

Lamar University

Hazardous Waste Management Program

Reference:

[Part 261.5 of the Code of Federal Regulations \(40 CFR Part 261.5\)](#)

and/or

[Environment, Health and Safety Online - Summary of Requirements for CESQGs](#)

## 1. Purpose

The purpose of this program is to provide a safe and compliant process for the disposal of Hazardous Wastes at Lamar University. The program is designed to comply with Federal and State regulations for Hazardous Waste.

This program does not apply to the disposal of radioactive, infectious, or biological wastes. Compliance is critical and requires full cooperation from all University departments.

## 2. Hazardous Waste Regulation

In 1980 the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (R.C.R.A.) was established and administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (U.S.C.) Under this act the EPA has the responsibility for regulating hazardous chemical waste. R.C.R.A. established a 'cradle to the grave' hazardous chemical waste management requirement to protect the public health and environment from the improper disposal of chemical waste.



Hazardous wastes are those defined by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) as a substance for which there is a statistically significant evidence, based on at least one scientific study, showing that acute or chronic harm may result from exposure to that substance

(iv) EP Toxicity (Waste #s D00017): Extracts of the material contain high concentrations of heavy metals and/or specific pesticides that could be released into ground water.

Appendix 2 contains the list of the contaminants and their maximum allowed concentrations to exempt from EPA Toxic designation.

**Hazardous Waste Accumulation and Storage:**

- x Waste containers shall be arranged in the central accumulation area so that there is adequate aisle space to allow access for emergency personnel and equipment.
- x Lamar University shall comply with the Preparedness and Prevention Standard 40 CFR Part 265.37 concerning emergency arrangements with local and state authorities.

**Procedures for Hazardous Waste Removal (Off-site)**

The Department of Risk Management shall require all contracted hazardous waste transporters to comply with the requirements set forth by this plan, in addition to the federal, state and local hazardous waste regulations.

**Packing**

The contracted hazardous waste transporter shall package all hazardous waste in accordance with all Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR Parts 173, 173.12 & Subpart B, 178, and 179.

The Department of Risk Management shall require all contracted hazardous waste transporters to carry emergency spill cleanup materials when packing hazardous materials for transportation.

**Labeling and Marking**

Before transporting the hazardous waste, the transporter shall label ~~package~~ ~~package~~ in accordance with Department of Transportation labeling requirements (49 CFR Part 172 Subpart D and E).

The transporter shall mark all containers of 110 gallons or less used in transportation with the following words and information displayed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 172.304: **“HAZARDOUS WASTE”**

Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the “U.S. Environmental Protection Agency”

**Placarding**

The transporter shall placard the transportation vehicle according to Department of Transportation regulations 49 CFR Part 172 Subpart F for hazardous materials.

**Manifest**

Lamar University Dept. of Environmental Health and Safety and Risk Management Hazardous Waste Coordinator and hazardous waste transporter will mutually designate on the manifest one primary facility that is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.

## Procedures for Hazardous Waste removal On-site

As waste is classified it shall be accumulated and stored until it can be disposed of. The following rules shall be applied to the accumulation and storage of materials classified as hazardous waste:

- a. Hazardous wastes of differing classifications or physical properties shall be kept in separate closed containers, as shall wastes that are incompatible with one another. This will require that aqueous and organic wastes be separated. Halogenated and non halogenated organic wastes shall be kept separate from one another.
  - b. Hazardous wastes shall be stored in closed containers that can be sealed and are not subject to decomposition by the contents.
    - (i) Aqueous hazardous waste (i.e. >>BDC T</MCIDt)ted a Td ( )Tk
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Wastes that meet none of the criteria of hazardous wastes are considered as nonhazardous. Following certification of a waste as nonhazardous it may be treated as general garbage. It is important however that the waste be certified first.

**Disposal of Nonhazardous Wastes:**

The City of Beaumont does regulate what wastes may be disposed of in the public sewers. Some of these rules are more stringent than the criteria for classification of a waste as hazardous.

Based on these rules, nonhazardous wastes that meet the following properties may NOT be disposed of in the sewer lines.



- x List all chemicals added including water. Lists can be continued on a separate label.
- x List the amounts of



Personal protective equipment shall be required during hazardous waste pickups. Safety personnel will determine the level of protection required to safely transport the materials.

