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## HAZWOPER Training Packet Index

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## **HAZWOPER LEVELS**

***First responder awareness level.*** First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

***First responder operations level.*** First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. First responders at the operational level shall have received at least eight hours of training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas in addition to those listed for the awareness level and the employer shall so certify:

***Hazardous materials technician.*** Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they will approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance. Hazardous materials technicians shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

***Hazardous materials specialist.*** Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous materials technicians. Their duties parallel those of the hazardous materials technician, however, those duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as the site liaison with Federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Hazardous materials specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

***On scene incident commander.*** Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas and the employer shall so certify:

Code of Federal Regulations 1910.120(q)(6)



Assisting you through the regulatory maze

SWEETSER & ASSOCIATES, INC.

## Memorandum

From: Larry Sweetser, Sweetser & Associates, Inc.  
Date: January 15, 2014  
RE: HAZWOPER Training Requirements and Applicability

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This is an attempt to clarify the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) training requirements as applicable for household hazardous waste (HHW) programs. Based upon this analysis staff operating in a HHW facility are required to undergo initial 24-hour training with annual 8-hour refreshers.

### HAZWOPER training Duration Regulatory Requirements

The regulatory requirements for HAZWOPER training are located in California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5192. There are five specific activities that require HAZWOPER training, HAZWOPER training and HAZWOPER is often a locally imposed training requirement for other job responsibilities such as public works staff. The five assignments that are required by California regulations are:

- (A) Clean-up operations or hazardous substance removal work required by a governmental body, whether Federal, state, local or other involving hazardous substances that are conducted at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- (B) Corrective actions involving hazardous waste clean-up operations at sites covered by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) and Chapters 6.5 and 6.8 of Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code;
- (C) Voluntary clean-up operations at sites recognized by Federal, state, local or other governmental bodies as uncontrolled hazardous waste sites;
- (D) Operations involving hazardous wastes that are conducted at treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities [This includes HHW facilities]
- (E) Emergency response operations for releases of, or substantial threats of releases of, hazardous substances without regard to the location of the hazard.

As indicated in the Section 5192 (p) (regulatory references below), Household Hazardous Waste operations (per section (D) TSD requirement) require an initial 24-hour training standard.

Section 5192, (p) Certain Operations Conducted Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA): Employers conducting operations at treatment, storage,

and disposal (TSD) facilities specified in subsection (a)(1)(D) of this section shall provide and implement the programs specified in this subsection. (See the "NOTES AND EXCEPTIONS" to subsection (a)(2)(C) of this section for employers not covered.)

(7) Training program.

(A) New employees: The employer shall develop and implement a training program, which is part of the employer's safety and health program, for employees exposed to health hazards or hazardous substances at TSD operations to enable employees to perform their assigned duties and functions in a safe and healthful manner so as not to endanger themselves or other employees. The initial training shall be for 24 hours and refresher training shall be for eight hours annually. Employees who have received the initial training required by this subsection shall be given a written certificate attesting that they have successfully completed the necessary training.

In addition, federal and state Hazardous Waste Regulations impose similar and different training requirements. It is common to include non-HAZWOPER topics in the HAZWOPER training or consolidate overlapping or other training requirements within the HAZWOPER. Examples of these overlapping requirements are trainings for hazard communication, bloodborne pathogen, and respiratory protection.

HAZWOPER Annual Refresher

An annual refresher is required to maintain compliance with the regulatory standards although OSHA has issued a clarification if the annual refresher is not conducted within the 12 months. The March 12, 1993 letter indicates that if the anniversary date is missed, the employee should "attend the next available refresher course". In some cases, OSHA indicated that even a two year absence "would not necessitate repetition of the course materials of the initial 24-hour or 40-hour training, and refresher training by itself could be sufficient." This is valid even if the worker had not worked in the industry for a period of time.

The threshold for longer than 12 months annual refresher is a case-by-case determination on whether the employee has sufficient previous experience to retain their skills. "Another important factor is the applicability of past course content and work experience to the specific work activities and safety and health issues of hazardous waste sites to which the employee is to be assigned. Employees need not retrain in those training elements for which they can demonstrate competency." This determination can be completed by interviewing the employee to determine retention and competency. This validation is also recommended for employees that have recently undergone training to ensure retention.

### HAZWOPER Training Topics

HAZWOPER training is basically a safety requirement for workers handling or supervising hazardous wastes activities. Training is also a requirement under Title 22 for HHW facilities. The required topics under the HAZWOPER standard include:

1. Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health;
2. Safety, health and other hazards present on the site;
3. Use of PPE;
4. Work practices by which the employee can minimize risks from hazards;
5. Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site;
6. Medical surveillance requirements including recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate overexposure to hazards;
7. Decontamination procedures;
8. An emergency response plan meeting the requirements for safe and effective responses to emergencies, including the necessary PPE and other equipment;
9. Confined space entry procedures; and
10. A spill containment program meeting the requirements.

All of these topics are required to address the types of hazardous situations that the worker undergoing training will encounter. Additional topics can be included as needed to meet the worker's responsibilities.

### Applicability of HAZWOPER

Optimally, HAZWOPER training is customized to all of the workers job's safety responsibilities. Mixing different groups is difficult. No one HAZWOPER training will cover all groups completely. Some topics need to be covered more in depth for certain jobs. Any HAZWOPER training is not complete until any site specific criteria trainings are addressed. The lack of site specific training is a common deficit of most HAZWOPER trainings.

Emergency responders need more extensive training like the standard 40-hour HAZWOPER training that examines in depth the use of Level A protection and scenarios like tank car explosions and confined spaces. Household Hazardous Waste programs do not encounter these situations except in some very extreme cases. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) personnel attending the standard 40-hour HAZWOPER will find that only a portion of the training is appropriate for personnel working in a HHW facility. I would argue that a worker undergoing solely the standard 40-hour HAZWOPER would not be qualified to work in a HHW facility since they do not receive training relevant to their activities.

CUPA staff responsibilities vary. Some also serve as hazardous materials emergency responders that need the full HAZWOPER 40 hour and appropriate refresher training. Other CUPA staffs are solely inspectors that need a familiarity with HAZWOPER topics but are not required under

the regulatory requirements to have the HAZWOPER initial and refresher training but it can provide some essential safety training.

In some cases, different groups can benefit from a combined training provided there are modules that address their specific issues. The table below compares the differences between the training applicability between the HazMat Team and HHW staff. I did not include the CUPA staff since it depends on what is covered under their responsibilities.

| Topics                        | HazMat Team   | HHW                                  |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Chemical/health hazards       | Yes   | Yes                                  |
| Personal protective equipment | All types   | Level C & D                          |
| Work practices                | Job Specific  | Job Specific                         |
| Engineering controls          | Job Specific  | Job Specific                         |
| Medical surveillance          | Extensive since direct contact to major hazards is possible | Required but minimal exposure likely |
| Decontamination procedures    | Major   | Minimal                              |
| Emergency training            | All levels  | Incidental                           |
| Confined spaces               | Essential   | Not typically applicable             |
| Spill containment             | All levels  | Minimal                              |

Site mitigation personnel involved in direct handling of hazardous waste are closer to the higher HazMat level. Site mitigation personnel that monitor site mitigation projects need less rigorous training. Underground tank inspector need a good familiarity with HAZWOPER training topics like PPE, health hazards, and confined spaces.

Obviously, a thorough understanding of the job responsibilities is needed in order to select the most appropriate HAZWOPER Training.










### Summary

Proper training is essential to providing workers with information that can provide protection for health and safety and to satisfy regulatory requirements. Training that satisfies these requirements needs to include specific information on the attendees work activities. HHW facility personnel are required to participate in initial 24-hour HAZWOPER training with an annual 8-hour refresher.

## Hazard Communication Standard Pictogram

As of June 1, 2015, the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) will require pictograms on labels to alert users of the chemical hazards to which they may be exposed. Each pictogram consists of a symbol on a white background framed within a red border and represents a distinct hazard(s). The pictogram on the label is determined by the chemical hazard classification.

### HCS Pictograms and Hazards

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carcinogen</li> <li>• Mutagenicity</li> <li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li> <li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li> <li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li> <li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li> </ul> | <p><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammables</li> <li>• Pyrophorics</li> <li>• Self-Heating</li> <li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul> | <p><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li> <li>• Skin Sensitizer</li> <li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li> <li>• Narcotic Effects</li> <li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li> <li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gases Under Pressure</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li> <li>• Eye Damage</li> <li>• Corrosive to Metals</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explosives</li> <li>• Self-Reactives</li> <li>• Organic Peroxides</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oxidizers</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li> </ul>  |

For more information:



U.S. Department of Labor

[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

# SAMPLE LABEL

**CODE** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Product Name** \_\_\_\_\_



**Product Identifier**

**Company Name** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Street Address** \_\_\_\_\_  
**City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Postal Code** \_\_\_\_\_ **Country** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Emergency Phone Number** \_\_\_\_\_



**Supplier Identification**

**Hazard Pictograms**



**Signal Word**  
**Danger**

Keep container tightly closed. Store in a cool, well-ventilated place that is locked.  
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking.  
Only use non-sparking tools.  
Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.  
Do not breathe vapors.  
Wear protective gloves.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

**Precautionary Statements**

**In Case of Fire:** use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

**First Aid**

If exposed call Poison Center.  
If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.

Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
May cause liver and kidney damage.



**Hazard Statements**

**Supplemental Information**

**Directions for Use**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Fill weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Lot Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Gross weight: \_\_\_\_\_ Fill Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## December 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 Training Requirements for the Revised Hazard Communication Standard

OSHA revised its Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to align with the United Nations' Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and published it in the Federal Register in March 2012 (77 FR 17574). Two significant changes contained in the revised standard require the use of new labeling elements and a standardized format for Safety Data Sheets (SDSs), formerly known as, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs). The new label elements and SDS requirements will improve worker understanding of the hazards associated with the chemicals in their workplace. To help companies comply with the revised standard, OSHA is phasing in the specific requirements over several years (December 1, 2013 to June 1, 2016).

The first compliance date of the revised HCS is December 1, 2013. By that time employers must have trained their workers on the new label elements and the SDS format. This training is needed early in the transition process since workers are already beginning to see the new labels and SDSs on the chemicals in their workplace. To ensure employees have the information they need to better protect themselves from chemical hazards in the workplace during the transition period, it is critical that employees understand the new label and SDS formats.

The list below contains the minimum required topics for the training that must be completed by December 1, 2013.

- Training on label elements must include information on:
  - Type of information the employee would expect to see on the new labels, including the
    - ✓ **Product identifier:** how the hazardous chemical is identified. This can be (but is not limited to) the chemical name, code number or batch number. The manufacturer, importer or distributor can decide the appropriate product identifier. The same product identifier must be both on the label and in Section 1 of the SDS (Identification).
    - ✓ **Signal word:** used to indicate the relative level of severity of hazard and alert the reader to a potential hazard on the label. There are only two signal words, "Danger"

and "Warning." Within a specific hazard class, "Danger" is used for the more severe hazards and "Warning" is used for the less severe hazards. There will only be one signal word on the label no matter how many hazards a chemical may have. If one of the hazards warrants a "Danger" signal word and another warrants the signal word "Warning," then only "Danger" should appear on the label.

- ✓ **Pictogram:** OSHA's required pictograms must be in the shape of a square set at a point and include a black hazard symbol on a white background with a red frame sufficiently wide enough to be clearly visible. A square red frame set at a point without a hazard symbol is not a pictogram and is not permitted on the label. OSHA has designated eight pictograms under this standard for application to a hazard category.
- ✓ **Hazard statement(s):** describe the nature of the hazard(s) of a chemical, including, where appropriate, the degree of hazard. For example: "Causes damage to kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure when absorbed through the skin." All of the applicable hazard statements must appear on the label. Hazard statements may be combined where appropriate to reduce redundancies and improve readability. The hazard statements are specific to the hazard

classification categories, and chemical users should always see the same statement for the same hazards, no matter what the chemical is or who produces it.

