HAZARDOUS WASTE TRAINING

What is hazardous waste? These are materials that your business will discard, or that you cannot use any more for their intended purpose, and that present risks to public health or the environment if improperly managed.

Hazardous Waste Generator Sizes

If your site generates ….

Less than 220 pounds per month and less than 2.2 pounds per month of acute hazardous waste		Very Small Quantity Generator
Between 220 to 2,200 pounds per month and less than 2.2 pounds per month of acute hazardous waste		Small Quantity Generator
More than 2,200 pounds per month or more than 2.2 pounds per month of acute hazardous waste		Large Quantity Generator

To help review the basic hazardous waste requirements, the MPCA has divided them into 10 individual steps known as the '10 Steps of Compliance'

- Evaluate your waste
- Determine your generator size
- Obtain a hazardous waste identification number (HWID)
- Complete a hazardous waste generator license application
- Accumulate your hazardous waste at your site
- Treat or transport your hazardous waste
- Document your hazardous waste shipments
- Plan for emergencies
- Train your employees
- Keep records

You Must Either:

- Assume each of your wastes is hazardous
- Examine each of your wastes and document it is not a hazardous waste; that process is called evaluation. If you do not evaluate and document a waste is non-hazardous, you must accumulate and dispose of it as a hazardous waste.

Step #1 - Evaluate your waste

- To conclude, if a waste is non-hazardous, you must show the waste is not listed or PCB-contaminated.
  - F-LISTED: nonspecific sources https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw2-00.pdf
  - K-LISTED: specific sources https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw2-01.pdf
  - P-LISTED: commercial chemical product – unused, spill residues, acutely toxic https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw2-02.pdf
  - U-LISTED: commercial chemical product – unused, spill residues, toxic https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw2-03.pdf
  - PCBs: concentration over 50 ppm https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw4-48a.pdf

Examples of F Listed Hazardous Wastes

F003: Acetone

F001: Carbon Tetrachloride

F005: MEK (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)

U Listed & P Listed Hazardous Waste examples:

U061: DDT

P001: Warfarin

U201: Resorcinol

P075: Nicotine

Examples of K Listed Hazardous Wastes

Explosives (k044-k047)

Wood preservation (K001)

Pesticides (k031-K043, K097-K099, K123-K126, and K131-K132)

PCB Contaminated Waste- MN03

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a class of 209 man-made chemicals with varying toxicity, often used as an insulator in electrical equipment.

The state regulates the storage and disposal of PCBs of ≥ 50ppm under the Hazardous Waste Rules when they become waste.

How can I tell if my ballasts and small capacitors contain PCBs?

You should assume all ballasts and small capacitors contain PCBs unless:
Labeled "No PCBs" or
Known to be manufactured after 1979

Mixtures of Listed Waste

Mixing a listed waste with other materials results in the whole mixture becoming a listed hazardous waste

For Example, mixing the following..

- Rags
- Solvent
- Paint Waste

- Neutralization is allowed, but dilution is an unacceptable form of treatment
- Allowing to air dry in an open container is not acceptable

Minnesota – Specific Hazardous Waste Definitions

MN01 - Lethality Characteristic

Oral (rat) LD_{50} < 500 mg/kg

MN02 - Small amounts of compatible chemicals (labpack)

MN03 – PCBs > 50 ppm (polychlorinated biphenyls)

MN04 – Waste oil NOT recycled

MN03

MN02

Any ballast or small capacitors produced before 1979 may container PCBs > 50 ppm

Hazardous Due to Characteristic

- Ignitable : Flash Point < 140˚F
- Oxidizer : Adds O2 to a Reaction
- Corrosive : pH ≤ 2 or ≥ 12.5 or corrodes steel at 0.25 inches per year
- Reactive: Unstable, Explosive
- Lethal: Causes Death if eaten, inhaled, or absorbed
- Toxic: Certain contaminants at or above maximum limits

Ignitable (D001)
(examples)

- A liquid with a flashpoint below 140˚ F
- A nonliquid able to spontaneously combust and burn persistently

Oxidizer (D001)

(Examples)

A substance that supplies oxygen to a reaction in the absence of air.

Corrosive (D002)

(Examples)

- Strong Acids and Bases
- Some Cleaners
- Has a pH of 2.0 or less or greater than 12.5
- Able to corrode steel at a rate greater than ¼ inch per year

Reactive (D003)

(Examples)

- A waste that is unstable, reacts violently, or forms potentially explosive mixtures when mixed with water
- Or can produce toxic gases

Toxic (D004-D043)

(Examples)

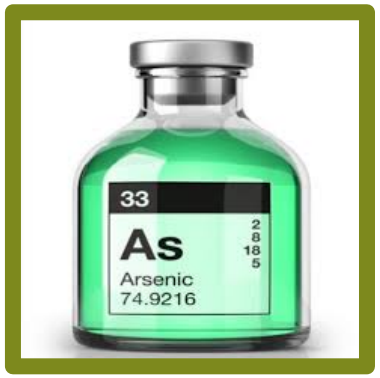
Hazardous Waste Characteristics

A waste containing hazardous contaminants above the maximum allowable concentration

- Used photo fixer (D011 Silver)
- Lead (D008)
- Mercury (D009)
- Some paint related waste

Pre-1991, Latex Paint Contained Mercury (D009)

Barium (D005)



Arsenic (D004)

Tetrachloroethylene (D039)

Evaluate the Waste (What is it?)

Check the raw materials

- Safety Data Sheets (before use)
- Product Supplier or Manufacturer knowledge
- Identify what happens in the waste producing process
- If you cannot classify the waste, test a sample
- Retest of a waste is not required unless the product or process changes
- Keep test results on-site for inspection

To Determine the Status of a Waste, You Need to Check:

- Is it a **Listed** Waste?

  F, K, P, U

- Is it a Characteristic Waste?
  - Ignitable (D001)
  - Oxidizer (D001)
  - Corrosive (D002)
  - Reactive (D003)
  - Toxic (D004-43)
  - Lethal (MN01)

- Does the waste contain more than 50 ppm PCBs?

- Is it used oil or used oil related wastes?

Additional Hazardous Waste: Universal Wastes

What is Universal Waste?

- UW are a subset of hazardous wastes that may be managed under reduced requirements.

