



ACME Quality Assurance Manager

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Labeling overview

- All wastes should meet the standards of containing a correct label.
- Correct labeling keeps hazardous and non-hazardous wastes separate.
- The procedure for labeling wastes must always be followed to ensure we keep our surrounding environment clean.



General labeling procedure

- Accumulation date
- Generator info
- Chemical name and constituents
- Physical state
- Hazard category
- Date to WAA



Raw Materials

- All materials delivered to ACME must be reviewed.
- Labeling overview
- Correct amounts



Intermediates

- Substances must be checked during processes.
- Leftover chemical being recycled for future batch use must be labeled. The aqueous cerium chloride and most ethyl acetate are two of these chemicals.
- All chemicals made and processed in the lab should be marked as such.



Products

- All products are tested by the QC.
- All should be labeled as to whether they passed or failed. Failed batches need waste labels.
- All products must go to proper areas. Wastes go to the Waste Accumulation Areas.



Reducing environmental impact

- Correct labeling impacts the environment positively.
- There are WAAs for each kind of waste, so the proper destination of a waste means proper disposal.
- Hazardous materials are not accidentally “dumped.”
- Keeps soil and water systems cleaner. This then helps the surrounding ecosystems and populations.



Influence on the company

- Clean water systems in the environment also means cleaner water within the plant.
- Hazardous and toxic labels inform the employees, improving safety.
- Improved organization and record keeping within the company.