The following general requirements must be met for all waste to be disposed of in the sanitary sewer. The waste must meet both the general requirements and be listed in Table 2 or have specific written permission from EHSO (Hazardous Material Management Officer). The solution must have a pH between 5.5 and 9.5. No viscous solutions or solutions containing oil are permitted. No solutions at a temperature of greater than 40 degrees Centigrade are permitted. No solutions containing ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal powder, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, or paper are permitted.

TABLE 2: Drain Disposal Restrictions

Ethidium Bromide Solutions: <0.01% by weight and < 2 quarts per day per laboratory.
Phosphate Buffer Solutions: <10% by weight and < 1 quart per day per laboratory
Salt Solutions: <10% by weight (sodium, potassium, lithium, ammonium: chlorides, carbonates, phosphates, sulfates, or acetates) < 2 quarts per day per laboratory.
Dyes or Stains: Small amounts of from slides as part of laboratory experiments.
Alcohol Solutions (methyl, ethyl, isopropyl only): < 10% by volume and < 1 quart per day per laboratory.
Dilute formaldehyde Solutions: < 3% by weight and < 1 quart per day per laboratory.
Sugar Solutions: < 10% by weight and <2 quarts per day per laboratory
Amino Acids and their Salts in solution: <10% by weight and <2 quarts per day per laboratory.
Citric and Lactic Acids and their Salts in solution: <10% by weight and <1 quart per day per laboratory.

NOTE: The percentage by weight or volume refers to a total of the items in any category. For example a solution of 5 % sodium chloride and 5 % potassium chloride would meet the limit while a solution of 10% sodium chloride and 5 % potassium chloride would not. Similarly, a solution of 10% ethyl alcohol and 5% methyl alcohol would not meet the criteria for drain disposal. A solution of 10% 10% ethyl alcohol and 10% sodium chloride would meet the criteria as they are in different categories, but the volume permitted per day would be the lower of the two.