Almost every business generates them at some point :

- Lamps
- Pesticides
- Batteries
- Mercury-containing equipment

Minnesota Specific

- Dental amalgam being recycled
- Pretreated dental wastewater
- Aerosol containers and compressed gas cylinders

Universal Wastes

UW Batteries

- Nickel-Cadmium (Ni-CD)
- Lead Acid
- Mercuric Oxide
- Silver Oxide
- Lithium – more than 9 Volts

Non-hazardous, but can still be recycled

- Alkaline
- Carbon-Zinc
- Nickel Metal Hydride (NIMH)
- Lithium Ion-Rechargeable
- Lithium – 9 Volts or Less
- Zinc Air

Universal Wastes

Pesticides from Businesses

Only recalled pesticides and pesticides collected under a waste pesticide collection program are eligible to be managed as universal wastes.

Universal Wastes

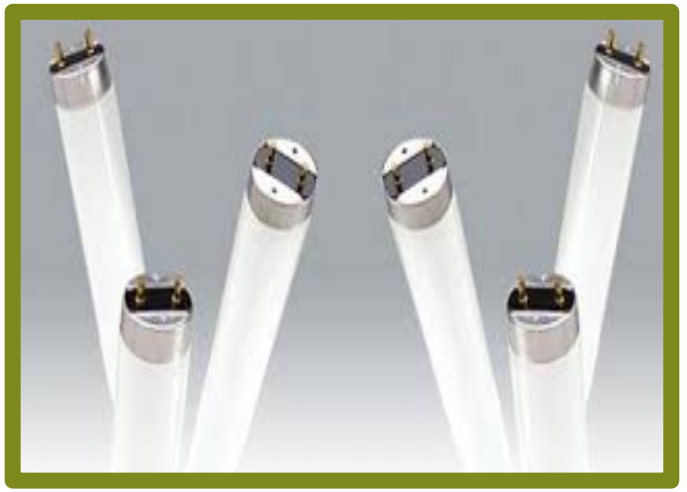
Mercury-Containing Equipment

- Mercury Switches
- Mercury Batteries
- Manometers
- Blood Pressure Cuffs
- Mercury Temperature Probes
- Mercury Thermometers
- Mercury Barometers

Universal Wastes

Lamps

- Fluorescent
- Neon
- Mercury Vapor
- High Pressure Sodium
- Metal Halide Lamps
- Green Tip Lamps



Universal Wastes

Dental Amalgam

Includes:

- Amalgam Capsules
- Extracted Teeth
- Filter Trap Waste
- Separator Sludge

- Extracted teeth containing amalgam are not considered infectious waste in Minnesota.

Universal Wastes

Pretreated Dental Wastewater

- Mercury Containing – even if it has previously went through an amalgam separator, transported or discharged to a publicly owned treatment work's or VSQG collection site.
- Do not discharge to a septic system.

Amalgam Separator

Universal Wastes

Waste Aerosols & Compressed Gas Cylinders

- Waste aerosols/gas cylinders may be punctured as long as liquids are collected.
- Partially full aerosol cans are classified as universal waste, paint waste from puncturing must be managed as hazardous waste.

What is NOT a Universal Waste

- Non-hazardous Batteries
- Electronic Waste
- Architectural Paint
- PCB Containing Ballasts and Small Capacitors
- Used Oil

EXEMPT From Fully Regulated Hazardous Waste

Used Oil

What is Considered Used Oil ?

Table 1: Examples of used oils, related wastes and wastes that are not used oil

Used oil	Used oil related wastes	Wastes that are not used oil
Motor oil	Used oil filters	Fuel oil and other fuels
Transmission fluid	Used floor dry	Crude oil
Hydraulic fluid	Contaminated sawdust	Vegetable oil
Brake fluid	Oily wipes and sorbents	Tallow and animal greases
Compressor oil	Used oil spill debris	Vehicle antifreeze coolant
Refrigerant oil		Fuel tank sludge
Cutting oil		Solvents and oils used as solvent
Quenching oil		Parts washer sludge
Oil-water separator skim		Floor drain sludge
Non-PCB transformer oil		PCB hazardous waste oil
Petroleum-based grease		Mixtures of oil and other wastes

Very Small Quantity Generators may mix a maximum of 10% of petroleum bases solvents into used oil as a disposal method

Step #2 Determine your generator size

Generator size is based on the volume and type of hazardous waste generated at a site each calendar month

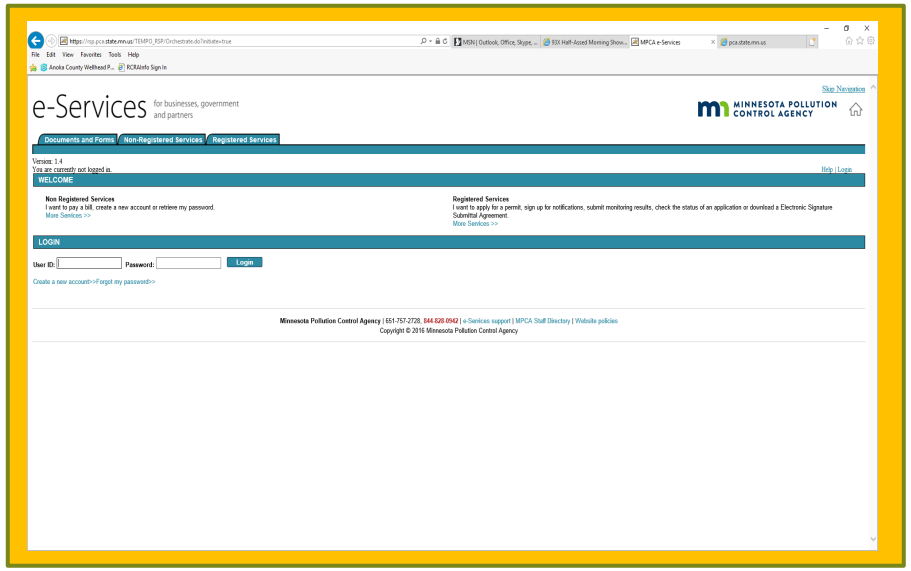
Do not count the weight of the container: only count the mass of hazardous waste or residue in a container.

