SOLDER DOs & DON’Ts
The California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has determined that processed solder residues from soldering operations contain metal oxides which exclude them from the scrap metal exemption found in 22 CCR §66260.10. Therefore, all solder residues must be managed as hazardous waste, including lead-free solder.

**DOs**

- **Do** use the Stanford on-line system for creating waste labels and requesting pickup, see [http://wastetag.stanford.edu](http://wastetag.stanford.edu)
- **Do** use re-closeable storage bags (such as Ziploc bags) for containing solder waste by taping them on or near soldering workstations. These bags must be kept closed except when adding solder waste.
- **Do** attach a properly completed Stanford Hazardous Waste Tag to the Ziploc bag as soon as the first bit of solder waste is placed in it.
- **Do** submit a pick-up request at no later than 8 months past the accumulation date.
- **Do** dispose of all solder/flux contaminated wipes, sponges and debris as hazardous waste.
- **Do** use solder made from less hazardous materials (i.e. silver and nickel) whenever possible.
- **Do** follow Stanford EH&S guidelines as described on the Hazardous Waste Webpage [http://hazardouswaste.stanford.edu](http://hazardouswaste.stanford.edu)

**DON’Ts**

- **Don’t** place solder waste in the garbage.
- **Don’t** flick solder onto the floor.
- **Don’t** place rags used for wiping solder spills in the garbage.
- **Don’t** rinse solder contaminated wipes or sponges in the sink.

For more information about the proper management and disposal of solder waste, contact Craig Barney in Environmental Health and Safety at (650) 725-7529 or via email at cbarney@stanford.edu.