- ✓ **Precautionary statement(s):** means a phrase that describes recommended measures that should be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effects resulting from exposure to a hazardous chemical or improper storage or handling.
- ✓ **Name, address and phone number of the chemical manufacturer, distributor, or importer**
- How an employee might use the labels in the workplace. For example,
  - ✓ Explain how information on the label can be used to ensure proper storage of hazardous chemicals.
  - ✓ Explain how the information on the label might be used to quickly locate information on first aid when needed by employees or emergency personnel.
- General understanding of how the elements work together on a label. For example,
  - ✓ Explain that where a chemical has multiple hazards, different pictograms are used to identify the various hazards. The employee should expect to see the appropriate pictogram for the corresponding hazard class.
  - ✓ Explain that when there are similar precautionary statements, the one providing the most protective information will be included on the label.
- Training on the format of the SDS must include information on:
  - Standardized 16-section format, including the type of information found in the various sections

✓ For example, the employee should be instructed that with the new format, Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection) will always contain information about exposure limits, engineering controls and ways to protect yourself, including personal protective equipment.

- How the information on the label is related to the SDS
  - ✓ For example, explain that the precautionary statements would be the same on the label and on the SDS.

As referenced in [Dr. Michaels' OSHA Training Standards Policy Statement \(April 28, 2010\)](#) – with all training, OSHA requires employers to present information in a manner and language that their employees can understand. If employers customarily need to communicate work instructions or other workplace information to employees in a language other than English, they will also need to provide safety and health training to employees in the same manner. Similarly, if the employee's vocabulary is limited, the training must account for that limitation. By the same token, if employees are not literate, telling them to read training materials will not satisfy the employer's training obligation.

OSHA's Hazard Communication website (<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>) has the following QuickCards and OSHA Briefs to assist employers with the required training.

- Label QuickCard ([English/Spanish](#))
- Pictogram QuickCard ([English/Spanish](#))
- Safety Data Sheet QuickCard ([English](#)) ([Spanish](#))
- [Safety Data Sheet OSHA Brief](#)
- Label/Pictogram OSHA Brief (to come)

**This is one in a series of informational fact sheets highlighting OSHA programs, policies or standards. It does not impose any new compliance requirements. For a comprehensive list of compliance requirements of OSHA standards or regulations, refer to Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations. This information will be made available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. The voice phone is (202) 693-1999; teletypewriter (TTY) number: (877) 889-5627.**

**For assistance, contact us. We can help. It's confidential.**



U.S. Department of Labor  
[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) (800) 321-OSHA (6742)

## APPENDIX D TO §1910.1200 - SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MANDATORY)

A safety data sheet (SDS) shall include the information specified in Table D.1 under the section number and heading indicated for sections 1-11 and 16. If no relevant information is found for any given subheading within a section, the SDS shall clearly indicate that no applicable information is available. Sections 12-15 may be included in the SDS, but are not mandatory.

**Table D.1. Minimum Information for an SDS**

|    | Heading  | Subheading  |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | <b>Identification</b>                          | (a) Product identifier used on the label;<br>(b) Other means of identification;<br>(c) Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use;<br>(d) Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party;<br>(e) Emergency phone number.   |
| 2. | <b>Hazard(s) identification</b>                | (a) Classification of the chemical in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200;<br>(b) Signal word, hazard statement(s), symbol(s) and precautionary statement(s) in accordance with paragraph (f) of §1910.1200. (Hazard symbols may be provided as graphical reproductions in black and white or the name of the symbol, e.g., flame, skull and crossbones);<br>(c) Describe any hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process;<br>(d) Where an ingredient with unknown acute toxicity is used in a mixture at a concentration = 1% and the mixture is not classified based on testing of the mixture as a whole, a statement that X% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity is required.   |
| 3. | <b>Composition/ information on ingredients</b> | Except as provided for in paragraph (i) of §1910.1200 on trade secrets:<br><b>For Substances</b><br>(a) Chemical name;<br>(b) Common name and synonyms;<br>(c) CAS number and other unique identifiers;<br>(d) Impurities and stabilizing additives which are themselves classified and which contribute to the classification of the substance.<br><br><b>For Mixtures</b><br>In addition to the information required for substances:<br><br>(a) The chemical name and concentration (exact percentage) or concentration ranges of all ingredients which are classified as health hazards in accordance with paragraph (d) of §1910.1200 and<br>(1) are present above their cut-off/concentration limits; or<br>(2) present a health risk below the cut-off/concentration limits.<br>(b) The concentration (exact percentage) shall be specified unless a trade secret claim is made in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, when there is batch-to-batch variability in the production of a mixture, or for a group of substantially similar mixtures (See A.0.5.1.2) with similar chemical composition. In these cases, concentration ranges may be used.<br><br><b>For All Chemicals Where a Trade Secret is Claimed</b><br>Where a trade secret is claimed in accordance with paragraph (i) of §1910.1200, a statement that the specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret is required. |
| 4. | <b>First-aid measures</b>                      | (a) Description of necessary measures, subdivided according to the different routes of exposure, i.e., inhalation, skin and eye contact, and ingestion;<br>(b) Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed.<br>(c) Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary.   |
| 5. | <b>Fire-fighting measures</b>                  | (a) Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media.<br>(b) Specific hazards arising from the chemical (e.g., nature of any hazardous combustion products).<br>(c) Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters.  |
| 6. | <b>Accidental release measures</b>             | (a) Personal precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures.<br>(b) Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up.   |

|            |  |   |
|------------|--|---|
| <b>7.</b>  | <b>Handling and storage</b>  | (a) Precautions for safe handling.<br>(b) Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.   |
| <b>8.</b>  | <b>Exposure controls/personal protection</b>                             | (a) OSHA permissible exposure limit (PEL), American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV), and any other exposure limit used or recommended by the chemical manufacturer, importer, or employer preparing the safety data sheet, where available.<br>(b) Appropriate engineering controls.<br>(c) Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment.   |
| <b>9.</b>  | <b>Physical and chemical properties</b>                                  | (a) Appearance (physical state, color, etc.);<br>(b) Odor;<br>(c) Odor threshold;<br>(d) pH;<br>(e) Melting point/freezing point;<br>(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range;<br>(g) Flash point;<br>(h) Evaporation rate;<br>(i) Flammability (solid, gas);<br>(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits;<br>(k) Vapor pressure;<br>(l) Vapor density;<br>(m) Relative density;<br>(n) Solubility(ies);<br>(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water;<br>(p) Auto-ignition temperature;<br>(q) Decomposition temperature;<br>(r) Viscosity.  |
| <b>10.</b> | <b>Stability and reactivity</b>  | (a) Reactivity;<br>(b) Chemical stability;<br>(c) Possibility of hazardous reactions;<br>(d) Conditions to avoid (e.g., static discharge, shock, or vibration);<br>(e) Incompatible materials;<br>(f) Hazardous decomposition products.   |
| <b>11.</b> | <b>Toxicological information</b>   | Description of the various toxicological (health) effects and the available data used to identify those effects, including:<br>(a) Information on the likely routes of exposure (inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact);<br>(b) Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics;<br>(c) Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure;<br>(d) Numerical measures of toxicity (such as acute toxicity estimates).<br>(e) Whether the hazardous chemical is listed in the National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens (latest edition) or has been found to be a potential carcinogen in the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs (latest edition), or by OSHA. |
| <b>12.</b> | <b>Ecological information (Non-mandatory)</b>                            | (a) Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available);<br>(b) Persistence and degradability;<br>(c) Bioaccumulative potential;<br>(d) Mobility in soil;<br>(e) Other adverse effects (such as hazardous to the ozone layer).   |
| <b>13.</b> | <b>Disposal considerations (Non-mandatory)</b>                           | Description of waste residues and information on their safe handling and methods of disposal, including the disposal of any contaminated packaging.   |
| <b>14.</b> | <b>Transport information (Non-mandatory)</b>                             | (a) UN number;<br>(b) UN proper shipping name;<br>(c) Transport hazard class(es);<br>(d) Packing group, if applicable;<br>(e) Environmental hazards (e.g., Marine pollutant (Yes/No));<br>(f) Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code);<br>(g) Special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport or conveyance either within or outside their premises.  |
| <b>15.</b> | <b>Regulatory information (Non-mandatory)</b>                            | Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question.  |
| <b>16.</b> | <b>Other information, including date of preparation or last revision</b> | The date of preparation of the SDS or the last change to it.  |

## Managing Empty Containers

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### ***Regulatory Assistance Officer's Introduction***

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has prepared this fact sheet to provide an overview of general information about the management of empty containers. Throughout this fact sheet, citations from the California Code of Regulations and the California Health and Safety Code are linked to databases containing those citations. If you generate hazardous waste, you should consult with your Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Finally, DTSC strongly encourages all businesses generating hazardous waste to consider waste minimization, source reduction and pollution prevention.

### ***Background:***

Properties throughout California have been contaminated because containers holding residual hazardous materials at the sites were not managed properly. Ironically, operators at many of these sites were recycling and reconditioning drums and containers, activities that we would like to encourage. Since much of the contamination at drum reconditioning sites resulted from mismanaging hazardous material residues that were removed from “empty” containers, DTSC developed regulations that set forth a definition of “empty container.” These regulations establish management practices, which, if met, exempt “empty” containers from further regulation under the hazardous waste regulations. Only containers that once held hazardous materials or hazardous wastes are subject to these regulations. The regulations are found in Title 22, California Code of Regulations, section [66261.7](#).

### ***Definition of a Container:***

A container is any portable device in which material can be stored, handled, treated, transported, recycled, or disposed of. The definition of container is found in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, section [66260.10](#). Containers range in size from small lab bottles to trucks and rail cars, but the most common containers used for hazardous waste and hazardous materials management are 55 gallon steel or plastic drums and inner liners from these drums. The empty container management requirements discussed in this fact sheet pertain to containers and their liners that are 119 gallons or less in volume. Those who manage containers with a capacity of greater than 119 gallons (“bulk containers”) must follow the requirements given in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section [66261.7\(p\)](#).

### ***Definition of an “Empty” Container:***

The strategy adopted by DTSC to define an “empty” container or container liner was to establish standards that require the generator (the person who uses the contents of the container) to empty the container of material as much as is reasonably possible. This standard is more stringent than the federal empty standard (found in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, section 261.7), which allows up to one inch or 3% of the total weight of the container’s contents to remain in the container. The California regulation sets three standards to define an empty container, each based on the type of material held by the container:

#### **Containers That Held Pourable Materials:**

For containers that held a material that can be readily poured, all material must be removed by any practicable means (including draining, pouring, pumping or aspirating) before the container can be considered empty. In regards to draining, a container is empty when there is no longer a continuous stream of material coming from the opening when the container is held in any orientation (see the first question in the list of commonly asked questions at the end of this document).

#### **Containers Holding Non-Pourable Materials:**

For containers that previously held materials that are non-pourable, no hazardous material shall remain in the container that can feasibly be removed by physical methods, including scraping and chipping, but not rinsing. This standard applies to materials that pour slowly or don’t pour at all from the container, including, but not limited to, viscous materials, solids which have “caked up” inside the container, and non-pourable sludges.

#### **Containers Holding Acute or Extremely Hazardous Waste:**

Containers which previously held acute or extremely hazardous waste are considered empty only if the container has been triple-rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the material, or cleaning by another method which is proven to achieve equivalent removal to triple-rinsing. These activities may require formal authorization (permitting) by DTSC or the CUPA. This standard is similar to the federal standard.

## **MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

In order to retain the exemption from regulation, “empty” containers must be managed according to the following management practices:

- By reclaiming the container’s scrap value onsite;
- By sending the container to a person who reclaims the container’s scrap value;
- By reconditioning or remanufacturing the container onsite; or
- By shipping the container to a person who reconditions or remanufactures the container.

Note that it is not mandatory for generators to manage empty containers under the provisions of this section. The section allows the generator to use management standards that are less stringent than hazardous waste standards. A generator may instead decide to recycle containers onsite per the subsequent onsite accumulation of waste oil or other compatible waste or product.