If your site generates:	.. Then your site's generator size is:
Less than 220 pounds per month and less than 2.2 pounds per month of acute hazardous waste	**Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG)**
Between 220 to 2,200 pounds per month and less than 2.2 pounds per month of acute hazardous waste	**Small Quantity Generator (SQG)**
More than 2,200 pounds per month or more than 2.2 pounds per month of acute hazardous waste	**Large Quantity Generator (LQG)**

Step #3 Obtaining a Hazardous Waste Identification Number (HWID)

What is a Hazardous Waste Identification Number ?
A hazardous waste identification number (HWID) is an unique number used to simultaneously identify both a physical location at which hazardous waste is generated or handled and the operator of that site. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) assigns HWIDs in Minnesota. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) coordinates the numbering system nationwide, HWIDs are also referred to as EPA ID's.

Where to apply for HWID:
https://rsp.pca.state.mn.us/TEMPO_RSP/Orchestrate.do?initiate=true



Sites needing HWIDs in Minnesota are businesses or government agencies that generate, transport, store, or treat hazardous waste

Situations requiring a HWID or multiple HWIDs

- Separate businesses co-located at the same site but want to manage their hazardous waste separately need individual HWID
- Job sites where hazardous waste is generated by a contractor and will be shipped for disposal directly from the worksite. Either the business or contractor may obtain the HWID for this site
- E-waste collectors and processors/recyclers

How do I obtain a HWID?

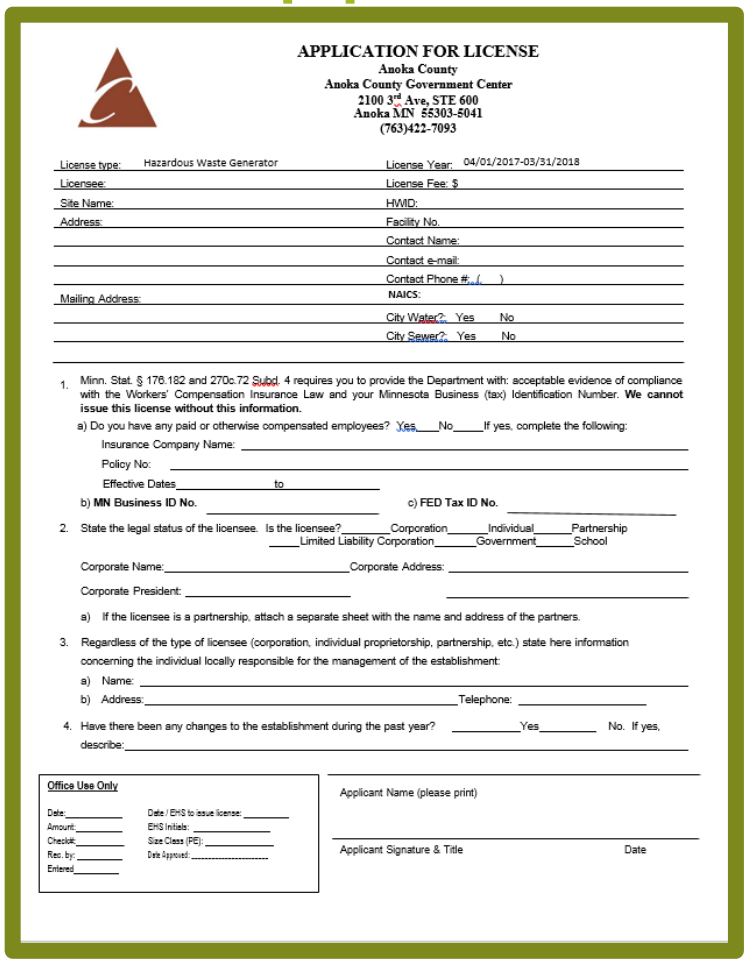
The MPCA has an online e-services Notification of Regulated Waste Activity tool at https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-hw5-12.pdf

What do I do with my HWID if I move, sell or close a business?

You must submit an inactivation notification for the site using the MPCA E-Services Notification of Regulated Waste Activity tool. HWID are site-specific and cannot be transferred or moved to a new site. Obtain a new HWID for the new site using E-Services.

Step #4 Complete a Hazardous Waste Generator License Application

- Hazardous Waste Generator License application & the Hazardous Waste Disclosure are on the Anoka County Environmental Services website: https://www.anokacounty.us/1429/Hazardous-Waste-Generators



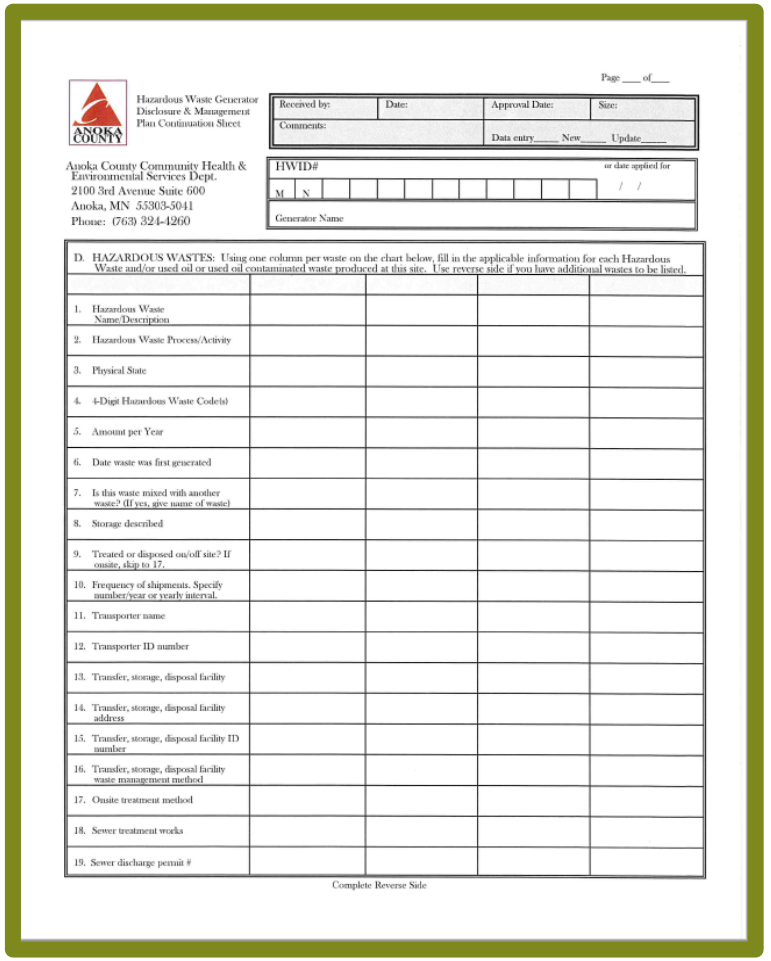
APPLICATION FOR LICENSE
Anoka County
Anoka County Government Center
2100 3rd Ave, STE 600
Anoka MN 55303-5041
(763)422-7093

