" excludes those workplaces whose function is to produce commercial quantities of materials; and

Multiple chemical procedures or chemicals are used; and

Laboratory procedures, practices, and equipment accepted by laboratory health and safety experts as effective, or that the employer can show to be effective, in minimizing the potential for employee exposure to chemicals, are available and in common use to minimize the potential for employee exposure to hazardous chemicals.

The basic requirements apply to OSHA'S Hazardous Communication Standard. For detailed information on the right-to-know requirements, call the Safety and Risk Management office at 586-7964.

The CHP requires written steps that outline how you will protect employees from overexposure to hazardous chemicals. A chemical hygiene officer [the plan requires one] must make sure the plan is adequate and that everyone understands and follows it, [training is the key element]. The plan focuses on employees, and they must understand "which chemicals are dangerous, how chemicals affect them, and the

and record-keeping for employees, all safety equipment must be tested every 6 months and records kept. This requirement is designed to avert situations such as someone pulling the chain on the emergency shower and breaking off the handle because it has not been used in years.

The Safety and Risk Manager will provide

The intent of ARM 16.44.415 [9] is to ensure that we handle our wastes appropriately based on the volume produced in any one month. Since everyone is keeping a record of chemicals used in individual lab notebooks, that will serve as a record of waste generated provided all material used goes to waste. If this is not the case, please note in your regular laboratory notebooks what volume of what chemical has gone into a labeled waste container. In laboratories, containers of waste that are not hazardous by law should be labeled simply "waste" followed by the chemical name or chemical class. An example would be used nutrient agars waiting for disposal. The point here is to ensure that all containers in the lab area have their contents clearly labeled. Hazardous wastes must be clearly labeled as such. The more information available about the contents of hazardous waste containers, the better. Hazardous wastes should be segregated in a

_____ s _____

D026	Cresol		200.0
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.13
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.02
D031	Heptachlor [& its Epoxide]	76-44-8	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.13
D033	Hexachlorodutadiene	87-68-3	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	3.0
D008	Lead	7439-92-1	5.0
D013	Lindane	58-9-89-9	0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
D035	Metyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0
D037	Pentrachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	35.0
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
D041	2,3,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichorophenol	88-06-2	2.0
D017	2,4,5,-TP [Silvex}	93-72-1	1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.2

Use the original containers where possible. Plastic milk jugs or containers without lids are not acceptable. Containers that will not react with the contents should always be used [e.g., don't put acids in metal cans]. Always use the sturdiest container you have for chemical transportation.

Leave two inches of head space in liquid containers. DO NOT FILL BOTTLES TO THE TOP.

Segregate SOL yane

3. Non-water miscible, non-halogenated [e.g. hexane].

IN ALL CASES, LABEL THE CONTENTS OF THE CONTAINER WITH

SINK TO DRAIN TO THE CEDAR CITY SEWAGE FACILITY
A.R.M. 16.44.303 [1] [b] [iv] [E]

This procedure is necessary to insure thais

Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment [including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas or dry chemicals as necessary], spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and

Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, of foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

16.0 TESTING AND MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT

All facility communications or fire alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment, where required must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

The fire related equipment is routinely tested by Plant Operations staff. Plant Operations staff are also responsible for telephone services.

17.0 ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS OR ALARM SYSTEM

Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee.

REQUIRE

Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility.

18.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY AWARENESS

The Local Emergency Planning Committee and the Cedar City Fire Department both have copies of building layout showing the quantity of hazardous materials by hazard class. Entrances and routes for emergency vehicles are evaluated annually and evacuation routes are outlined in University's evacuation plan.

Cedar City Police and Fire Department will be dispatched by 911 or at the request of Campus Public Safety. City Police will assist Campus Security staff with scene control including ingress and egress and evacuation if needed.

The Cedar City Fire Department will be the primary emergency authority with the ranking on scene firefighter designated as the Incident Commander.

There is no state response team and as such, no agreement exists. In the event of a spill large enough to be beyond the capabilities of Southern Utah University, clean-up will be done with appropriate outside contractors as needed.

19.0 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH OFFICER

In the event of a hazardous materials spill or leak, the following should be notified in descending order until one of them is reached:

University Department of Public Safety	586-7793	701-1617
Supervisor, Life Safety Compliance	586-7769	704-1215
Risk Manager	586-7901	590-1025
Fire Marshall	559-4602	
Utilities Manager	586-7888	590-8451
Cedar City Fire Department	9-911	

20.0 REPORTING A SPILL

These types of spills must be reported to the Safety & Risk Management Office.

- 1] Spills which may threaten life, health or property or;
- 2] Trained people and or proper clean-up equipment is not available within the lab or work area. Before calling and reporting a release of chemical, radioactive or biohazardous material, the reporter should consider the following:
 - Personal exposure. If the spill may cause personal injury to yourself or other, vacate the area.
 - Containment. If it is feasible to stop the spill from spreading or going into a floor drain by containment, do so.

Preven