Handling Universal Waste

Universal Waste is a designation given by Federal and State agencies to some commonly found hazardous wastes to allow for simpler handling, recycling and disposal. These wastes may contain lead, mercury, copper or other materials that can pollute groundwater, streams and wildlife. All Universal Wastes are hazardous wastes and if not recycled, must be managed as hazardous wastes. Universal wastes must be recycled through an authorized recycling facility.











Handling Instructions

- 1. Store all wastes so they do not spill, leak, break, or release into the environment
- 2. Don't mix with other wastes!
- 3. Place in a sturdy box or container from vendor
- 4. Label the box "Universal Waste—Batteries (or other contents of box)". Include your business name, address and accumulation start date.
- 5. Seal the box and follow vendor's directions for pickup or shipping.

If you do break an item (especially a light tube):

- I. Sweep it up
- 2. Put in sealed container
- 3. Place in box that holds other universal waste

Handler Requirements*

- Train employees in proper management of Universal Waste
- Keep records of Universal Waste disposal for 3 years
- You may store wastes for no more than one year

Common Examples of Universal Waste*

- Aerosol cans (non-empty)
- Household batteries (not auto)
- Electronics/ E-waste: computers, telephones, TVs, etc.
- Light bulbs/ tubes: fluorescent, high intensity discharge, sodium vapor
- Mercury thermometers
- Mercury switches
- Neon signs (e.g. OPEN signs)
- Exit signs containing compact fluorescent lamps

For more information:



Find waste service providers with the EcofindeRRR at www.sfenvironment.org. California Department of Toxic Substances Control (800) 72-TOXIC www.dtsc.ca.gov CA Integrated Waste Management Board www.ciwmb.ca.gov/WPIE/HazSub/UniWaste.htm San Francisco Hazardous Materials Unified Program Agency (415) 252-3900

http://www.sfdph.org/dph/EH/HMUPA