License type: Hazardous Waste Generator
License Year: 04/01/2017-03/31/2018
Licensee:
License Fee: $
Site Name:
HWID:
Address:
Facility No.
Contact Name:
Contact e-mail:
Contact Phone #: ( )
Mailing Address:
NAICS:
City Water?: Yes No
City Sewer?: Yes No

1. Minn. Stat. § 176.182 and 270c.72 Subd. 4 requires you to provide the Department with: acceptable evidence of compliance with the Workers' Compensation Insurance Law and your Minnesota Business (tax) Identification Number. **We cannot issue this license without this information.**
   a) Do you have any paid or otherwise compensated employees? Yes___No___If yes, complete the following:
   Insurance Company Name:
   Policy No:
   Effective Dates___to___
   b) **MN Business ID No.** c) **FED Tax ID No.**
2. State the legal status of the licensee. Is the licensee?___Corporation___Individual___Partnership ___Limited Liability Corporation___Government___School
   Corporate Name:___Corporate Address:
   Corporate President:
   a) If the licensee is a partnership, attach a separate sheet with the name and address of the partners.
3. Regardless of the type of licensee (corporation, individual proprietorship, partnership, etc.) state here information concerning the individual locally responsible for the management of the establishment:
   a) Name:
   b) Address:___Telephone:
4. Have there been any changes to the establishment during the past year? ___Yes___ No. If yes, describe:

Office Use Only
Date:___ Date / EHS to issue license:___
Amount:___ EHS Initials:___
Check#:___ Size Class (PE):___
Rec. by:___ Date Approved:___
Entered___

Applicant Name (please print)
Applicant Signature & Title Date



Page ___ of___

Hazardous Waste Generator Disclosure & Management Plan Continuation Sheet

Received by:	Date:	Approval Date:	Size:
Comments:		Data entry___ New___ Update___	

Anoka County Community Health & Environmental Services Dept.
2100 3rd Avenue Suite 600
Anoka, MN 55303-5041
Phone: (763) 324-4260

HWID# or date applied for
M N / /
Generator Name

D. HAZARDOUS WASTES: Using one column per waste on the chart below, fill in the applicable information for each Hazardous Waste and/or used oil or used oil contaminated waste produced at this site. Use reverse side if you have additional wastes to be listed.

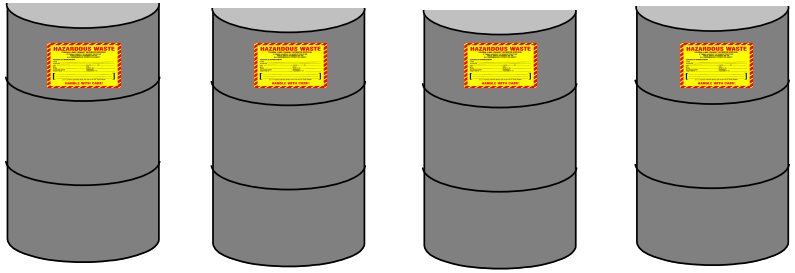
1. Hazardous Waste Name/Description				
2. Hazardous Waste Process/Activity				
3. Physical State				
4. 4-Digit Hazardous Waste Code(s)				
5. Amount per Year				
6. Date waste was first generated				
7. Is this waste mixed with another waste? (If yes, give name of waste)				
8. Storage described				
9. Treated or disposed on/off site? If onsite, skip to 17.				
10. Frequency of shipments. Specify number/year or yearly interval.				
11. Transporter name				
12. Transporter ID number				
13. Transfer, storage, disposal facility				
14. Transfer, storage, disposal facility address				
15. Transfer, storage, disposal facility ID number				
16. Transfer, storage, disposal facility waste management method				
17. Onsite treatment method				
18. Sewer treatment works				
19. Sewer discharge permit #				

Complete Reverse Side

Step #5 Accumulate your hazardous waste at your site

Very Small Quantity Generators

- VSQG can accumulate up to 2,200 pounds of waste.
- Very Small Quantity Generators can store waste indefinitely, until the accumulation exceeds 2200 pounds then waste must be of off site 180 days from accumulation start date.

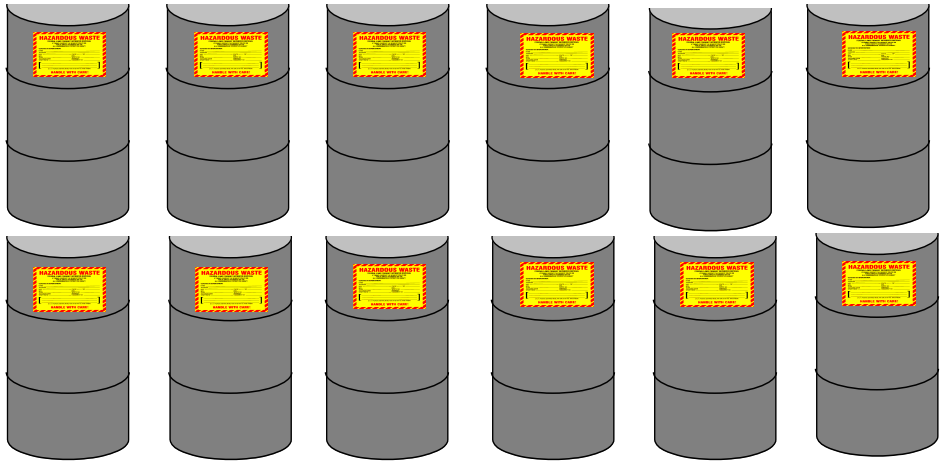


About four
55 gallons
at one time

Step #5 Accumulate your hazardous waste at your site

Small Quantity Generators

- Small Quantity Generators can accumulate up to 6000 pounds
- Small Quantity Generators must remove drums off site within 180 days from the accumulation start date

