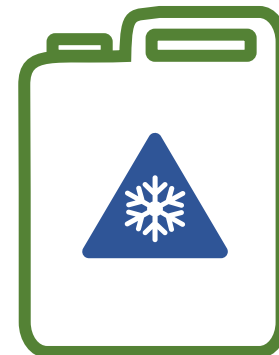


ANTIFREEZE

Antifreeze is a mixture of water, coolant, and additives designed to protect engines and other equipment from overheating, corrosion, and freezing in low temperatures. It is also used as a deicing agent for airplanes. The two most common coolants found in antifreeze are ethylene glycol and propylene glycol. While most antifreeze is nonhazardous and can be managed as a liquid industrial by-product, it may occasionally become hazardous waste if it contains:



- Regulated concentrations of lead or cadmium that leached from a radiator.
- Regulated concentrations of benzene from gasoline that leaked into the antifreeze.
- Listed solvents from over-spraying aerosol products such as brake and carburetor cleaners that gets into the antifreeze.
- Other hazardous wastes, such as gasoline that is mixed with the antifreeze.

Used Antifreeze Storage

- Containers or tanks containing antifreeze must be kept closed, except to add or remove universal waste.
- Containers must be structurally sound, compatible with the antifreeze, and lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.
- Containers and tanks must be labeled with the words "Used Antifreeze".



To request a pickup of waste antifreeze, submit an online pickup request using the EH&S Chemical/Bio Waste Pickup Request form available at: <https://csn.campusoptics.com/hw/chemical-bio-waste-pick-up-request-form>. Please contact EH&S at 702-651-7445 or ehs@csn.edu if you have any questions.