## **Labels**

## HAZARDOUS WASTE

Lamar University

EPA ID No. TXD053623179

Chemical Composition and Associated Hazard	%
Corrosive                  Reactive          Other (explain) Non-Hazardous          Toxic Ignitable                  Oxidizer	
Waste Generator information	
Department	
Building	

### Emergency Procedures

All employees shall be informed of hazardous materials they might use or be exposed to at work. In addition the program shall include recorded training on handling spills and other emergencies. Safety Data Sheets are a source of this information and shall be maintained for all chemicals used or stored within a workplace. Special cleanup supplies shall be available and employees shall be trained on how to use these supplies. Contaminated clothing, rags, absorbent materials, or other waste cleanup of spills or leaks must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

All labs shall post emergency numbers to be used and develop response procedures for emergencies.

### **Emergency Telephone numbers:**

LU Police	409.880.7777
LU Health center	409.880.8466
LU Safety Specialist	409.880.8276
Email: nmac@lamar.edu	
LU Hazardous waste coordinator	409.880.8276
Email: nmac@lamar.edu	

### **Off Campus:**



**Pbn** – A written document issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) that, by its conditions, authorizes the construction, installation, modification, or operation of a specified municipal hazardous waste or industrial solid waste storage, processing, or disposal facility in accordance with specified limitations.

**PH** Diamond shaped color coded signs placed on the outside of transporting vehicles indicating the hazards of the cargo.

**SA** –An area, system, or structure used for temporary accumulation of hazardous waste prior to transport to the central accumulation area.

**MA** The area used to log in and prepare appropriate labels for material collected as Chemical Waste prior to moving into the Central Accumulation Area.

## Appendix 2

### EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES

For up-to-date information, consult US CFR Title 40, ~~Sub~~ parts GE.

(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR Part 173 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR Part 260. (4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR Part 173.

D002 Corrosive waste: A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

(1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either an EPA test method or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 260.

(2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) AT A RATE GREATER THAN 6.35 MM (0.25 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 C (130 F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM 01069 or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 260.

D003 Reactive waste: A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without initiating.

(2) It reacts violently with water.

(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

(4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present danger to human health or the environment.

(5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(6) It is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

(7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

(8) It is a forbidden explosive, a Class A explosive, or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR Part 173.

EP Toxicity: A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity if, using the test methods described in 40 CFR Part 261 Appendix 11 (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) SW846 Test Method 1311) or equivalent methods approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 260, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed as D004 thru D017 at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this section.

TABLE 1—MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF





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(ii) Generators must maintain in their on-site records documentation and information sufficient to prove that the wastewater treatment sludges to be exempted from the F019 listing meet the conditions of the listing. These records must include: the volume of waste generated and disposed of off site; documentation showing when the waste volumes were generated and sent off site; the name and address of the receiving facility; and documentation confirming receipt of the waste by the receiving facility. Generators must maintain these documents on site for no less than three years. The retention period for the documentation is automatically extended during the course of any enforcement action or as requested by the Regional Administrator or the state regulatory authority.

[46 FR 4617, Jan. 16, 1981]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER

P012 Arsenic trioxide  
 P038 Arsine, diethyl  
 P036 Arsenous dichloride, phenyl  
 P054 Aziridine  
 P013 Barium cyanide  
 P024 Benzenamine, 4-chloro-  
 P077 Benzenamine, 4-nitro-  
 P028 Benzene, (chloromethyl)  
 P042 1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]  
 P046 Benzeneethanamine, alpha, alphasdimethyl  
 P014 Benzenethiol  
 P001 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 4hydroxy-3-(3-oxo-1-phenylbutyl)and salts  
 P028 Benzyl chloride  
 P015 Beryllium dust  
 P016 Bis(chloromethyl)ether  
 P017 Bromoacetone  
 P018 Brucine  
 P021 Calcium cyanide  
 P022 Carbon disulfide  
 P022 Carbon disulfide  
 P095 Carbonic dichloride  
 P023 Chloroacetaldehyde  
 P024 p-Chloroaniline  
 P029 Copper cyanide  
 P030 Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not otherwise specified  
 P031 Cyanogen  
 P033 Cyanogen chloride  
 P034 2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol  
 P036 Dichlorophenylarsine  
 P037 Dieldrin  
 P038 Diethylarsine  
 P041 Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate  
 P040 O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinylphosphorothioate  
 P043 Diisopropyl fluorophosphates (DEP)  
 P004 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-tetrachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1-alpha, 4alpha, 4beta, 5alpha, 8alpha, 8abeta)  
  