### **Containers Being Sent Back to the Manufacturer for Refilling:**

Containers that are sent back to the supplier for the purpose of being refilled are exempt from DTSC regulations if all of the following requirements are met:

- The container was last used to hold a hazardous material acquired from a supplier of hazardous materials;
- The container is empty per the federal standards in Section 261.7 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations;
- The container is returned to a supplier of hazardous materials for the purpose of being refilled, as long as the supplier's reuse of the container is in compliance with the Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for shipping containers found in Section 173.28, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations;
- The container is not treated prior to being returned to the supplier of hazardous materials, except as authorized by section 66261.7.
- The container is not treated (except as authorized section 66261.7) by the supplier of hazardous materials without obtaining specific authorization from the Department; and
- The container is refilled by the supplier with hazardous material which is compatible with the hazardous material which the container previously held unless the container has been adequately decontaminated.

### **Containers of Five Gallons or Less In Capacity:**

“Empty” containers of five gallons or less in capacity can be managed by one of the following methods:

- By reclaiming the container’s scrap value onsite;
- By sending the container to a person who reclaims the container’s scrap value;

- By reconditioning or remanufacturing the container onsite; or
- By shipping the container to a person who reconditions or remanufactures the container.
- By disposing of the container at an appropriate solid waste facility;

An “appropriate solid waste facility” is one that can accept the empty, unrinsed containers. Some solid waste facilities and municipal waste haulers will not accept empty, unrinsed hazardous materials containers, so generators should check with their local solid waste management agencies before disposing of these containers as solid wastes.

## ***Special Provisions for Specific Containers***

### **Household Containers**

Emptied household hazardous material and pesticide containers with a capacity of five gallons or less are exempt from regulation if the container was emptied by removing all of the contents that can be removed using practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container.

### **Compressed Gas Cylinders**

Compressed gas cylinders are exempt from regulation when the pressure in the cylinder approaches atmospheric pressure.

### **Aerosol Containers**

Aerosol containers are exempt from regulation when the container is emptied to the maximum extent practical under normal use provide that:

- The empty can is not regulated by the federal law under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); and
- The aerosol container did not previously hold an acute or extremely hazardous waste.

Aerosol containers with hazardous material remaining in the container, including those due to a clogged nozzle, damaged valve, or loss of propellant, are not exempt from regulation and must be managed as hazardous wastes or managed as universal wastes pursuant to California Health and Safety Code section [25201.16](#).

### **Containers Made of Absorptive Materials:**

Containers made of absorptive materials such as wood, cardboard, cloth or paper cannot be exempt from regulation if the container was in direct contact with and has absorbed the hazardous material.



## **Pesticide Containers from Commercial Farms**

Pesticide containers or the inner liners from pesticide containers that have been generated by commercial farming operation do not have to be regulated as hazardous waste if they are managed according to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section [66262.70](#). The containers must be emptied by removing all of the contents that can be removed by draining, pouring, pumping, or aspirating. The containers then must be triple-rinsed with a liquid capable of dissolving the pesticide that the containers held. The rinsate must be managed properly, such as placing it back into the pesticide sprayer for application. After triple-rinsing, the containers must be punctured, shredded, crushed, or otherwise changed so as to prevent subsequent use or reuse. They then can be disposed of, recycled by reclaiming their scrap value or reused in accordance with the provisions of Health and Safety Code section [25143.2\(d\)\(6\)](#).

## **Bulk Containers**

Bulk containers are those with a capacity of greater than 119 gallons, including tanker trucks, roll-off bins and railroad cars (see the definition in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section [66260.10](#)). They are included in the contaminated-container regulations, but the requirements are different from smaller containers because they are not normally discarded. If you manage bulk containers, be sure to carefully read the regulations relating to them found in the California Code of Regulations, title 22, section [66261.7\(p\)](#).

## **Items Not Considered Containers by this Regulation:**

Some containers are regulated by other sections of the federal regulations, the California Code of Regulations or the California Health and Safety Code, so the standards outlined in the contaminated container regulations cannot be used to exempt them from regulation. The contaminated container regulations do not apply to the following items:

- Used oil filters are managed per California Code of Regulations, title 22, section [66266.130](#)
- PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl)-contaminated electrical equipment (transformers, circuit-breakers, etc.) managed under:
- 40 Code of Federal Regulations section [761.60](#): Federal Toxic Substance Control Act requirements for PCBs,
- California Code of Regulations, title 22 sections [66261.24\(a\)\(2\)](#): Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration and Total Threshold Limit Concentration values, [66268.29\(b\)](#)
- California PCB Land Disposal Requirements, and [67426.1](#) through [67429.1](#) (management of PCB light ballasts).
- Chemotherapy drug intravenous bags and delivery tubing are managed as medical waste per Chapter 6.1 of division 20 of the Health and Safety Code. The California Department of Health Services [Medical Waste Management Program](#) regulates medical waste.

## **COMMONLY ASKED QUESTIONS**

### **Definition of "Empty"**

**Q.** Regarding the definition of “empty,” no matter how long the container is allowed to drain, some material might still drip when the container is inverted. How would an inspector verify that the container is truly empty?

**A.** As some residual material will always remain in the "empty" container, an inspector inverting the “empty” container may see some drops drip from the containers. This should not be considered a violation; however, a continuous stream of liquid from the container could be considered a violation. Therefore, generators should allow sufficient time for the container to drain in order to satisfy the “empty” standard.

**Q.** If I manage to “empty” the container pursuant to California code of Regulations, title 22, section [66261.7](#), can I assume that the container is non-hazardous at that stage?

**A.** No. The contaminated container regulations do not classify the containers as non-hazardous at any stage; they only grant an exemption if both the "empty" standard and the management practices are met. The intent of the regulations were to ease the regulatory burden on those generators that are interested in recycling the containers, as well as those involved in the transporting, recycling, refurbishing, and metal recovering contaminated containers. Mismanaged containers lose their exemptions and are subject to full regulation under the hazardous waste control laws.

### **Management Practices**

**Q.** If the container is considered empty, then why should generators bother with the management practices?

**A.** “Empty” containers can still contain some residual hazardous materials that could cause significant harm if mismanaged. Therefore, the management practices outlined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section [66261.7](#) are necessary to protect public health and the environment.

**Q.** Do I need to fill out a manifest and use a registered hauler to transport my “empty” containers?

**A.** Not if they meet all requirements for exemption. You are not required to fill out a hazardous waste manifest or use a registered hauler to transport the exempt containers. However, all empty containers must be transported in accordance applicable US DOT regulations, which include certain packaging and labeling requirements.

**Q.** My local program has authorized me to rinse containers under the tiered permitting program. Must I continue to manage my containers under these regulations after they have been decontaminated?

**A.** If you decontaminate your containers so that they do not exhibit hazardous characteristics and no longer present a hazard to human health and the environment, then they are no longer subject to the contaminated container regulations.

## **Aerosol Containers:**

**Q.** If I have an aerosol container with a clogged nozzle and I know that when I shake the container there is some liquid inside, is this can exempt from regulation?

**A.** No. Aerosol containers that are not or cannot be emptied of contents and propellant will not qualify for the exemption and should be managed as either hazardous or universal waste.

**Q.** If an aerosol can is empty to the maximum extent practical under normal use (i.e., I push the nozzle and nothing comes out and invert the container and I don't feel any liquid flow), is this container exempt from regulation? Can I puncture the container and send it for recycling?

**A.** Yes, but with an important caveat. Empty aerosol containers that did not previously hold acute or extremely hazardous waste are exempt from regulation and can be managed as non-hazardous waste. Puncturing or crushing exempt cans is not treatment of hazardous waste. However, since modern aerosol products often utilize flammable or explosive propellants, puncturing activities should be conducted only with proper aerosol-puncturing equipment that meets air-quality, OSHA, and other mandates.

## **Permit Requirements**

Do I need a formal grant of authorization (permit) from DTSC to conduct the following activities:

**Q:** Remove non-pourable materials from containers to meet the "empty" definition?

**A:** No. The DTSC authorized the use of physical methods (excluding rinsing) to remove non-pourable materials from containers. See California Code of Regulations, title 22 section [66261.7\(b\)\(2\)](#). This authorization is not applicable to containers that previously held acute or extremely hazardous waste.

**Q:** Treat a container which previously held acute or extremely hazardous waste?

**A:** Triple-rinsing, or any other scientifically proven method to remove the acutely or extremely hazardous material, requires formal authorization from DTSC or the CUPA. The only exceptions are:

When the activity qualifies for exemption as specified in the recycling provisions of Health and Safety Code Section [25143.2\(c\)\(2\)](#)

The rinsing is conducted under the laboratory "benchtop treatment" exemption in California Health and Safety Code section [25200.3.1](#), or

The "treatment" is part of the manufacture's instruction for using the material. For example, some manufacturers instruct the user of a material to place a small amount of a neutralizing agent into a container after it has been emptied, in order to prevent reactive compounds from forming from the chemical residues.

**Q.** Treat (rinse or shred) contaminated containers that did not previously contain acute or extremely hazardous waste?

**A:** The regulations allow treatment of containers without a permit, provided that container is “empty” as defined by the California regulations that it did not previously contain acute or extremely hazardous waste, and that it is managed pursuant to the management practices outlined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section [66261.7](#).

Containers of 119 gallons or less in capacity that are empty pursuant to the federal standard (40 CFR 261.7), but not empty to the California standards may be treated under the authorization of the Conditional Exemption tier for Specified Wastestreams (CESW). Generators operating under CESW must comply with all the requirements set forth in California Health and Safety Code section 25201.5. For further information on the tiered permitting requirements, contact your local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA).

## **GENERAL QUESTIONS**

**Q.** Do the contaminated containers regulations apply to underground storage tanks?

**A.** No. Underground storage tanks are not portable devices and thus are not considered containers (refer to the definition of a container on page 1). Therefore, the contaminated container regulations do not apply to underground storage tanks. Decontamination of underground tanks is covered in California Code of Regulations, title 22, chapter 32, beginning with section [67383.1](#).

**Q.** If the container had an inner liner that prevented contact of the material with the inner surface of the container, is the container still regulated as hazardous waste once I remove the inner liner?

**A.** No. Once the liner is removed, the container is exempt from regulation. This applies to containers of all sizes. It also applies to containers that previously held acute or extremely hazardous waste and containers that are made of absorptive materials. This exemption will not apply if the inner liner leaked and thus resulted in contaminated the outer container.

**Q.** Can I "reclaim" contaminated containers by making them into barbeques or other items? Isn't that "reclaiming scrap value"?

**A.** The contaminated container regulations do not address the reuse of containers in this way. The term "reclaiming scrap value" in the regulations is considered to be the sale of containers to a scrap metal facility. If a person wanted to use contaminated containers as a “raw material” to produce another product, the generator or handler would have to manage it as hazardous waste and decontaminate it. Decontamination of hazardous waste is considered to be treatment subject to permitting requirements, in this case, under tiered permitting. The person conducting treatment would have to be able to demonstrate that the containers were completely decontaminated before managing them as non-hazardous containers. The commercial use of containers to produce food appliances may also come under regulation by the Department of Food, Drug and Agriculture and other State and federal public health agencies.

**Q.** Does laboratory glassware fit the definition of “empty containers”?

**A.** Yes. Contaminated laboratory glassware can be discarded or recycled if empty, or washed and reused. If it had contained extremely hazardous or acutely hazardous waste, the generator would need to triple rinse it before discarding it.

### ***DTSC REGULATORY ASSISTANCE OFFICERS***

If you cannot find the answer to your question in this fact sheet, contact the DTSC Regulatory Assistance Officers. You can call them at 800-728-6942, or contact them through the Department of Toxic Substances Control website — <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov> — follow the “Contact us” then “Regulatory Assistance Officers” links to the page listing each of the Regulatory Assistance Officers [email](#) addresses or at [RAO@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:RAO@dtsc.ca.gov).

DTSC Regulatory Assistance Officers role is to provide informal guidance regarding management of hazardous waste for the convenience of the public. Such advice is not binding upon DTSC, nor does it have the force of law. If you would like a formal opinion on a matter by DTSC, please contact the responsible program office directly. You should also refer to the statutes and regulations, DTSC Policies and Procedures, and other formal documents.