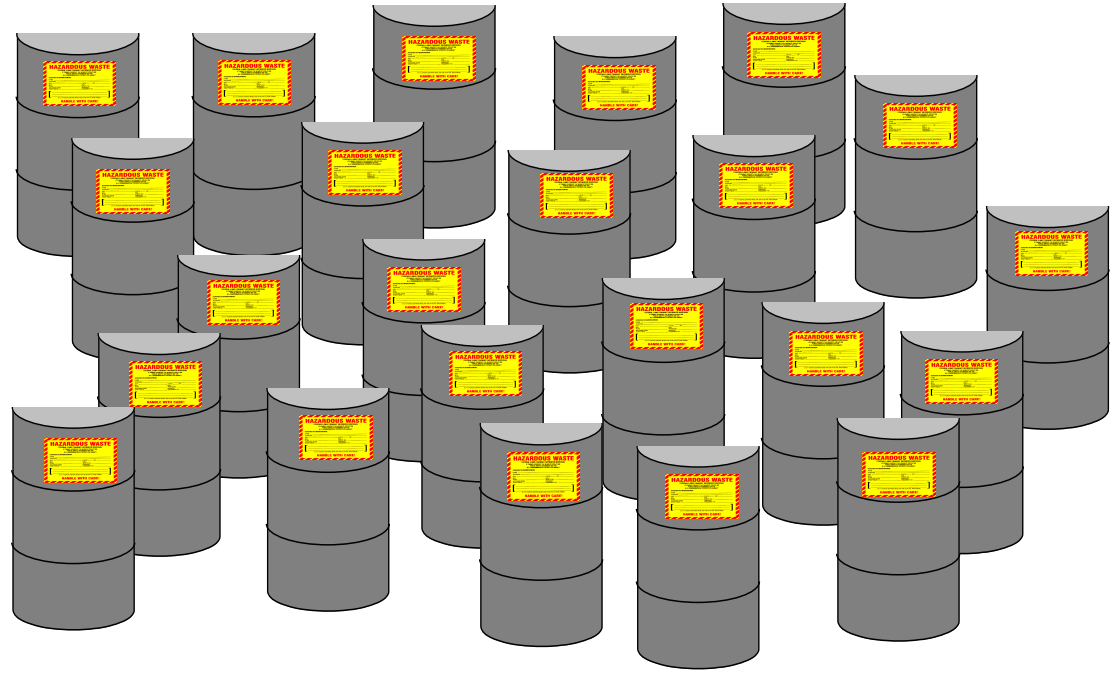


Accumulate about twelve full 55 gallon containers

Step #5 Accumulate your hazardous waste at your site

Large Quantity Generator

- Large Quantity Generator can accumulate any amount of waste
- Large Quantity Generators must dispose of or properly dispose of waste within 90 days from the accumulation start date

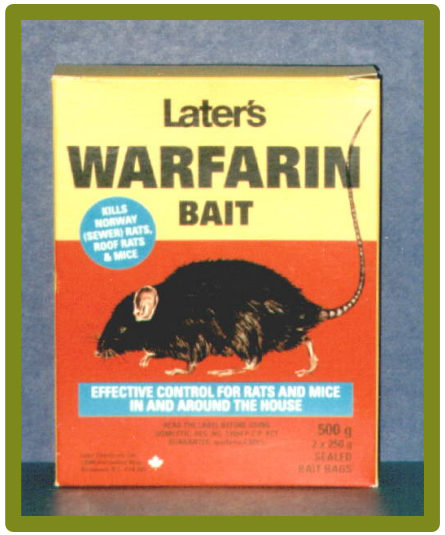


Acute Hazardous Waste

(Examples)

Acute hazardous waste have more complex accumulation requirements. If facilities generate more than 2.2 pounds (1 quart) of this waste per month, they will become a Large Quantity Generator.

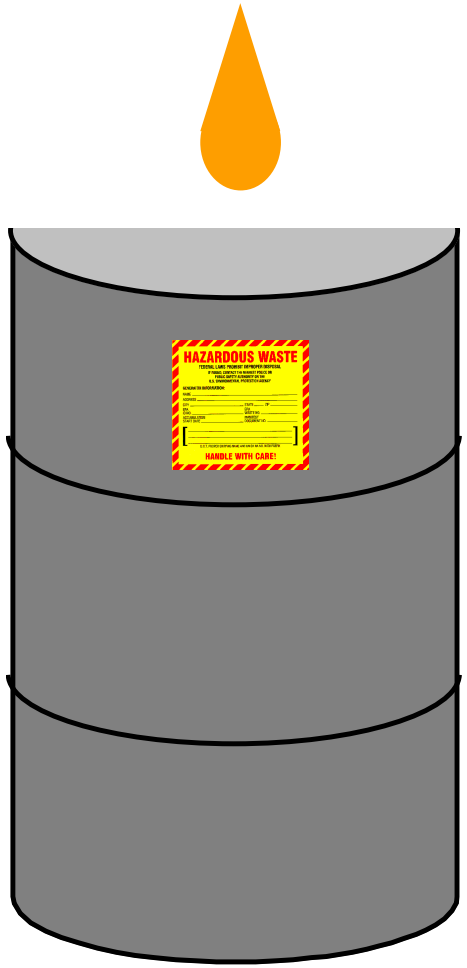
Warfarin



Nicotine
(E-cigarette liquids)

Accumulation Start Date

- Date the first drop of hazardous waste is placed into a storage container.
- NOTE: VSQGs and SQGs may retain hazardous waste for an additional 90 days (for a total of 270 days), if the designated facility for the waste is located more than 200 miles from the generation site.



Satellite Accumulation

What is a Satellite? A satellite container allows a generator to accumulate waste without a time limit of 180 days or 90 days. The time limit starts once the satellite container is dated once filled.

