

Chemotherapy Waste Guidelines

All chemotherapy waste must be managed as a hazardous chemical waste. For more information regarding hazardous chemical waste management please visit www.ehs.uci.edu/programs/enviro/.

Chemotherapeutic Agents:

Examples of chemotherapeutic agents include but are not limited to:

Chlorambucil	Daunomycin	Mitomycin C	Streptozotocin	Tafluposide
Cyclophosphamide	Diethylstilbestrol	Melphalan	Tamoxifen	Uracil mustard

- Liquid chemotherapy waste includes but is not limited to:
 - Bulk pourable liquids
 - Full and partially full stock vials
 - Expired stock vials
- Solid chemotherapy waste includes but is not limited to trace-contaminated:
 - Barriers
 - Masks
 - Empty Drug Vials
 - Gloves
 - Gowns
 - IV Tubing
 - Spill Clean-Up Material
 - Empty Intravenous Bags/Bottles
 - Sharps

Labeling Requirements For Chemotherapy Waste:

- All chemotherapy waste must be labeled with a hazardous chemical waste label upon the start of accumulation.
- Hazardous Chemical Waste Labels are available online at www.ehs.uci.edu/programs/enviro/HazardousWasteInteractiveLabel.xls.

Chemotherapy Waste Storage:

Chemotherapy waste must be:

- Transferred to EH&S for disposal within 6 months of being generated.
- Stored in secondary containment to adequately contain all of the contents of the container.
- Containers must be kept closed, except when adding waste.
- Containers must be inspected weekly for signs of leaks, corrosion, or deterioration.

Chemotherapy Waste Disposal:

Request a pickup online:

- Visit www.ehs.uci.edu/programs/enviro/.
 - Fill out the Chemical Waste Collection form.
 - EH&S will pick up your waste within 1 to 3 days.
- Do not dispose of chemotherapy waste by pouring it down the drain or placing it in the trash.
 - Do not use fume hoods to evaporate chemotherapy waste.