We also encourage you to complete a Cal/EPA Customer Satisfaction survey <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/ContactUs/> so that we may improve our Regulatory Assistance Office.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

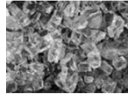
# Universal Waste-

Battery(ies)

CRT(s)



CRT Glass



Electronic Device(s)



Lamp(s)

Mercury-containing Equipment

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

# CAUTION

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Hazardous Waste**

**Batteries, Wet**

**Filled with Acid**

**UN27494**

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Universal Waste —  
Electronic Device(s)**

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Universal Waste —  
Battery(ies)**

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**Universal Waste —  
Lamp(s)**

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Used Oil – Hazardous Waste**

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Drained Used Oil Filters**

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Used Oil and Gasoline Filters**

**Accumulation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_



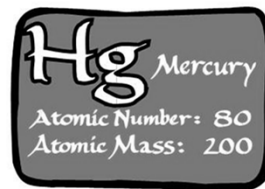
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_



**Universal Waste – Lamp(s).**  
**“accidentally broken”.**

Accumulation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contains Mercury**



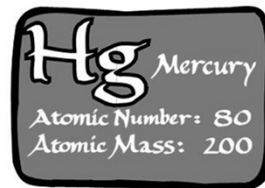
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Address: \_\_\_\_\_

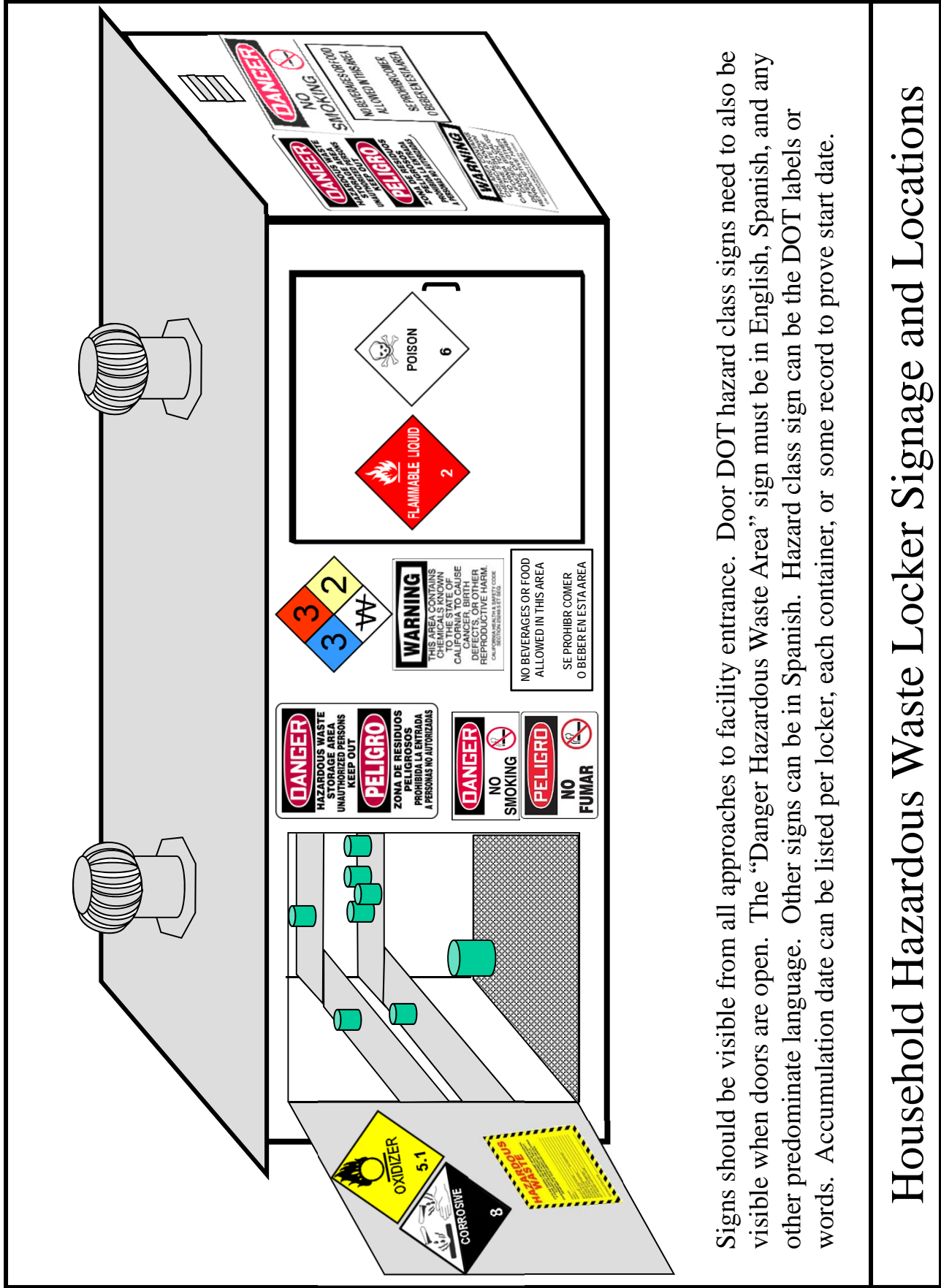


**Universal Waste – Lamp(s).**  
**“accidentally broken”.**

Accumulation Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Contains Mercury**

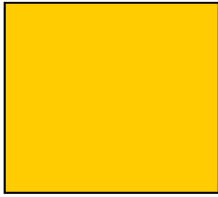




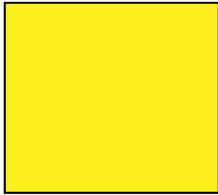
Signs should be visible from all approaches to facility entrance. Door DOT hazard class signs need to also be visible when doors are open. The “Danger Hazardous Waste Area” sign must be in English, Spanish, and any other predominate language. Other signs can be in Spanish. Hazard class sign can be the DOT labels or words. Accumulation date can be listed per locker, each container, or some record to prove start date.

## Household Hazardous Waste Locker Signage and Locations

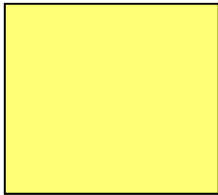
# How dehydrated are you?



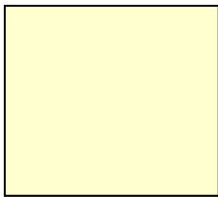
**Highly dehydrated!**  
Go drink a large bottle of  
water immediately!!!



**You are still seriously dehydrated.**  
Drinking a bottle of water now  
will make you feel much better.



**Moderately dehydrated.**  
You lose water on a regular basis  
throughout the day.  
Drink more water.



**You're almost there.**  
Get some water in your system  
to flush out all those toxins  
from your workout.  
Stay hydrated and healthy!



























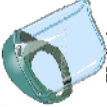
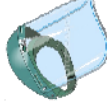










**Great job!**  
Now don't let yourself get dehydrated.  
Drink at least 8-12 large glasses of  
water throughout the day.

- Caffeinated drinks dehydrate - limit your consumption.
- Sport drinks can provide supplementary electrolytes, but

**WATER is the Key!**

# Household Hazardous Waste Facility Personal Protective Equipment

| Activity             | Visitors  | Load Checking   | Receiving  | Packaging  | Bulking   | Bulking Solvents  | Shipment  |
|----------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| Eye Protection       |  |    |   |  |    |    |  |
| Hand                 |   |    |   |   |    |    |  |
| Foot                 |   |    |   |   |    |    |  |
| Respiratory          |   |   |  |  |    |    |   |
| Clothing             |   |   |  |  |   |   |   |
| Head/Face Protection |   |  |  |  |  |  |   |

ANSI Approved Safety Glasses    Nitrile Gloves or other suitable gloves    Leather work gloves    Work boots, steel toe and sole    ANSI Approved Hardhat, as needed    Tyvek coveralls or apron    Coated coveralls    Respirator, half face    Face shield

These recommendations are considered guidelines. Administrative or engineering controls should be implemented, if possible, before using personal protective equipment. Actual situations or handling of certain wastes may require different personal protection equipment.

## COMMON HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES

### **CORROSIVES (ACIDS)**

Boric Acid  
 Car Battery Acid  
 Copper Cleaners  
 Etching Solutions  
 Ferric Chloride  
 Fertilizers \*  
 Hydrochloric Acid  
 Hydrofluoric Acid  
 Metal Cleaners  
 Muriatic Acid  
 Navel Jelly  
 Phosphoric Acid  
 Pool Acid  
 Sheep Dip  
 Sodium Bisulfate  
 Sulfuric Acid  
 Toilet Bowl Cleaners \*

### **CORROSIVES (BASES)**

Ammonia and Ammonia Based Cleaners  
 Battery Terminal Cleaner  
 Caustic Soda  
 Cess Pool Cleaners \*  
 Drain Cleaners \*  
 Household cleaners \*  
 Lime  
 Lye  
 Oven Cleaners \*  
 Sodium Hydroxide  
 Window Cleaners

### **EXPLOSIVES**

Ammunition  
 Fireworks  
 Flares

### **FLAMMABLES & COMBUSTIBLES**

Acetone  
 Adhesives \*  
 Aerosol  
 Air Freshener  
 Alcohols  
 Artificial Snow  
 Asphalt Driveway Topping  
 Automotive Body Filler (Bondo) (unsolidified)  
 Automotive Oils  
 Automotive Waxes  
 Bar-B-Que Lighter Fluid  
 Benzene  
 Brake Fluid  
 Camphor  
 Chrome-Silver Polishes \*  
 Cutting Oil  
 Denatured Alcohol  
 Diesel Fuel  
 Disinfectants  
 Duplicator Fluid  
 Enamel Paint (unsolidified)  
 Enamel/Oil Base Paint  
 Epoxy Paint (unsolidified)  
 Ethanol  
 Ether  
 Ethylene Glycol

Fiberglass Resins (unsolidified)  
 Fingernail Polish and Remover  
 Floor/Furniture Polish  
 Formaldehyde Solution  
 Formalin  
 Gasoline  
 Glues \*  
 Grease  
 Household Waxes  
 Isopropyl Alcohol  
 Kerosene  
 Lacquer Thinner  
 Lacquer Paint (unsolidified)  
 Linseed Oil  
 Liquid Waxes \*  
 Liquid Sandpaper \*  
 Liquid Butane  
 Methanol  
 Naphtha  
 Oils (petroleum)  
 Organic solvents  
 Paint Thinners  
 Paint Strippers \*  
 Paraffin Oil  
 Pentachlorophenol  
 Perfume  
 Petroleum Distillates  
 Plastic Roof Cement  
 Plastic Model Cement  
 Polyurethane Paint (unsolidified)  
 Polyurethane Cement (unsolidified)  
 Power Steering Fluid  
 Primers  
 Roofing Cement  
 Rug/Upholstery Cleaner  
 Sealers  
 Shellac Thinner  
 Silicone Sprays  
 Spot Remover/Dry Cleaning Fluids  
 Thinner  
 Tile Cement  
 Tire Black  
 Toluol/Toluene  
 Transmission Fluid  
 Transmission Oil  
 Turpentine  
 Varnish  
 Wallpaper Cement  
 Windshield Wiper Fluid  
 White Gas  
 Wood Filler/Putty  
 Wood Stain  
 Xylol/Xylene

### **ORGANIC PEROXIDE**

Adhesive Catalysts  
 Automotive Body Filler Catalyst

### **RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS**

Old glow in the dark watches  
 Smoke Alarms

### **OXIDIZERS**

Ammonium Nitrate  
 Bleach  
 Calcium Hypochlorite  
 Tree Root/Stump Killer

Chlorates  
 Fertilizers \*  
 Fluorine  
 Hair Coloring  
 Hydrogen Peroxide  
 Iodine  
 Nitric Acid  
 Plant Food  
 Potassium Permanganate  
 Sodium Hypochlorite  
 Toilet Bowl Cleaner with bleach

