



University of Central Florida

UNIVERSAL WASTE FACT SHEET

**DO NOT DISPOSE OF
UNIVERSAL WASTE
IN THE TRASH**



Universal Waste Rule allows people and businesses to transport, handle, and recycle certain common hazardous wastes—dubbed universal waste—in a manner that differs from the requirements for most hazardous waste. The more relaxed requirements for managing universal waste were adopted to ensure they are managed safely and are not disposed of in the trash.

What is Universal Waste?

Universal waste is hazardous waste that is widely produced by households and many different types of businesses. Universal waste includes televisions, computers and other electronic devices, as well as batteries, fluorescent lamps, mercury thermostats, and other mercury-containing equipment.



All sizes except automobile and large-equipment batteries. Automotive batteries should be returned for recycling to your local neighborhood auto parts store.



MERCURY- CONTAINING ITEMS

Such as light switches, pressure gauges, thermometers, thermostats, and greeting cards that play music.



ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE)

Including but not limited to computers, monitors, cellular telephones, copiers, fax machines, DVD players, VCRs, and TVs.



FLUORESCENT TUBES OR BULBS

HIGH-INTENSITY DISCHARGE LAMPS

Such as heat lamps.

SODIUM-VAPOR LAMPS

Such as low-light-pollution light bulbs.



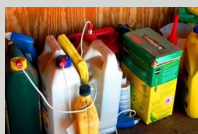
AEROSOL CANS

That are not completely empty.



CATHODE RAY TUBES

Such as TV and computer monitors.



PESTICIDES

Intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate any pest. Plant regulators, defoliant, or desiccant are also included.



PHARMACEUTICAL

Contact Us



Environmental Management Contacts

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