

MCB Camp Pendleton Environmental Standard Operating Procedure



27 January 2020

Batteries (Non-Lithium)

Non-lithium waste batteries vary in size, application, and chemical composition. Spent and unwanted batteries are considered a hazardous waste in California. Management of hazardous wastes are subject to federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Follow the management procedures below for proper management and disposal of batteries.

Management Procedure

1. Segregate and store non-lithium batteries per their unique chemical composition. Common non-lithium batteries include:

- Nickel
- Nickel Cadmium (NiCd)
- Alkaline (ZnMnO₂)
- Metal Hydride (NiMH)
- Lead Acid (PbH₂SO₄)



2. There are a variety of other non-lithium battery chemical compositions. Each type must be segregated and stored separately. If unsure of battery composition, check the manufacturer's web site for details.

3. Tape the terminals of batteries that are 9-volts and higher. Batteries under 9-volts do not need to be taped.

4. Store non-lithium batteries in POLY DRUMS ONLY. DO NOT store non-lithium waste batteries in metal drums. Containers must be DOT approved and rated for solids.

5. If storing in a 55 gallon poly drum, only fill the drum up to 2/3 due to the weight of a full container. A 30-gallon container can be filled and is recommended.

6. Label the waste containers with a "Universal Waste" label. The attached universal waste label can be printed out, placed in a document protector or zip lock bag, and taped to the container.

7. Non-lithium batteries may be accumulated at either a satellite accumulation area or a 60-day accumulation site for up to nine months or until the 55-gallon drum is 2/3 full. Containers, however, can only be wasted out from a 60-day accumulation site.

8. Automotive Lead Acid Batteries. Automotive lead acid batteries have their own procedure as follows:

- a. Tape the terminals.
- b. Write “BAD” and the date on the battery. DO NOT affix a universal waste label to the battery.
- c. Store automotive lead acid batteries in the hazardous waste accumulation area.
- d. Place the batteries on a standard pallet single stacked and wrap with shrink-wrap once ready for disposal.
- e. Place damaged automotive lead acid batteries in a poly drum by itself and label the drum with a HAZARDOUS WASTE label. Mark the Hazardous Waste label contents with “Damaged Lead Acid Battery and ensure it is disposed of within 60-days.



9. Contact Environmental Security (Hazardous Waste) at 760-725-4375/9742/0213/760-763-1117 or email at PNDL_ENV-Hazardous-Waste@usmc.mil for any additional information or for assistance with disposing of batteries.

References

1. California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66273.33.
2. Hazardous Waste Management for Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton (MCIWEST-MCB CAMPENO 5090.7A)

Use and Version Control: Camp Pendleton uses Environmental Standard Operating Procedures (ESOPs) to augment instructions contained in official orders and directives and, where necessary, to provide for sufficient control of the installation’s significant practices. Camp Pendleton maintains the authoritative, current version of this and other ESOPs on the Camp Pendleton website at: <https://www.pendleton.marines.mil/Staff-Agencies/Environmental-Security/Compliance-Requirements/Environmental-Standard-Operating-Procedures/>

**UNIVERSAL
WASTE**

CONTENTS _____

ACCUMULATION START DATE _____

SHIPPER _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

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ONLY DISPLAY TOP FILLED OUT PORTION.

**UNIVERSAL
WASTE**

CONTENTS

ACCUMULATION START DATE

SHIPPER

ADDRESS

CITY, STATE, ZIP

* Segregate and store non-lithium batteries per their unique chemical composition (e.g., Alkaline, Nickel and Metal Hydride). Lead acid automotive batteries use different markings (see above).