### **POISONS**

Ant and Roach Killer  
 Anti-Freeze  
 Arsenic Compounds  
 Automotive Cleaners  
 Bacterial Pipe Cleaners  
 Bordeaux Mix  
 Boric Acid  
 Bug Remover  
 Chlordane  
 Chrome-Silver Polishes \*  
 Chromium  
 Copper Sulfate  
 DDT  
 Diazinon  
 Dimethylamine Salts  
 Disinfectants \*  
 Dog Repellent  
 Ethylene Glycol  
 Fertilizers  
 Flea Spray/Powder  
 Fungicides \*  
 Gopher Killer  
 Insect Sprays  
 Lead Compounds  
 Lice Powder  
 Lindane  
 Malathion  
 Mercury  
 Methylene Chloride  
 Mole Killer  
 Moth Crystals  
 Pentachlorophenol  
 Pesticides  
 Pharmaceuticals  
 Plant Food  
 Pruning Paint  
 Pyrethrins  
 Rat Poison  
 Rose Dust  
 Sheep Dip  
 Snail/Slug Killer  
 Strychnine  
 Tar Remover  
 Weed and Grass Killer  
 Windshield Wiper Fluid

\* Check Ingredients



### Common Household Hazardous Waste Classifications, alphabetical

| #  |                                 |         |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1,1,1- Trichloroethane                                     | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| 2,4,5-T (Moss Stop - old in can)- pentachlorophenol family | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid                             | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| A  |                                 |         |
| Acetic acid (organic, glacial) (1)                         | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Acetic anhydride (1)                                       | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Acetic chloride (1)  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Acetone  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Acetyl chloride  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Acid ammonium fluoride                                     | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Adhesive catalysts   | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Adhesives *  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Aerosol  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Air fresheners (solid)                                     | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Alcohols   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Alkaline batteries   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Alkalinity increaser for pools                             | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Alkyd base paints  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Aluminum alkyls  | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Aluminum brightener  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Aluminum jelly   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Aluminum nitrate   | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Aluminum phosphide   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Aluminum powder coated (metallic)                          | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Aluminum powder uncoated                                   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Amine resin industrial catalyst * (MAY ALSO BE FLAMMABLE)  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Ammonia  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Ammonia based cleaners                                     | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Ammonium bifluoride  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Ammonium chloride  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Ammonium difluoride  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Ammonium hydrogen fluoride                                 | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Ammonium hydroxide   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Ammonium nitrate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| ammonium dichromate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| ammonium perchlorate                                       | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| ammonium permanganate                                      | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| ammonium persulfate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Ammunition   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Ant and Roach Killer                                       | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Antiformin (sodium hypochlorite) Battery Terminal Cleaner  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Anti-fouling marine paint (with heavy metals)              | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Anti-Freeze  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Arsenic  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Arsenic Compounds  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Artificial Snow  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Asbestos   | ASBESTOS                        | NEUTRAL |
| Asbestos Coating   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Asbestos Putty   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Asbestos Roofing Tar                                       | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Asphalt Driveway Topping                                   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Automotive Body Filler (Bondo)                             | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Automotive Body Filler Catalyst                            | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Automotive Cleaners  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Automotive Oils  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Automotive Waxes   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Azides   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| B  |                                 |         |
| Bacterial Pipe Cleaner                                     | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Bar-B-Que lighter fluid                                    | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Barium chlorate (oxygen pellets)                           | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| barium nitrate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| barium peroxide  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Batteries, alkaline  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Batteries, lead acid                                       | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Batteries, lead acid gel cells                             | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Batteries, lithium   | OTHER                           | NEUTRAL |
| Batteries, rechargeable                                    | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Battery acid   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Battery electrolyte  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Battery terminal cleaners                                  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Baygon   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |

|  |                                 |         |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| Benzene  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Benzoyl Peroxide (Ingredient or Red Cream)                     | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Bis (tributyltin) oxide > 5 %                                  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Bisulfates   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Bisulfites   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Black Flag (pesticides)  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Black Leaf   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Blasting caps  | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Bleach   | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Body Filler (remove hardener)                                  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Bordeaux mix   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Boric acid   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Boric acid**   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Brake fluid  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Bromates (brominating) *                                       | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Bromates, XXX *  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Bromine  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Bug remover  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Bullets  | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| <b>C</b>   |                                 |         |
| Cacodylic acid** (arsenic)                                     | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Cadmium  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Cal Hypo   | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Cadmium compounds  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Calcium  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Calcium carbide  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Calcium chlorate (1)   | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Calcium chloride (can create heat w/water)                     | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Calcium cyanide  | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Calcium ferrocyanide   | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Calcium hypochlorite   | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| calcium nitrate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Calcium peroxide   | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Calcium phosphide  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Camphor  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Camphor (solid)  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Car battery acid   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Carbamate insecticides   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Carbazotic acid  | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Carbon tetrachloride (w / heat = phosgene gas)                 | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Carbon, powdered   | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Carbonates, XXX  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Casaron  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Castor Oil   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Caulking compounds (CHECK FOR PROPOSITION 65 WARNING)          | FLAMMABLE/POISON/SOLID WASTE    | NEUTRAL |
| Caulking Compounds (non-latex)                                 | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Caustic soda   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Cess pool cleaners   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Charcoal (BBQ and activated)                                   | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Charcoal (BBQ and activated) Powder carbon, graphite           | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Charcoal Lighter Fluid   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Chimney Cleaner  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Chlorates, XXX *   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Chlordane  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Chloride of lime (calcium hypochlorite)                        | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Chlorinated Isocyanurates (3)                                  | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Chlorinated lime (calcium hypochlorite)                        | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Chlorites, XXX   | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Chloroacetic Acid  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Chlorobromethane   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Chloroform   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Chromates  | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Chrome polishes *  | POISON/FLAMMABLE                | NEUTRAL |
| Chromic acid (in sulfuric acid)                                | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Chromium   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Chromium Compounds   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Chromium trioxide  | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| contains "non-reactive" cyanide but can react with acids       | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Copper cleaners  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Copper Oil (Fungicides)  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Copper sulfate (may appear as blue crystalline rocks)          | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Copper naphthenate   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Creosote   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Cresol   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Cresylic acid (Maybe poison if in parts dip)                   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Cupric chloride  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Cupric nitrate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Cutting oil (non-chlorinated)                                  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Cyanides (keep away from acids Including acidic pesticide liq) | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |

|  |                                 |         |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| Cyanuric acid  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Cyclohexane  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| <b>D</b>   |                                 |         |
| Dakin's solution (sodium hypochlorite)                   | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Dalapon (herbicide)                                      | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| DAP (caulk, glazing compd. Etc.)                         | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| DDT  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Deck cleaners (3)  | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Deck cleaners * (2)                                      | POISON (ISOCYANURATES)          | NEUTRAL |
| DEET (bug repellent)                                     | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Denatured alcohol  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Diazinon ®   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Dibenzoyl peroxide                                       | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Dichlor  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Dichloroisocyanuric acid (3)                             | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Dichlorofluoromethane                                    | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Dichloromethane  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Dichoroisocyanuric acid (2)                              | POISON (ISOCYANURATES)          | NEUTRAL |
| Diesel fuel  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Dimethylamine salts                                      | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Dip It (Coffee pot cleaner)                              | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Disinfectants *  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Disinfectants*   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Dog repellent  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Drain cleaners * (Sodium hydroxide, lye)                 | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Drain cleaners * (sulfuric acid, hydrogen chloride)      | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Drain openers (sodium hydroxide, lye)*                   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Drain openers (sulfuric acid)'                           | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Drano (w/o sodium hypochlorite)                          | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Driveway cleaners *                                      | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Dry cleaning fluids                                      | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Duplicator fluid   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Dursban  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Dynamite   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| <b>E</b>   |                                 |         |
| Enamel Base Paint  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Epoxy Paint  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Epoxy resins *   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Etch (metal,glass,concrete)                              | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Etching solutions (metal,glass,concrete)                 | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Ethanol  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Ether  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Ether XXX  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Ethylene Glycol  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| <b>F</b>   |                                 |         |
| Ferric chloride  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Ferric chloride  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Ferrocyanide   | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Ferrous sulfate  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Fertilizers  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Fertilizers *  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Fertilizers *  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Fiberglass resins (solidified)                           | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Fiberglass resins *                                      | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Fingernail polish and remover                            | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Fire extinguishers (chlorinated non-pressurized"brass")  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Fireworks  | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Flares   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Flash Powders  | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Flea spray/dip/powder                                    | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Floor/Furniture Polish                                   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Fluorine   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Fluoric acid (hydrofluoric acid)                         | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Fluorine monohydride (hydrofluoric acid)                 | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Flux, soldering flux (zinc chloride)                     | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Formaldehyde Solution                                    | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Formaldehyde solution (but incompatible with acids)      | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Formaldehyde, solid (in resin glue)                      | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Formalin (formaldehyde solutions - may be 3(8) see below | FLAMMABLE/POISON                | NEUTRAL |
| Formic acid (1)  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Freon  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Fumex (aluminum phosphide)                               | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Fumitoxin (aluminum phosphide)                           | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Fuming nitric acid                                       | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Fungicides *   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| <b>G</b>   |                                 |         |
| Gasoline   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Gastoxin (aluminum phosphide)                            | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Glass etch (hydrofluoric acid EXTREME CAUTION)           | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |



|   |                                 |         |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|
| Glues (epoxy, airplane, white)                          | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Glues *   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Gluteraldehyde (Radiator sealant)                       | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Gopher Gasser *   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Gopher Killer   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Gopher Killer (containing strychnine)                   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Graphite powder   | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Grease  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Guanidine nitrate                                       |                                 | NEUTRAL |
| Gunpowder   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| <b>H</b>  |                                 |         |
| Hair Coloring *   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Hair Dye*   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Halane  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Hexane  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Household cleaners *                                    | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Household Waxes   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| HTH (calcium hypochlorite)                              | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Hy-Chlor (calcium hypochlorite)                         | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Hydrochloric Acid                                       | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Hydrofluoric acid (EXTREME CAUTION)                     | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid)                   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Hydrogen fluoride (EXTREME CAUTION)                     | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Hydrogen peroxide (incompatible with permanganates)     | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Hydroquinone (photo chem)                               | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| <b>I</b>  |                                 |         |
| Industrial pool chemical *                              | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Industrial pool sanitizer *                             | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Insect sprays   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Insecticides  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Insta-Stik (diisocyanate)                               | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Iodine  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Iodine (liquid or solid crystals)                       | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Isocyanates (found in industrial hardeners, activators) | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| IsocyanUrates   | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Isopropyl alcohol                                       | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Isopropyl ether   | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| <b>J</b>  |                                 |         |
| Javelle water (sodium hypochlorite)                     | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Javex (sodium hypochlorite)                             | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| <b>K</b>  |                                 |         |
| Kerosene  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Ketone *  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| <b>L</b>  |                                 |         |
| Lacquer paint (unsolidified)                            | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Lacquer thinner   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Latex paint   | RECYCLEABLE MATERIAL            | NEUTRAL |
| Laundry bluing  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Lead acid batteries                                     | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Lead arsenate   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Lead Compounds  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Lead compounds (old pottery glaze)                      | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Lead nitrate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Lice powder   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Lime  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Lime chloride (calcium hypochlorite)                    | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Lindane ®   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Linseed oil   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Liquid butane   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Liquid sandpaper *                                      | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Liquid waxes *  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Litharge  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Lithium hypochlorite                                    | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Lithium metal   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Lithium metal (in oil) Orange/Red color = explosive     | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Lithium peroxide  | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Litho   | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Losantin (calcium hypochlorite)                         | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Lye   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Lye (sodium hydroxide)                                  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| <b>M</b>  |                                 |         |
| Magnesium (see type) *                                  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Magnesium, metal *                                      | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Magnesium nitrate                                       | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Magnesium perchlorate                                   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Magnesium peroxide                                      | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Malathion   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Malathion   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Marine "anti-fouling" paint                             | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |

|   |                                 |         |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|
| Marine Flares   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Mastics   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Mercury   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Mercury (elemental, metallic)                                   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Mercury compounds (i.e. pesticide)                              | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Metal cleaners *  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Metal dust  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Metal dust *  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Metal polish *  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Metal polish *  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Metalddehyde  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Methanol  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Methoxychlor  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Methyl ethyl ketone   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide                                    | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Methyl isobutyl ketone peroxide                                 | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Methylene chloride  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Metyl alcohol   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Mildew remover X-14 (calcium hypochlorite)                      | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Milton (sodium hypochlorite)                                    | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Mineral Spirits   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Mole killer   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Moss control (zinc/ferric chloride)                             | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Moth balls  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Moth crystals   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Mrthylene chloride (paint stripper, carb clean)                 | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Muriatic acid   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| <b>N</b>  |                                 |         |
| Nail Polish and Remover   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Naptha  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Napthalene  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Napthalene (moth balls)   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Naval jelly   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Neats foot oil  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Neem oil (environmentally friendly bug spray)                   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Nickel nitrate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Nitrates, XXX   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Nitrates/nitrites   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Nitric acid (<70%)  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Nitric acid (>70%)  | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Nitrites, XXX   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Nitroglycerin   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| <b>O</b>  |                                 |         |
| Octachlor (Chlordane)   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Oil base paint  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Oil base paints   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Oil soaked absorbent (bagged)                                   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Oil soaked rags (bagged)  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Oils  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Oils (petroleum)  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Old pottery glaze (lead compounds)                              | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Organic solvents  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Orthodichlorobenzene (moth balls,dog repel, some drain openers) | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Outdoor furniture cleaners *                                    | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Oven cleaners *   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Oxalic acid (1)   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Oxygen pellets (Barium or Sodium chlorate)                      | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| <b>P</b>  |                                 |         |
| Paint pigments  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Paint stripper *  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Paint strippers (non-chlorinated)                               | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Paint thinners  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Paradichlorobenezene  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Paradichorobenzene (mothballs)                                  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Paraffin oil  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Paraffin wax  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Paraformaldehyde  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Penetrating grout sealers                                       | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Penetrating grout sealers *                                     | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Pentachlorophenol   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Perborates  | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Percarbonates   | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Perchlorates, XXX   | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Perchlorethylene  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Perchloric acid (Oxidizing acid)                                | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Perchloroethylene   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Perchloron (calcium hypochlorite)                               | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Perfume   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Permanganate, XXX   | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |

|   |                                 |         |
|---|---------------------------------|---------|
| Peroxides, XXX  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Peroxyacetic acid (indust. pool chemical/sanitizer)         | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Peroxyhydrate, XXX  | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Persulfates, XXX  | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Pesticides  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Petroleum distillates                                       | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Petroleum oil ('spray oil for insects)                      | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Pharmaceuticals   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Phosphoric acid   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Phosphorothioate  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Phosphorus, elemental (under water)                         | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Phosphorus, red   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Phosphorus, white   | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Phosphorus, yellow  | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Phostoxin (aluminum phosphide)                              | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Photo developers *  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Photo developers*   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Photo fixers ( pH test) *                                   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Picric acid (EXTREMELY DANGEROUS IF DRY)                    | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Piochlor (sodium hypochlorite)                              | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Pittchlor (calcium hypochlorite)                            | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Plant food *  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Plant food *  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Plastic model cement  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Plastic roof cement   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Plumber's putty (non-latex)                                 | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Polyurethane cement   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Polyurethane paint  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Pool acid   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Pool chemical sanitizer *                                   | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Pool chlorinators (3)                                       | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Pool chlorinators * (2)                                     | POISON (ISOCYANURATES)          | NEUTRAL |
| Pool pH Increasers  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Potassium, Metal  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium biodate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium bromate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium chlorate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium cyanide (keep away from acids/acidic toxics)      | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium dichloroisocyanurate                              | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium dichloro-s-triazinetrione                         | POISON (ISOCYANURATES)          | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium dichloro-s-triazinetrione                         | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium dichromate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium ferricyanide                                      | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium ferrocyanide                                      | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium hydroxide   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Potassium nitrate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium permanganate (separate from hydrogen peroxide)    | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium persulfate  | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Potassium superoxide  | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Potassium salts of fatty acids pH>10                        | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Potassium sulfide   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium sulfide   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium trichloro-s-triazinetrione (2)                    | POISON (ISOCYANURATES)          | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium trichloro-s-triazinetrione (3)                    | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Potassium, elemental  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Powder resin glue   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Powder resin glue (paraformaldehyde)                        | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| powdered brush cleaners Siliconates                         | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Powdered brush cleaners soda ash                            | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Power steering fluid  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Primers   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Pruning paint   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Pyrethrins  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| <b>R</b>  |                                 |         |
| Radiator sealant (Gluteraldehyde)                           | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Rags soaked in flammable liquid                             | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Raid fumigator (metal can with water reactive bottom strip) | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Raney nickel (drug lab)                                     | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Rat poison  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Red phosphorus (clan lab), matches                          | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Resin activators  | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Roach killer  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Road flares (fusees)  | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Rochelle salts  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Rock salt (sodium chloride)                                 | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Roof patch  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Roofing cement  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Roofing tar   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Rose dust   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |

|  |                                 |         |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| Round up   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Rug/upholstery cleaner   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Rust remover (hydrofluoric acid EXTREME CAUTION)                   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| <b>S</b>   |                                 |         |
| Safer Paint Remover (Dibasic Acid Esters)                          | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Sealers  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Sevin  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Sheep dip *  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Sheep dip *  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Shellac thinner  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Signal flares  | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Silicone sprays  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Silver nitrate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Silver polishes *  | POISON/FLAMMABLE                | NEUTRAL |
| Silvex   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Smoke signals  | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Snail/slug killer  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Soda ash   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium bicarbonate   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium bisulfate   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Sodium bisulfite   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Sodium borate  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium borohydride   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium carbonate   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium carbonate peroxide  | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Sodium chlorate (Oxygen pellets)                                   | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium chloride  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium chlorite  | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Sodium chromate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium cyanide (keep away from acids/acidic toxics) PG             | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium dichlor   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (3)                                    | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione                                   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione (2) (3)                           | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium dichromate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium ferricyanide  | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium ferrocyanide  | POISON (CYANIDE)                | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium fluoride  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium hydrosulfite (rust remover) White/yellow phosphorus         | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium hydroxide   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium hypochlorite  |                                 | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium, metal  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium metasilicate  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium nitrate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium nitrite   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium orthosilicate   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium perborate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium perborate tetrahydrate                                      | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium perchlorate monohydrate                                     | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium permanganate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium peroxide  | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Sodium persulfate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium silicate  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium siliconates   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Sodium sulfide (anhydrous)   | SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE       | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium trichloroisocyanurate (3)                                   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Sodium trichloro-s-triazinetrione (2) (3)                          | OXIDIZER, pH ???                | NEUTRAL |
| Soldering flux*  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Soot remover   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Spot remover   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Stemo  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Stop bath  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Stop bath *  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Stove oil  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Strontium chlorate   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Strontium nitrate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Strontium peroxide   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Strychnine   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Stump killer   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Stump killer *   | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Styrene  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Sulfides, XXX  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Sulfur   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Sulfur (solid), Flowers of   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Sulfur in pesticides. For Sulfur solids (i.e "flowers of") see 4.1 | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Sulfuric Acid, concentrated  | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Sulfuric Acid  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Sulpheric acid   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Systemic pesticides  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |

| T  |                                 |         |
|--|---------------------------------|---------|
| Tar remover  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Tetrachloroethane  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Thinner  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Thionyl chloride   | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Tile cement  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Tile putty   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Tire black   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Toilet Bowl Cleaner with Bleach                          | OXIDIZER                        | BASE    |
| Toilet bowl cleaners ( hazard varies) *                  |                                 | NEUTRAL |
| Toilet Bowl Cleaners *                                   | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Toilet Bowl Cleaners *                                   | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Toilet Tabs * (2) (3)                                    |                                 | NEUTRAL |
| Toluene  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Toluol (toluene)   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Transmission fluid                                       | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Tree root killer *                                       | ORGANIC PEROXIDE                | NEUTRAL |
| Trichlor   | OXIDIZER                        | ACID    |
| Trichloroisocyanuric acid (2) (3)                        | OXIDIZER, ACID, ISOCYANURATES   | ACID    |
| Trinitrophenol   | EXPLOSIVES                      | NEUTRAL |
| Trioxane   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Trisodium phosphates                                     | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| TSP ( tri sodium phosphate)                              | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Ttri sodium phosphate                                    | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Tung oil   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Turpentine   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| U  |                                 |         |
| Uranium Nitrate  | RADIOACTIVE                     | NEUTRAL |
| V  |                                 |         |
| Varnish  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Velsicol 1068 (Chlordane) ®                              | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Vinegar  | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Vinyl toluene  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| W  |                                 |         |
| Wallpaper cement   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| WD-40  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Weed and Grass Killer *                                  | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Weed Killer (with chlorates, borate or chlorite) *       | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| White Gas  | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Window Cleaners *  | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Windshield Wiper Fluid *                                 | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Windshield Wiper Fluid *                                 | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Wood Alcohol   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Wood Bleach (Hydrogen Peroxide)                          | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Wood bleach part A (sodium hydroxide)                    | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Wood bleach* (oxalic acid)                               | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Wood filler  | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| Wood preservatives -(Non - penta, copper/zinc naphenate) | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Wood putty   | FLAMMABLE SOLID                 | NEUTRAL |
| Wood renews, brighteners'                                | CORROSIVE                       | BASE    |
| Wood stain   | FLAMMABLE                       | NEUTRAL |
| X  |                                 |         |
| Xylene   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Xylol (Xylene)   | FLAMMABLE/COMBUSTIBLE "PRM" - 3 | NEUTRAL |
| Z  |                                 |         |
| Zinc chloride (Flux, moss control)                       | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |
| Zinc chlorate  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Zinc dust  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Zinc naphenate   | POISON                          | NEUTRAL |
| Zinc peroxide  | OXIDIZER                        | NEUTRAL |
| Zinc phosphide (gopher/mole gas)                         | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| Zinc powder  | WATER REACTIVE                  | NEUTRAL |
| zinc sulfate (moss control)                              | CORROSIVE                       | ACID    |

**DISCLAIMER: This document is intended as a guide for basic classification. Caution should be used since exceptions to these classifications are possible. If there is any doubt as to the classification, ingredients, or for multiple ingredients, store unknown in a compatible container by itself and seek knowledgeable assistance**

\* Check Ingredients, Most common listed.

(1) Organic acids separate from oxidizing acids.

(2) Keep separate from hypochlorites. May result in fire.

(3) Special hazards keep separate from hypochlorites, keep dry to avoid heat and toxic gas generation, contact can result in fires

pH ?? - Check pH of material

XXX – Various first name ingredients

® = Restricted Pesticide

# Battery Chemistry ABCs

**Warning: There is no universal standard on codes and exemptions are common.**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| A         | Alkaline manganese dioxide zinc or Zinc air                 |
| AC        | Alkaline zinc air   |
| ACP       | Alkaline manganese dioxide zinc                             |
| AG        | Silver oxide and alkaline cells                             |
| BR        | Lithium manganese dioxide                                   |
| <b>BT</b> | <b>Sealed lead acid (Pb)</b>                                |
| CCM       | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| CM        | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| <b>CP</b> | <b>Lithium ion, nickel cadmium, or nickel metal hydride</b> |
| CPH       | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| CR        | Lithium manganese dioxide                                   |
| CRV       | Lithium manganese dioxide                                   |
| <b>CV</b> | <b>Sealed lead acid (Pb)</b>                                |
| CXL       | Lithium ion (Li-ion)  |
| D         | Carbon-zinc   |
| DL        | Lithium   |
| E         | Alkaline manganese dioxide zinc                             |
| EDL       | Alkaline manganese dioxide zinc                             |
| EN        | Alkaline manganese dioxide zinc                             |
| EPX       | Silver oxide zinc   |
| ER        | Lithium-thionyl chloride                                    |
| ERC       | Lithium ion, or nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                 |
| ER-C      | Lithium ion   |
| ERD       | Lithium ion   |
| ERP       | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| ERW       | Lithium ion   |
| EV        | Carbon-zinc   |
| F         | Carbon-zinc   |
| FR        | Lithium/Iron disulfide                                      |
| GP        | Alkaline  |
| H         | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| HF        | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| HR        | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| HS        | Carbon zinc   |
| J         | Alkaline  |
| K         | Alkaline  |
| KF        | Nickel cadmium - NiCd                                       |
| KR        | Nickel cadmium - NiCd                                       |
| <b>L</b>  | <b>Alkaline or Lithium Manganese Dioxide</b>                |
| LC        | Lithium manganese dioxide                                   |
| LF        | Lithium/Iron disulfide                                      |
| LR        | Silver oxide and alkaline                                   |
| MN        | Alkaline or carbon zinc                                     |
| MRB       | Zinc Air  |
| NB        | Lithium ion   |
| NH        | Nickel cadmium - NiCd                                       |
| NX        | Nickel oxy hydroxide  |
| P         | Nickel metal hydride (NiMH)                                 |
| PGX       | Nickel zinc   |
| <b>PP</b> | <b>Carbon-zinc or Lithium</b>                               |
| PR        | Zinc Air  |
| <b>PX</b> | <b>Lithium polymer or Alkaline (some with mercury)</b>      |
| R         | Carbon-zinc   |
| SG        | Silver oxide and alkaline                                   |
| SR        | Silver oxide and alkaline                                   |
| TL        | Lithium   |
| U         | Lithium manganese dioxide (non-rechargeable),               |
| UB        | Lithium manganese dioxide (non-rechargeable),               |
| <b>V</b>  | <b>Alkaline, silver oxide, zinc air</b>                     |
| X         | Alkaline manganese dioxide zinc                             |
| ZA        | Zinc air  |
| <b>ZR</b> | <b>Nickel oxyhydroxide, nickel zinc or lithium ion</b>      |
| ZRPGX     | Nickel zinc   |