 P060 1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-tetrachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-(1-alpha, 4alpha, 4beta, 5beta, 8beta, 8abeta)  
  
 P037 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexahydro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydroendo,exo-4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene  
  
 P051 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexahydro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydroendo,endo-4,5,8-dimethanonaphthalene







P067 1,2-Propylenimine  
 P102 2-Propynol-ol  
 P008 Pyridinamine  
 P075 Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)-, and salts  
 P111 Pyrophosphoric acid tetraethyl ester  
 P103 Selenourea  
 P104 Silver cyanide  
 P105 Sodium azide  
 P106 Sodium cyanide  
 P107 Strontium sulfide  
 P108 Strychnidin-10-one, and salts  
 P018 Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy  
 P108 Strychnine and salts  
 P115 Sulfuric acid, thallium(I) salt  
 P109 Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate  
 P110 Tetraethyl lead  
 P111 Tetraethylpyrophosphate  
 P112 Tetranitromethane  
 P062 Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester  
 P113 Thallic oxide  
 P113 Thallium(III) oxide  
 P114 Thallium(I) selenite  
 P115 Thallium(I) sulfate  
 P109 Thiodiphosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester  
 P045 Thiofanox  
 P049 Thioimidodicarbonic diazide  
 P014 Thiophenol  
 P116 Thiosemicarbazide  
 P026 Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)  
 P076 Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl  
 P093 Thiourea, phenyl  
 P123 Toxaphene  
 P118 Trichloromethanethiol  
 P119 Thiourea, phenyl  
 P026 Thiourea, (1-naphthalenyl)



U070 Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-  
U071 Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-  
U072 Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-  
U060 Benzene, 1,1(2,2-dichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-  
U017 Benzene, (dichloromethyl)  
U223 Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl  
U239 Benzene, dimethyl  
U201 1,3-Benzenediol  
U127 Benzene, hexachloro  
U056 Benzene, hexachloro-  
U220 Benzene, methyl  
U105 Benzene, 4-methyl-2,4-dinitro-  
U106 Benzene, 2-methyl-1,3-dinitro-  
U055 Benzene, (1-methylethyl)  
U169 Benzene, nitro-  
U183 Benzene, pentachloro  
U185 Benzene, pentachloronitro-  
U020 Benzenesulfonic acid choride  
U020 Benzenesulfonyl chloride  
U207 Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro  
U061 Benzene, 1,1(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)bis[4-chloro-  
U247 Benzene, 1,1(2,2,2-trichloroethylidene)[4-ethoxy  
U023 Benzene, (trichloromethyl)  
U234 Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro-  
U021 Benzidine  
U202 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H) one, 1,1-dioxide and salts  
U203 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5(2-propenyl)  
U141 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5(1-propenyl)  
U090 1,3-Benzodioxole, 5propyl  
U064 Benzo[rs]pentaphene  
U022 Benzo[a]pyrene  
U197 p-Benzoquinone  
U023 Benzotrichloride  
U085 2,2'-Bioxirane  
U021 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine  
U073 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3-dichloro-  
U091 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3-dimethoxy  
U095 (1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3-dimethyl-  
U027 Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether  
U024 Bis(2-chloromethoxy)ethane  
U028 Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate  
U225 Bromoform  
U030 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether  
U128 1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro  
U172 1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-  
U031 1-Butanol

U159 2-

U060 DDD  
U061 DDT  
U062 Diallylate,  
U063 Dibenz[a,h]anthracene  
U064 Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene  
U066 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane  
U069 Dibutyl phthalate  
U070 o-Dichlorobenzene  
U071 m-Dichlorobenzene,  
U072 p-Dichlorobenzene  
U073 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine  
U074 1,4-Dichloro-2-butene  
U075 Dichlorodifluoromethane  
U078 1,1-Dichloroethylene  
U079 1,2-Dichloroethylene  
U025 Dichloroethyl ether  
U081 2,4-Dichlorophenol  
U082 2,6-Dichlorophenol  
U240 2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid salts and esters  
U083 1,2-Dichloropropane  
U084 1,3-Dichloropropene  
U085 1,2:3,4-Diepoxybutane  
U108 1,4-Diethyleneoxide  
U086 N,N-Diethylhydrazine  
U087 O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate  
U088 Diethyl phthalate  
U089 Diethylstilbestrol  
U090 Dihydrosafrole  
U091 3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine  
U092 Dimethylamine  
U093 Dimethylaminoazobenzene  
U094 7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene  
U095 3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine  
U096 alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide  
U097 Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride  
U098 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine  
U099 1,2-Dimethylhydrazine  
U101 2,4-Dimethylphenol  
U102 Dimethyl phthalate  
U103 Dimethyl sulfate  
U105 2,4-Dinitrotoluene  
U106 2,6-Dinitrotoluene  
U107 Di-n-octyl phthalate  
U108 1,4-Dioxane  
U109 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine  
U110 Dipropylamine