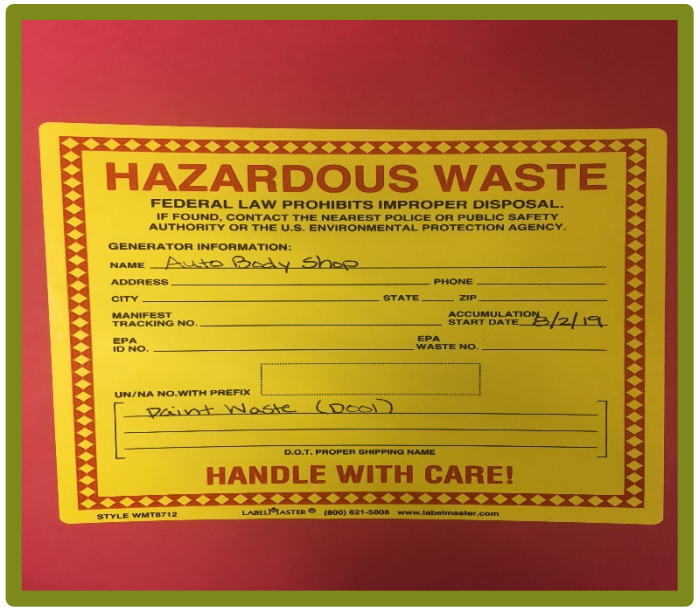
- Allows you to accumulate up to 55 gallons of most hazardous wastes or 1 quart of acute hazardous waste without attaching an accumulation start date to the container or counting towards your accumulation volume limit.
- Accumulation start date begins once satellite container is full.
- Satellite accumulation containers must be:
  - Within the immediate working area of the process generating the waste and under the direct physical and visual control of the operator of that process.

What Can You Accumulate Hazardous Waste In?

- Hazardous waste may be accumulated in either a portable or stationary container.
- Containers and tanks must be:
  - In good condition & leakproof
  - Compatible with the waste they hold
  - Strong enough to contain the waste they hold; for containers even if dropped while filled
  - Labeled

How should a Hazardous Waste label look on containers and tanks?

- Words "Hazardous Waste"
- Description that clearly identifies the contents to employees and emergency responders
- Accumulation Start Date: If the container is not a satellite accumulation container, or if it has exceeded the satellite accumulation volume limit. (Facilities can only have up to 55 gallons of one waste material as a satellite.)



NOTE: Hazardous waste labels do not have required colors, format, or size but must be clearly visible without moving containers. If it is not reasonably possible to see the label on a specific container or tank, keep the label information in a clearly visible designated record in the immediate area.

Can you keep hazardous waste containers open?

- No, you must keep hazardous waste containers closed at all times, except when adding or removing waste from the container.
- Closed means that the lid of the container is secured such that no waste would be released if the container were dropped or overturned.
- Physical fastening is required; lids that shut by gravity alone not sufficient.

Step #6: Treat or Dispose of Hazardous Waste

Prohibitions:

- Without authorization from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency or Anoka County, some practices are strictly prohibited.
- It is unlawful to use the following methods to treat or dispose of hazardous waste:
  - Burn
  - Evaporate
  - Dump
  - Dilute to dispose
  - Mix to dispose

Step #6: Treat or Dispose of Hazardous Waste

Sewering Waste

- Discharging hazardous waste to a sanitary sewer is allowed IF:
  - The public owned treatment works (POTW) or sewering authority has been notified.
  - All conditions imposed by the POTW are met.

- You cannot dispose of hazardous waste to a septic system or an individual site treatment system unless first approved by the MPCA.

Step #6: Treat and Dispose of Hazardous Waste

VSQG Parts Washer Mixing Exception:

Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs) may mix hazardous waste parts washer solvent into their used oil for disposal IF:

- The used hydrocarbon solvent is:
  - **Not** Gasoline
  - **Not** Chlorinated
  - **Not** Paint or thinner waste
- Mixed to ≤10% Record each time you mix that includes:
  - The date
  - The volume of parts washer solvent used in mixture
  - The volume of used oil into which the solvent was mixed
  - Keep records of manifest for at least three years

Step #6: Treat or Dispose of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste Generators may treat their own hazardous waste on-site

- Some on-site treatment practices:
  - Neutralization of corrosive wastes
  - De-watering of aqueous hazardous wastes
  - Mixing resins/hardeners that are hazardous waste before use
  - Chemical fixations

Step #6: Treat and Dispose of Hazardous Waste

Recycling/Reusing Hazardous Waste as a treatment or disposal of waste:

- You may also send the waste off site for recycling as treatment or disposal method.
- Recycled waste are not always exempt from feeing.
- Generators should be aware of sham recyclers. ("Recyclers" that do not meet standards of recycling).

Step #6: Treat and Dispose of Hazardous Waste

Shipping Waste:

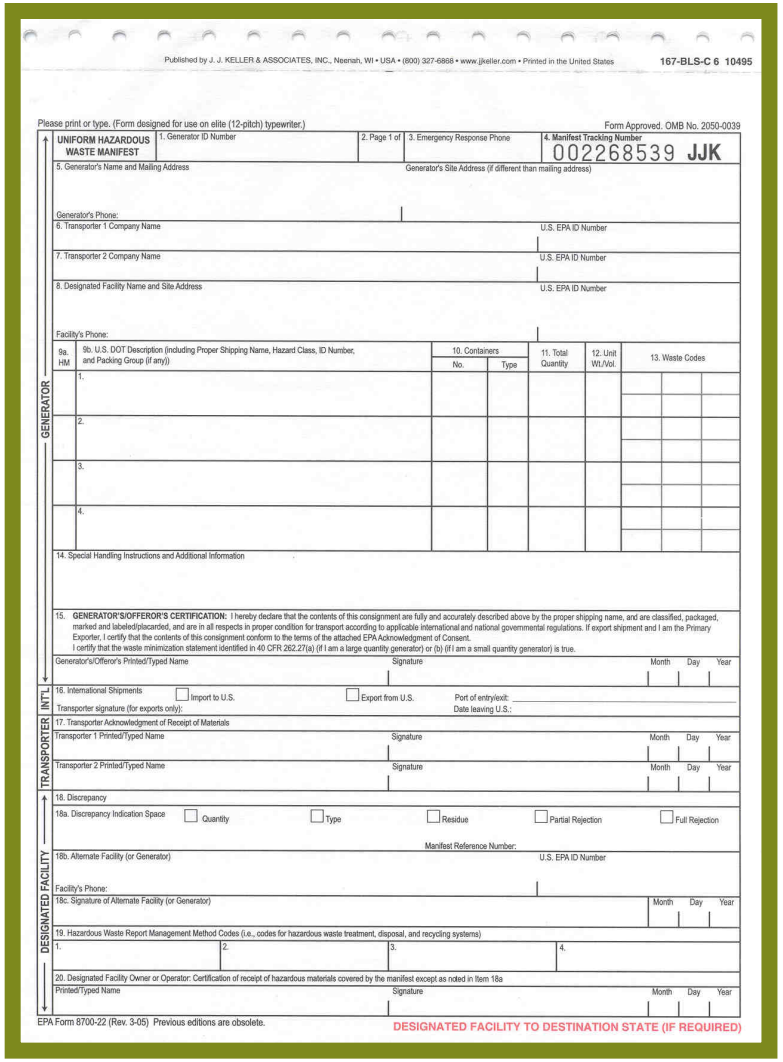
- It is a great idea to get a transporter you trust. The MPCA strongly suggests looking into the transporter before contracting them.
- Check license/permits, references, talk to other businesses, contact regulatory agencies, visit their storage or consolidation location.