**Note: Lithium and batteries greater than 9 volts must be protected against short-circuits.**

Look for the recycling symbol and the chemical code to identify the chemistry.



| Code      | Chemistry            |
|-----------|----------------------|
| AgO       | Silver Oxide         |
| MnO2      | manganese dioxide    |
| NiCd      | Nickel cadmium       |
| NiMH      | Nickel metal hydride |
| NiZn      | Nickel zinc          |
| <b>Pb</b> | <b>Lead</b>          |
| Zn        | Zinc                 |
| Li        | Lithium              |
| Li-ion    | Lithium ion          |
| Li-S      | Lithium Sulfur       |



CR =Lithium manganese dioxide

| WARNING  |  |
|--|--|
| Keep lead acid, sealed lead acid, and gel cells separate from all other chemistries.         |  |
| Lithium batteries and batteries over 9 volts are required to have contacts protected per DOT |  |

| SORTING GUIDE        |  |
|----------------------|--|
| <b>Acid</b>          | Lead<br>Carbon-Zinc (*)  |
| <b>Alkaline</b>      | Alkaline<br>Carbon-Zinc (*)<br>Manganese dioxide<br>Nickel oxyhydroxide<br>Nickel Zinc<br>Silver oxide |
| <b>Lithium</b>       | Lithium<br>Lithium ion<br>Lithium Sulfur   |
| <b>Rechargeables</b> | Nickel cadmium<br>Nickel metal hydride<br>Nickel zinc  |

\* Carbon-Zinc have been stored with alkaline

| Color | Code               |
|-------|--------------------|
|       | = Lead acid        |
|       | = Mixed chemistry  |
|       | = Lithium          |
|       | = Lithium or other |

# Waste Classification

**Caution:** Typical storage guidelines. If not sure, store separately since exceptions exist

| Corrosive<br>pH 0 - 4  | Neutral<br>pH 5 - 9   | Corrosive<br>pH 10 - 14  |
|--|---|--|
| <p><b>Acid Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muriatic</li> <li>• Hydrochloric</li> <li>• Car battery</li> <li>• Sealed gel cell battery</li> <li>• Sulfuric</li> <li>• Metal cleaner</li> </ul> | <p><b>Flammable/Poison Bay</b></p> <p><b>Nonflammable</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p><b>Prop 65</b><br/>This product contains chemicals known to California to cause cancer.</p> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paints,</li> <li>• Solvents</li> <li>• Propane</li> <li>• Pesticides</li> <li>• Herbicides</li> <li>• Arsenic</li> <li>• Petroleum distillates</li> <li>• Oils, automotive</li> <li>• Roofing tar</li> <li>• Furniture polish</li> <li>• Helium</li> </ul> | <p><b>Base Bay</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alkaline batteries</li> <li>• Ammonia</li> <li>• Window cleaners</li> <li>• Metal polish</li> <li>• Rug cleaners</li> <li>• Lye</li> <li>• Cess pool cleaners</li> <li>• - <b>hydroxide</b></li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Acid Oxidizer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitric acid</li> <li>• Sulfuric acid</li> <li>• Perchloric acid</li> </ul>  | <p><b>Neutral Oxidizer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ammonium Nitrate</li> <li>• Hydrogen Peroxide</li> <li>• Fertilizer (*)</li> <li>• Stump remover</li> <li>• Epoxy hardener</li> <li>• Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide</li> <li>• Benzyl peroxide</li> <li>• - <b>peroxide</b></li> <li>• - <b>nitrates</b></li> </ul>  | <p><b>Base Oxidizer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bleach</li> <li>• "Oxy"</li> <li>• Calcium hypochlorite</li> <li>• Sodium hypochlorite</li> <li>• - <b>hypochlorite</b></li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Explosives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ammunition</li> <li>• Flares</li> </ul>  |   |  |
| <p><b>Other</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asbestos</li> </ul>   |   |  |
| <p><b>Water Reactive</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calcium carbide</li> <li>• Zinc phosphide</li> </ul>   |   |  |



Oxidizer Keywords  
-ate  
-ite  
-peroxide




















(\*) Check ingredients

# pH Scale

|   | Hydrogen ions concentration compared to distilled water | pH             | Examples of solutions at this pH                      |
|---|---|----------------|---|
| <b>Corrosive - Acid<br/>Hazardous Waste <math>\leq 2</math></b>                     | 10,000,000  | <b>pH = 0</b>  | Battery Acid, Sulfuric Acid, Strong Hydrofluoric Acid |
|   | 1,000,000   | <b>pH = 1</b>  | Hydrochloric Acid Secreted by Stomach Lining          |
|   | 100,000   | <b>pH = 2</b>  | Lemon Juice, Gastric Acid, Vinegar                    |
| <b>NEUTRAL</b>  | 10,000  | <b>pH = 3</b>  | Grapefruit, Orange Juice, Soda                        |
|   | 1,000   | <b>pH = 4</b>  | Tomato Juice, Acid Rain                               |
|   | 100   | <b>pH = 5</b>  | Soft Drinking Water, Black Coffee                     |
|   | 10  | <b>pH = 6</b>  | Urine, Saliva   |
|   | 1   | <b>pH = 7</b>  | "Pure" water  |
|   | 1/10  | <b>pH = 8</b>  | Sea Water   |
|   | 1/100   | <b>pH = 9</b>  | Baking Soda   |
|   | 1/1,000   | <b>pH = 10</b> | Milk of Magnesia, Great Salt Lake                     |
|   | 1/10,000  | <b>pH = 11</b> | Ammonia Solution                                      |
| <b>Hazardous Waste <math>\geq 12.5</math><br/>Corrosive Alkaline, Base, Caustic</b> | 1/100,000   | <b>pH = 12</b> | Bleach  |
|   | 1/1,000,000   | <b>pH = 13</b> | Oven Cleaner  |
|   | 1/10,000,000  | <b>pH = 14</b> | Liquid Drain Cleaner                                  |



# Signal Word Chart

| Signal Words  | Possible Classification | Symbol  |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| Avoid breathing of vapor or spray mist                        | Toxic                   |    |
| Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and mouth                      | Toxic                   |    |
| Avoid contact with skin, eyes, mouth, and clothing            | Corrosive               |    |
| Causes severe burns to eyes and skin                          | Corrosive               |    |
| Caustic soda-lye  | Corrosive               |    |
| Close container after each use                                | Toxic                   |    |
| Combustible   | Flammable               |    |
| Contains petroleum distillates or Contains petroleum solvents | Flammable               |   |
| Corrosive to metal  | Corrosive               |  |
| Do not mix this product with other household chemicals        | Reactive                |  |
| Flammable   | Flammable               |  |
| Harmful if taken internally                                   | Toxic                   |  |
| Harmful or fatal if swallowed                                 | Toxic                   |  |
| Inflammable   | Flammable               |  |
| Keep away from heat or flame                                  | Flammable               |  |
| May cause blindness   | Corrosive               |  |
| Produces chemical burns                                       | Corrosive               |  |
| Use only with adequate ventilation                            | Toxic                   |  |
| Wear goggles, face shield, or safety glasses                  | Corrosive               |  |

## Hydrogen Peroxide (H<sup>2</sup>O<sup>2</sup>) Class 5.1 OR 5.1 (8)

00-40% solution - pH range: 2-4 (Acidic)  
Some liquid deck/wood cleaners



Solutions above 40% are required to be lab packed and shipped separately from the <40% solutions.

**UN2984 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS (LESS THAN 20%) 5.1 PGIII ERG(140) BE000511-00**

**UN2014 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS (20% TO 60%) 5.1 (8) PGII ERG(140) BE000511-00**

## Inorganic Oxidizers Class 5.1 (6.1)

**Nitrates** (i.e. Sodium, Potassium, Lead, Silver)

**Nitrites** (i.e. Sodium, Potassium)

**Permanganates** (i.e. Potassium, Calcium)

**Dichromates** (i.e. Sodium)

**Persulfates** (i.e. Potassium, Calcium)

**Iodates** (i.e. potassium, sodium)

**Percarbonates** (i.e. sodium)

**Containers required to be packed in absorbent**

Can contain both solid and aqueous solutions of above listed chemicals.

Sodium Percarbonate (solid deck cleaner)



Potassium Nitrate (some are sodium nitrate (salt peter) stump removers



**UN3099 OXIDIZING LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (SODIUM NITRATE, POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE) 5.1 (6.1) PGII ERG(142) BE000512-00**

## Household Bleach / Liquid Hypochlorites

**Class 8 (Alkali)**

**Hypochlorites** (i.e. Sodium, Potassium, Calcium)

**Bleach solution**

**Hypochlorite-based cleaners w/o Organics**

**Household cleaner w/ Bleach**

**Toilet Bowl cleaner w/ Bleach**

**Repackage into Poly Drum**



**UN1791 HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS 8 PGII ERG(154) BE000515-00**

## Inorganic Pool Chemicals

**Class 5.1**

**Hypochlorites** (i.e. Calcium, Sodium, Lithium)

**Chlorates** (i.e. Sodium, Calcium)

**Perchlorates** (i.e. Sodium, Calcium)



**UN3212 HYPOCHLORITES, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE) 5.1 PGII ERG(140) BE000513-00**

## Oxidizing Ammonium Salts

**Class 5.1**

**Ammonium Nitrate**

**Ammonium Persulfate**

**Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizers** must be less than 0.2% Organic



**UN3139 OXIDIZING LIQUID, N.O.S. (AMMONIUM PERSULFATE, AMMONIUM NITRATE) 5.1 PGII ERG(140) BE000514-00**

## Organic Pool Chemicals

**Class 5.1**

**Potassium dichloroisocyanurate (POTASSIUM DICHLORO TRIAZINETRIONE)**

**Sodium dichloroisocyanurate**

**Trichloroisocyanuric acid (TRICHLORO-S-TRIAZINETRIONE)**

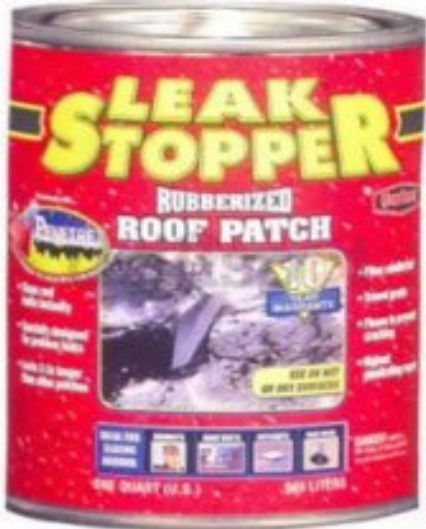


**UN1479 OXIDIZING SOLID, N.O.S. (TRICHLOROISOCYANURIC ACID, DICHLOROISOCYANURATE) 5.1 PGII ERG(140) BE000516-00**

# A-PRM PACKING GUIDE



**DRIVEWAY & ROOF  
COATINGS & SEALERS**



**ROOF PATCH**



**PLASTER PATCH**



**CRACK  
FILLER**



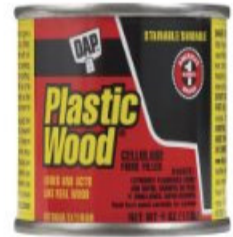
**TILE  
ADHESIVE**



**GLAZING  
COMPOUND**

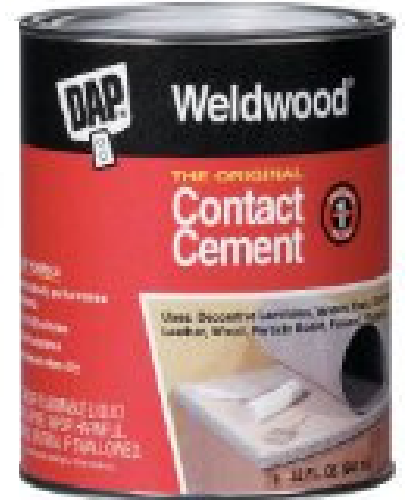


**DRYWALL MUD**



**GLUES & ADHESIVES**

**WOOD FILLER**



**VINYL ADHESIVE & CONTACT CEMENT**



**CAULKING**



**IN BOXES**

**NO**

- ✓ **GLASS**
- ✓ **FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS**
- ✓ **LEAKERS**