U125 Furfural  
 U124 Furfuran  
 U206 D-Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2-(3-methyl-3-nitrosourcido)  
 U126 Glycidylaldehyde  
 U163 Guanidine, N-methyl-N'-nitro-Nnitroso-  
 U127 Hexachlorobenzene  
 U128 Hexachlorobutadiene  
 U129 Hexachlorocyclohexane(gammaisomer)  
 U130 Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  
 U131 Hexachloroethane  
 U132 Hexachlorophene  
 U243 Hexachloropropene  
 U133 Hydrazine  
 U086 Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-  
 U098 Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-  
 U099 Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl  
 U109 Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl  
 U134 Hydrofluoric acid  
 U 134 Hydrogen fluoride  
 U135 Hydrogen sulfide  
 U096 Hydroperoxide,1-methyl-1-phenylethyl  
 U136 Hydroxydimethylarsine xide  
 U116 2-Imidazolidinethione  
 U137 Indeno[1,2,3cd]pyrene  
 U139 Iron dextran  
 U190 1,3-Isobenzofurandione  
 U140 Isobutyl alcohol  
 U141 Isosafrole  
 U142 Kepone  
 U143 Lasiocarpine  
 U144 Lead acetate  
 U146 Lead, s -p78 0 Td (U)130 2 0 Td (-)Tete  
 U092 (ac)4(tr)4 ( s -p78 0 Td (-)Tj 0.3 0 Td (-)Tet)-(-)6(e)]T s5.91 0 4( 0 Tw EM

U080 Methane, dichloro-  
U075 Methane, dichlorodifluoro-  
U138 Methane, iodo-  
U119 Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester  
U211 Methane, tetrachloro  
U153 Methanethiol  
U225 Methane, tribromo-  
U044 Methane, trichloro  
U121 Methane, trichlorofluoro-  
U123 Methanoic acid  
U154 Methanol  
U155 Methapyrilene  
U142 1,3,4Metheno

U217 Nitric acid, thallium(I+) salt  
 U169 Nitrobenzene  
 U170 p-Nitrophenol  
 U171 2-Nitropropane  
 U172 N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine  
 U173 N-Nitrosodiethanolamine  
 U 174 N-Nitrosodiethylamine  
 U176 N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea  
 U 177 N-Nitroso-N-methylurea  
 U179 N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane  
 U179 N-Nitrosopiperidine  
 U180 N-Nitrosopyrrolidine  
 U181 5-Nitro-o-toluidine  
 U193 1,2-Oxathiolane,2,2-dioxide  
 U058 2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorin-2-amine,N,Nbis(2-chloroethyl)tetrahydro 2-oxide  
 U115 Oxirane  
 U126 Oxiranecarboxyaldehyde  
 U041 Oxirane, (chloromethyl)  
 U182 Paraldehyde  
 U183 Pentachlorobenzene  
 U184 Pentachloroethane  
 U185 Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB)  
 U242 Pentachlorophenol  
 U186 1,3-Pentadiene  
 U187 Phenacetin  
 U188 Phenol  
 U048 Phenol, 2chloro-  
 U039 Phenol, 4chloro-3-methyl-  
 U081 Phenol,2,4dichloro-  
 U082 Phenol,2,6dichloro-  
 U089 Phenol,4,4(1,2-diethyl-1,2-ethenediyl)bis, (E)-U101 Phenol,2,4dimethyl-  
 U052 Phenol, methyl  
 U132 Phenol,2,2methylenebis[ 3,4,6trichloro-  
 U170 Phenol, 4nitro-  
 U242 Phenol, Pentachloro-  
 U212 Phenol, 2,3,4,5tetrachloro  
 U230 Phenol, 2,4,5trichloro-  
 U231 Phenol,2,4,6trichloro-  
 U150 L-Phenylalanine,4bis(2-chloroethyl)amino}  
 U145 Phosphoric acid, lead salt  
 U087 Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-diethyl,S-methyl-, ester  
 U189 Phosphorous sulfide  
 U190 Phthalic anhydride  
 U191 2-Picoline  
 U179 Piperidine, 1nitroso-  
 U192 Propamide