Department of Transportation requirements: be aware that shipping offsite as a treatment and disposal method, you are responsible for: Ensuring the driver is properly licensed, containers DOT-labeled, and containers secured. As the generator you remain responsible for them in partnership with the transporter.

Step #7: Documenting Your Hazardous Waste Shipments

What is a Hazardous Waste Manifest ?

A record used to track hazardous waste shipments from the site where the waste was generated to its final recycling or disposal facility. This is known as cradle-to-grave tracking. Hazardous waste generators remain liable forever for any mismanagement of their waste, even after it leaves their site. Manifests help provide generators and transporters with liability protection by documenting the waste reached its intended destination.



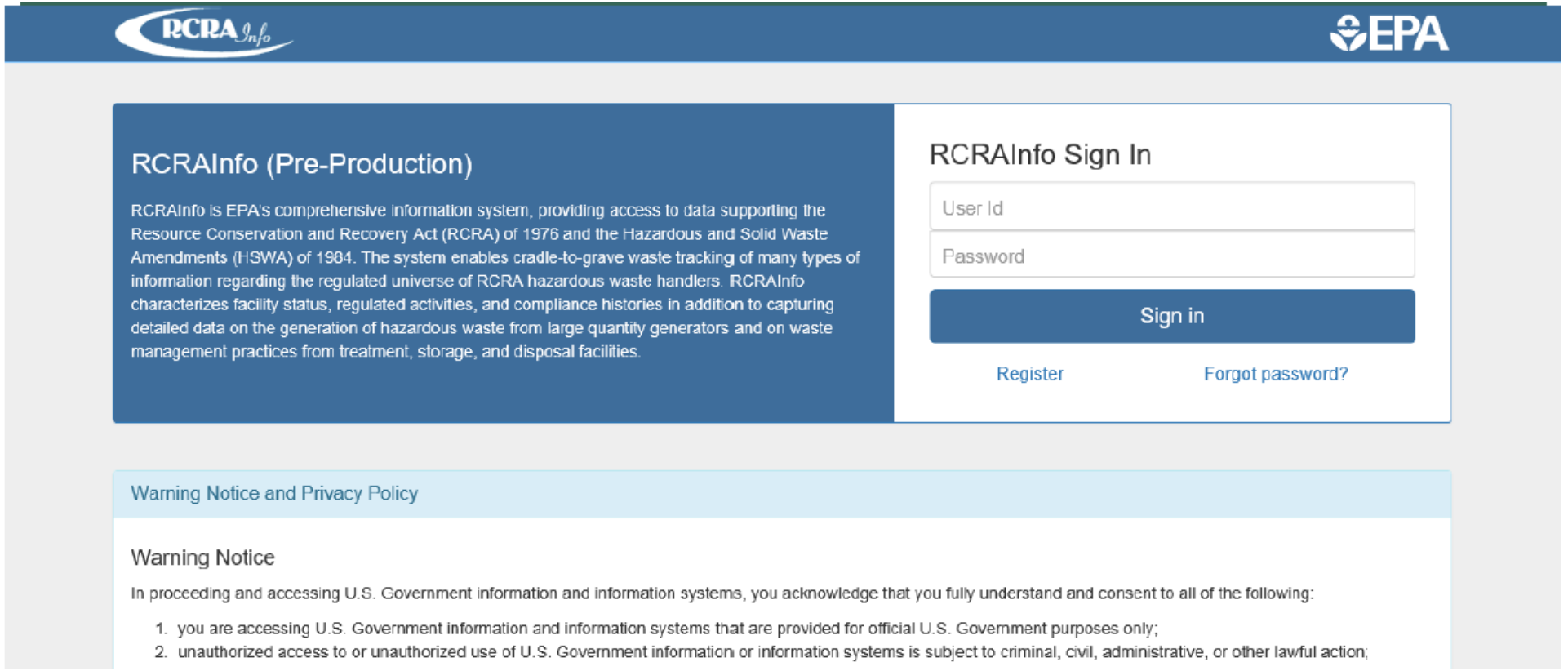
What happens when the shipment leaves my site?

Before the transport vehicle leaves your site, ensure you either receive a copy of the signed paper manifest or have access to the signed electronic manifest in EPA's e-manifest system. When your shipment reaches the designated facility, a facility representative will manually or electronically sign and date the manifest.