**OK IN DRUMS**

These items go in A-PRM containers

# CALIFORNIA RESTRICTED MATERIALS REQUIREMENTS

## A FEDERAL RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDES

(Included by reference as California Restricted Materials)  
Pesticides display the RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE (RUP) statement on the pesticide container similar to the statement shown here. RUPs require an RUP statement enclosed in a box, at the top of the front panel of the label.



### RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO (reason for restricted use classification)  
For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

Some product labels require a Certified Applicator be "physically present" at the use site.

## B CALIFORNIA RESTRICTED MATERIALS

This section is written in a quick reference format; refer to Title 3, California Code of Regulations (3 CCR) section 6400 for complete text.

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| Acrolein, labeled for use as an aquatic herbicide   | Dazomet, labeled for production of agricultural plant commodities          | Methamidophos – unregistered  | Propanil (3,4-dichloropropionanilide)   |
| Aldicarb – unregistered   | Dicamba*   | Methidathion  | Sodium cyanide  |
| All dust (except products containing only exempt pesticides)**  | 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)*                                    | Methomyl††  | Sodium fluoroacetate (compound 1080) – unregistered   |
| Aluminum phosphide  | 2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid (2,4-DB)*                                  | Methyl bromide  | Sodium tetrathiocarbonate – unregistered  |
| Any pesticide containing active ingredients listed under section 6800(a), labeled for agricultural, outdoor institutional, or outdoor industrial use <sup>1</sup> | 2,4-dichlorophenoxypropionic acid (2,4-DP)*                                | 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA)*   | Strychnine**  |
| Any pesticide pursuant to Section 18 of FIFRA (Emergency exemption)   | 1,3-Dichloropropene (1,3-D)  | Methyl isothiocyanate (MITC), labeled for the production of agricultural plant commodities                        | Sulfotepp – unregistered  |
| 4-Amino pyridine  | Difenacoum   | Mevinphos – unregistered  | Sulfuryl fluoride   |
| Azinphos-methyl – unregistered  | Difethialone   | Molinate - unregistered   | Thiobencarb   |
| Brodifacoum   | Disulfoton** – unregistered  | Oxydemeton-methyl   | Tribufos  |
| Bromadiolone  | Endosulfan**   | Paraquat  | Tributyltin, organotin, or a tri-organotin compound formulated as an antifouling paint, coating, or compound and labeled for the control of fouling organisms in an aquatic environment |
| Calcium cyanide – unregistered  | Ethoprop, labeled for turf   | Parathion-methyl – unregistered   | Zinc phosphide**  |
| Carbaryl <sup>†**†</sup>  | Fenamiphos – unregistered  | Phorate   |   |
| Carbofuran – unregistered   | Lindane** – unregistered   | Phosphine gas   |   |
| Chloropicrin  | Magnesium phosphide  | Potassium n-methyldithiocarbamate (metam-potassium), labeled for the production of agricultural plant commodities |   |
| 3-Chloro-p-toluidine hydrochloride  | Metam sodium, labeled for the production of agricultural plant commodities |   |   |

## EXCEPTIONS FROM RESTRICTION

\*\* Products labeled only for one or more of the following uses: home use, structural pest control, industrial use, institutional use, public agency vector control district use per Health and Safety Code section 116180.

† Carbaryl formulated as a bait or used directly on livestock or poultry; additional exceptions include those in \*\* above.

†† Fly baits containing not more than 1% methomyl

\* 2,4-D labeled only for use as a plant growth regulator

For 2,4-D; 2,4-DB; 2,4-DP; Dicamba (Phenoxy); MCPA:

\* Liquid formulations packaged in containers of 1 quart or less

\* Liquid formulations packaged in containers of 1 gallon or less that contain 15% or less of the active ingredient

\* Liquid formulations labeled for use without further dilution

\* Dry formulations packaged in containers of 1 pound or less. (For dicamba/phenoxy labeled to be further diluted.)

\* Dry formulations packaged in containers of 50 pounds or less, containing 10% or less of the active ingredient, and labeled for use without further dilution

## APPLICATORS WHO HAVE MET THE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR RESTRICTED MATERIALS PURSUANT TO FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL CODE SECTION 14015

### CERTIFIED COMMERCIAL APPLICATORS

(PERSONS OTHER THAN PRIVATE APPLICATORS USING RESTRICTED PESTICIDES)

- Journeyman Pilots
- Qualified Applicator Licensees
- Qualified Applicator Certificate Holders
- Structural Pest Control Field Representatives
- Structural Pest Control Operators
- Vector Control Technicians

**A** PESTICIDES ONLY IN "A" ABOVE – NO PERMIT REQUIRED

**B** PESTICIDES ONLY IN "B" ABOVE -- PERMIT REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS APPLY

### CERTIFIED PRIVATE APPLICATORS

(GROWERS, NURSERYMEN, AND OTHERS USING RESTRICTED PESTICIDES TO PRODUCE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES)

- Private Applicator Certificate Holders

**A** PESTICIDES ONLY IN "A" ABOVE – NO PERMIT REQUIRED

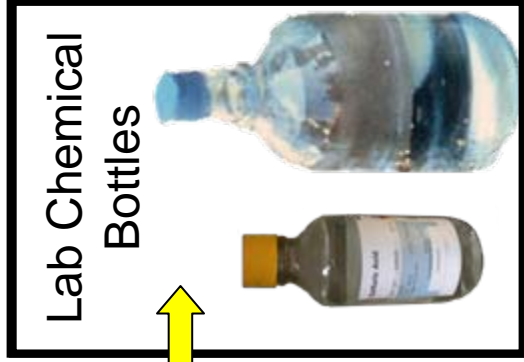
**B** PESTICIDES ONLY IN "B" ABOVE -- PERMIT REQUIRED; EXCEPTIONS APPLY

## EXCEPTIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENT

- No permit required for pesticides used by persons licensed by the Structural Pest Control Board per Food and Agricultural Code section 14006.6(d).
- No permit required for antifouling paints or coatings containing tributyltin per 3 CCR section 6414(c).
- <sup>1</sup>No permit required for certified applicators using pesticides listed in 3 CCR section 6800(a) (*Potential to Pollute Ground Water*) outside of a Ground Water Protection Area: Atrazine      Bentazon (Basagran®)      Bromacil      Diuron      Norflurazon      Prometon      Simazine

# Laboratory Acid and Base Chemical Cap Color Chart

IF YOU SEE THESE BOTTLES LOOK FOR THE CAP COLOR



DISCLAIMER – This guide is intended as a general guide. Users should exercise extreme caution handling this containers. Remember that containers may have contain different chemicals with different hazards due to reuse or misuse. Users should verify correct contents through testing or other confirmation method. Sweetser & Associates is not liable for use of this guide.

|                           |               |                 |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
|                           |               |                 |
|                           |               |                 |
| Nitric acid               | Sulfuric acid | Perchloric acid |
| <b>VERIFY IF OXIDIZER</b> |               |                 |

|                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
|                                       |                     |
|                                       |                     |
| Hydrochloric acid                     | Glacial acetic acid |
| <b>SEPARATE WEAK AND STRONG ACIDS</b> |                     |

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
|                        |  |
|                        |  |
| <b>KEEP ACIDS AWAY</b> |  |

Store  
↕  
Separate

Store  
↕  
Separate

# DANGER

## Gas Cylinder Hazards

Possible Drug Lab Source



Green Color  
Hydrogen Chloride  
Corrosive Acid









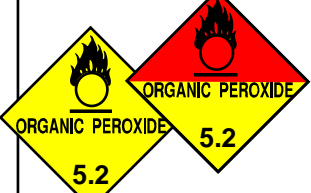
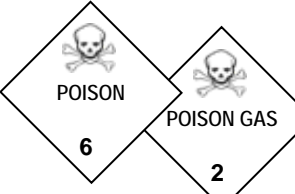
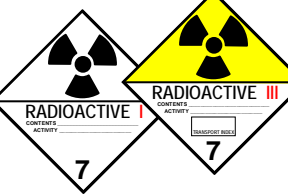

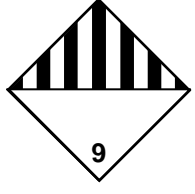







Blue Color  
Ammonia  
Corrosive Base

# Hazardous Materials/Waste Labels

## Danger - Use Caution

Symbols on containers may indicate hazardous waste inside.  
Labels, symbols, & text can vary. Note: only partial label may be present.

|   |  |   |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
|  <p><b>Explosives</b><br/>flares, ammunition,<br/>fireworks, dynamite,<br/>blasting caps, TNT</p> |  <p><b>Nonflammable gas</b><br/>carbon dioxide,<br/>sulfur dioxide,<br/>ammonia gas</p> |  <p><b>Flammable gas</b><br/>propane, butane,<br/>Acetylene, LPG</p>   |  <p><b>Flammable liquid</b><br/>gasoline, thinner,<br/>solvents, acetone</p>                         |   |
|  <p><b>Flammable solid</b><br/>magnesium-<br/>aluminum powder,<br/>charcoal</p>                  |  <p><b>Dangerous,<br/>When wet</b><br/>calcium carbide,<br/>Sodium metal</p>            |  <p><b>Spontaneously<br/>combustible</b><br/>phosphorus</p>  |  <p><b>Oxidizer</b><br/>pool chlorine,<br/>ammonium<br/>nitrate fertilizer,<br/>hydrogen peroxide</p> |  <p><b>Organic peroxide</b><br/>ethers,<br/>MEK peroxide,<br/>benzoyl peroxide</p> |
|  <p><b>Poison</b><br/>pesticides, arsine,<br/>phosgene, cyanide,<br/>dichloromethane</p>        |  <p><b>Radioactives I, II, III</b><br/>smoke alarm<br/>exit signs,<br/>gauges</p>     |  <p><b>Corrosive</b><br/><b>Acid</b><br/>lead acid<br/>battery,<br/>muriatic acid</p> <p><b>Base/Alkaline</b><br/>lye, ammonia,<br/>sodium hydroxide</p> |  <p><b>Misc.</b><br/>asbestos,<br/>lithium batteries<br/>dry ice</p>                               |   |
|  <p><b>Irritant</b><br/>tear gas<br/>(Obsolete term)</p>  |  <p><b>Hazardous waste</b></p>  |  <p><b>PCB</b><br/>light ballasts<br/>capacitor</p>  |  <p><b>ORM-D</b><br/>aerosols<br/>consumer products</p>   |  <p><b>Infectious</b><br/>medical waste<br/>Sharps</p>                           |