

**FACULTY OF VETERINARY MEDICINΕ**

**Chemical Waste Management Procedure**

### **1) Separate Waste by Type**

Separating different types of waste in the laboratory prevents reactions between incompatible materials and facilitates waste management. Below is an indicative list of laboratory waste types:

* Chlorinated organic solvents
* Non-chlorinated organic solvents
* Solid organic compound waste
* Toxic aqueous solutions without heavy metals
* Heavy metal waste (containing, e.g., As, Cd, Pb, Zn, Mn, Cr, Cu, etc.)
* Mercury and mercury salt residues
* Silica
* Glass waste (e.g., broken glass, pipettes, TLC plates, etc.)
* Sharp objects (e.g., needles, blades, scalpels, etc.)
* Non-refillable gas cylinders (e.g., lecture bottles)
* Empty chemical glass bottles
* Radioactive waste
* Biological waste

#### Precautions

* Avoid mixing substances of different hazard classes whenever possible.
* Do not mix incompatible waste in the same container. Violent reactions may occur if incompatible chemicals are combined.

Refer to the **Laboratory Safety Rules - Risk Assessment** for anything not covered in the above categories.

For more information on waste segregation and disposal, contact **kkatsoulis@uth.gr**.

### **2) Store Waste in Appropriate Containers**

* Use a separate container for each waste type: The **Faculty of Veterianry Medicine**  provides **25 L plastic containers** for liquid waste.
* Each research laboratory is responsible for obtaining all other types of waste containers.
* Ensure that all containers are compatible with the stored waste and that lids are tightly closed when not in use.
* Provide **secondary containment** where necessary.
* Fill liquid waste containers up to **80% of their capacity**. Leave sufficient headspace for expansion and ease of filling. Never store more than **20 kg of liquid waste**.
* Do not place **paper, stirring rods, or other solid waste** in liquid waste containers.
* Store containers according to the compatibility of their contents.
* Do not use damaged, leaking, or corroded containers for chemical waste storage.
* **Inspect waste accumulation areas weekly** for leaks, unlabeled or open containers, incompatible containers stored together, and excessive accumulation of chemical waste.
* Address all issues immediately.
* If unsure how to proceed, **ASK FOR HELP**.
* Contact **kkatsoulis@uth.gr** for assistance or to schedule chemical waste collection.

### **3) Label All Waste Containers**

* Use the **hazardous waste label** and specify the specific hazard category (e.g., inorganic acid waste, chlorinated solvent waste, etc.).
* Write the **contact person's name** and **laboratory number** on the label.
* Attach the label **before adding waste** to the container.
* Accurately complete all required information.
* List each chemical component and its quantity: for **heavy metal waste**, record concentrations down to **parts per million (ppm)** or list volume instead of percentage/ppm.
* When recording waste details, use the **common chemical name** or **IUPAC nomenclature**. Do **not** use abbreviations, chemical symbols, or trade names.

### **4) How to Submit a Waste Removal Request**

* Select the type of waste you wish to dispose of (e.g., **chlorinated organic solvents, non-chlorinated organic solvents, silica**, etc.).
* Complete the **waste collection form** and submit your request.
* You will receive an **email reminder** for waste removal.