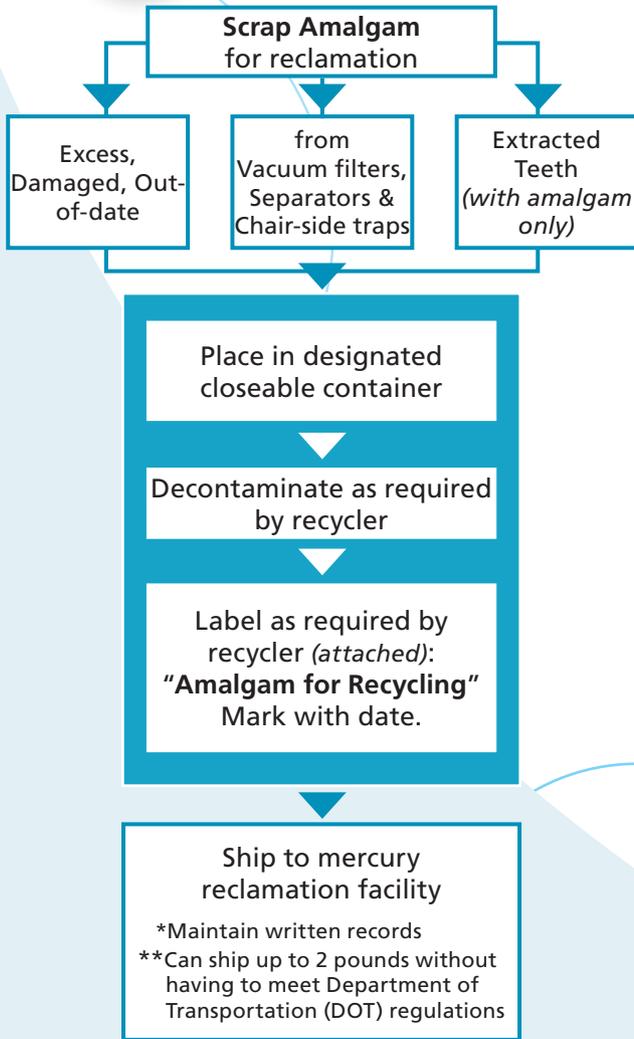


A GUIDE TO Dental Waste Management



Best Management Practice for Scrap Amalgam



AMALGAM FOR RECYCLING

Decontaminated as required by recycler.

Decontaminated with: _____

Date: _____



Small Quantity Generator Program
(727) 464-7500

www.pinellascounty.org/solidwaste

Funding provided by Pinellas County Solid Waste. Pinellas County complies with the Americans with Disabilities Act. To obtain accessible formats of this document, please call (727) 464-4062 (V/TDD). Produced in cooperation with the Pinellas County Communications Department. Printed on recycled paper. 04/16



**SMALL QUANTITY
GENERATOR PROGRAM**



Management of Regulated Wastes Typically Generated at Dental Facilities

Visit www.dep.state.fl.us/waste for information on hazardous waste disposal and recycling.

Waste Type	Source	Disposal Options
Amalgam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traps • Screens • Excess mix (<i>unused</i>) • Damaged capsules • Extracted teeth: <i>Teeth containing amalgam cannot be managed as biomedical waste.</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reclaimed via mercury reclamation facility 2. Manage as hazardous waste
Empty Amalgam Capsules	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-capsulated amalgam use 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dispose in trash
Fixer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-ray process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take off-site for recycling 2. Treat before discharge to sewer (<i>must recycle recovered silver</i>) 3. Manage as hazardous waste
Unused Developer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-ray process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage as non-hazardous industrial waste; cannot be discharged to sewer system
X-ray Film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-ray film 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reclaim via metal reclamation facility
Metals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead foils • Bite wings • Discarded lead shields and aprons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • X-ray process 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reclaim via metal reclamation facility 2. Manage as hazardous waste
Universal Wastes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lamps (e.g. LEDs, fluorescents, HIDs) • Mercury-containing devices (thermostats, water-bath thermometers, sphygmomanometers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Throughout facility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recycle via universal waste destination facility 2. Manage as hazardous waste
Waste or Bulk Mercury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spills • Spill clean-up 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reclaim via mercury reclamation facility 2. Manage as hazardous waste



Compliance Tips

Written documentation of waste management/disposal is always recommended.

- Wastes recycled for their metal value, i.e. silver and mercury, do not count as hazardous waste toward your generator status.
- If you opt to use a silver recovery unit, check the unit daily for leaks, spills and overflows. Work closely with your supplier for help in developing a changeover schedule based on your volumes of silver-bearing solutions.
- Pinellas County and its municipalities have limitations on concentrations of pollutants, such as metals, discharged to the sewer system. Refer to www.municode.com to verify your wastewater discharge limits.
- Amalgam waste should never be put in with biomedical (*red bag*) waste. For information on biomedical waste, visit www.floridahealth.gov.
- Never rinse amalgam traps over drains or discard in the garbage.
- Place mercury spill kits in convenient locations; never use a regular vacuum to clean up a mercury spill.
- Follow ANSI/ADA specification 109 requirements for amalgam waste storage and shipment.

This label is provided for your convenience to place on containers of decontaminated scrap amalgam.