U 194 1-Propanamine  
 U111 1-Propanamine, Nitroso-N-N-propyl-  
 U101 1-Propanamine, N-propyl-  
 U066 Propane, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-  
 U149 Propanedinitrile  
 U171 Propane,2,2-dybis[2-chloro-  
 U193 1,3-Propane sulfone  
 U235 1-Propanol,2,3-dibromo-, phosphate(3:1)  
 U140 1-Propanol, 2methyl-  
 U002 2-Propanone  
 U084 1-Propane, 1,3-dichloro-  
 U152 2-Propanenitrile,2methyl-  
 U007 2-Propenamide  
 U243 1-Propene, hexachloro  
 U009 2-Propenenitrile  
 U008 2-Propenoic acid  
 U113 2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester  
 U118 2-Propenioc acid, 2methyl-, ethyl ester  
 U162 2-Propenoic acid, 2methyl-, methylester  
 U233 Propionic acid, 2(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)  
 U194 n-Propylamine  
 U083 Propylene dichloride  
 U148 3,6-Pyridazinedione, 1,2-dihydro-  
 U196 Pyridine  
 U191 Pyridine, 2methyl-U237 2,4(l H,3H)Pyrimidinedine,5[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]  
 U164 4-(1 H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3 dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-  
 U180 Pyrrolidine, 1nitroso-  
 U200 Reserpine  
 U201 Resorcinol  
 U202 Saccharin and salts  
 U203 Safrole  
 U204 Selenious acid  
 U204 Selenium dioxide  
 U205 Selenium sulfide  
 U015 L-Serine-L-tyrosine-1-hydroxy-Rese33 0 Td [( S)-8(e)-10(r)Td [(())3(2,4,5Tw 6.75 0 Td ( )Tj

U214 Thallium(I) acetate  
U215 Thallium(I) carbonate  
U216 Thallium chloride  
U217 Thallium(I) nitrate  
U218 Thioacetamide  
U153 Thiomethanol  
U244 Thioperoxydicarbonic diamide, tetramethyl-  
U219 Thiourea  
U244 Thiuram  
U220 Toluene  
U221 Toluenediamine  
U223 Toluene diisocyanate  
U328 o-Toluidine  
U353 p-Toluidine  
U222 o-Toluidine hydrochloride  
U011 1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine  
U226 1, 1, 1-

## Addendum for handling DEA Controlled Substances

### DEA Controlled Substances

#### Summary

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Principal Investigators (PIs) using controlled substances in their laboratory research (including animal research) are subject to state and federal regulatory requirements.

#### **Licensing and Registration**

Since the University cannot, by law, maintain a campus wide registration for controlled substances, it is the responsibility of each PI to obtain appropriate licenses and registration, and to adhere to applicable state and federal regulatory requirements when working with controlled

In order to guard against theft or diversion, all controlled substances ~~regardless~~ of schedule ~~must~~ be kept under lock and key, and accessible only to authorized personnel. The number of authorized staff must be kept to the minimum essential for operation, and the stocks of controlled substances to the smallest quantity needed.

All controlled substances must be kept locked in their storage location except for the actual time required for authorized staff to remove, legitimately work with, and replace them.

Controlled substances must be stored in a substantially constructed cabinet. ~~The~~ must be kept locked at all times. The room in which the cabinet is located must have limited access during working hours and provide security after hours.

## **Disposal**

Controlled substances may only be disposed by returning to a reputable Pharmaceutical company. Expired material or unused product must be accumulated and stored under lock and key until ready for disposal. Controlled substances injected into research animals, consumed in a reaction, or irrecoverably ~~comingled~~ (if part of the research protocol) go into a hazardous waste stream for disposal through the University's routine waste disposal program.

## **Reporting of Loss, Destruction, Theft, or Unauthorized Use**