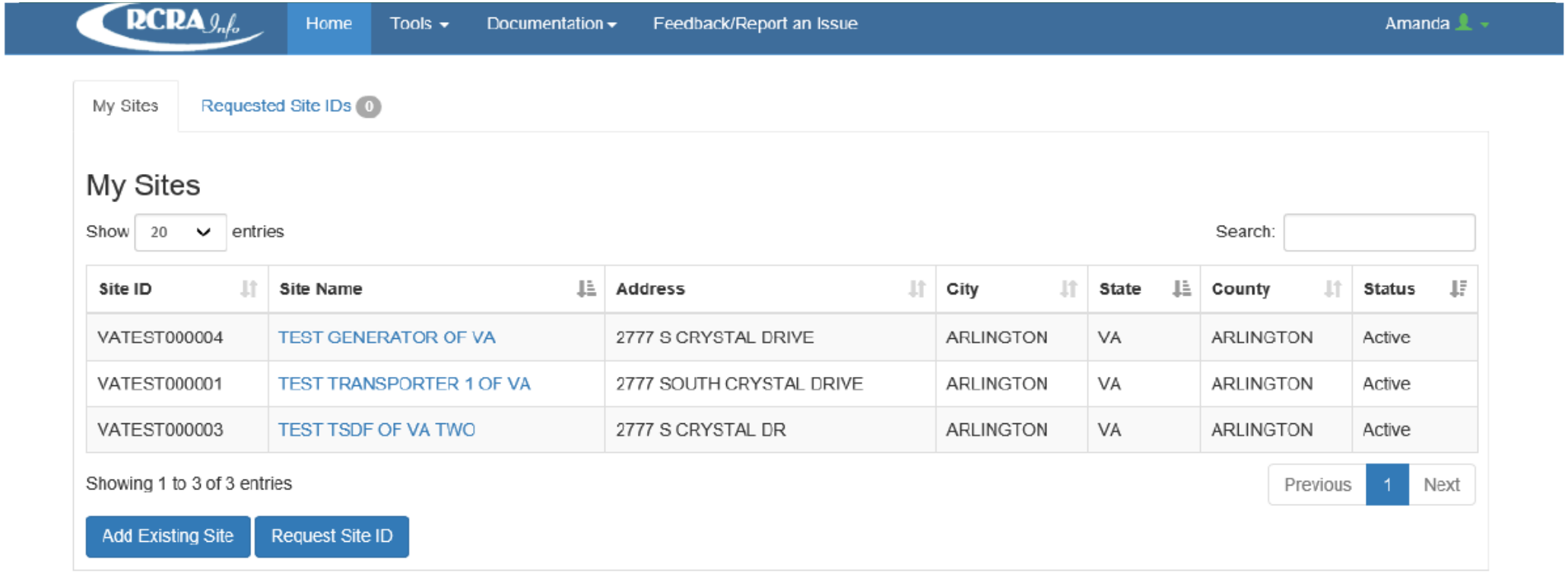
Do I have to send the copies of the manifest anywhere?

No! The e-manifest system does this for you! All manifest submittals to the e-manifest system are performed by the designated facilities receiving the waste.

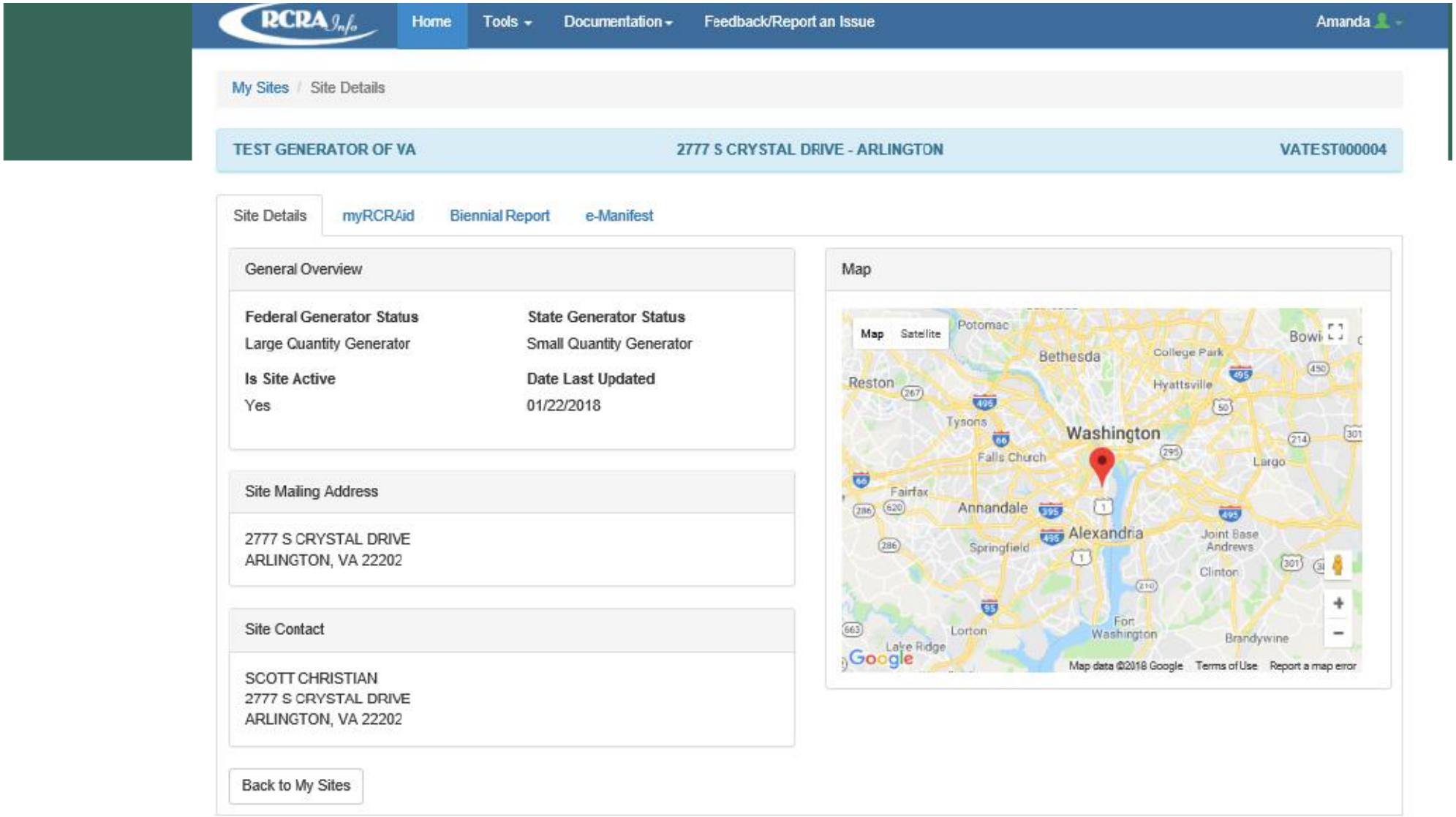
E-Manifest – RCRA Info



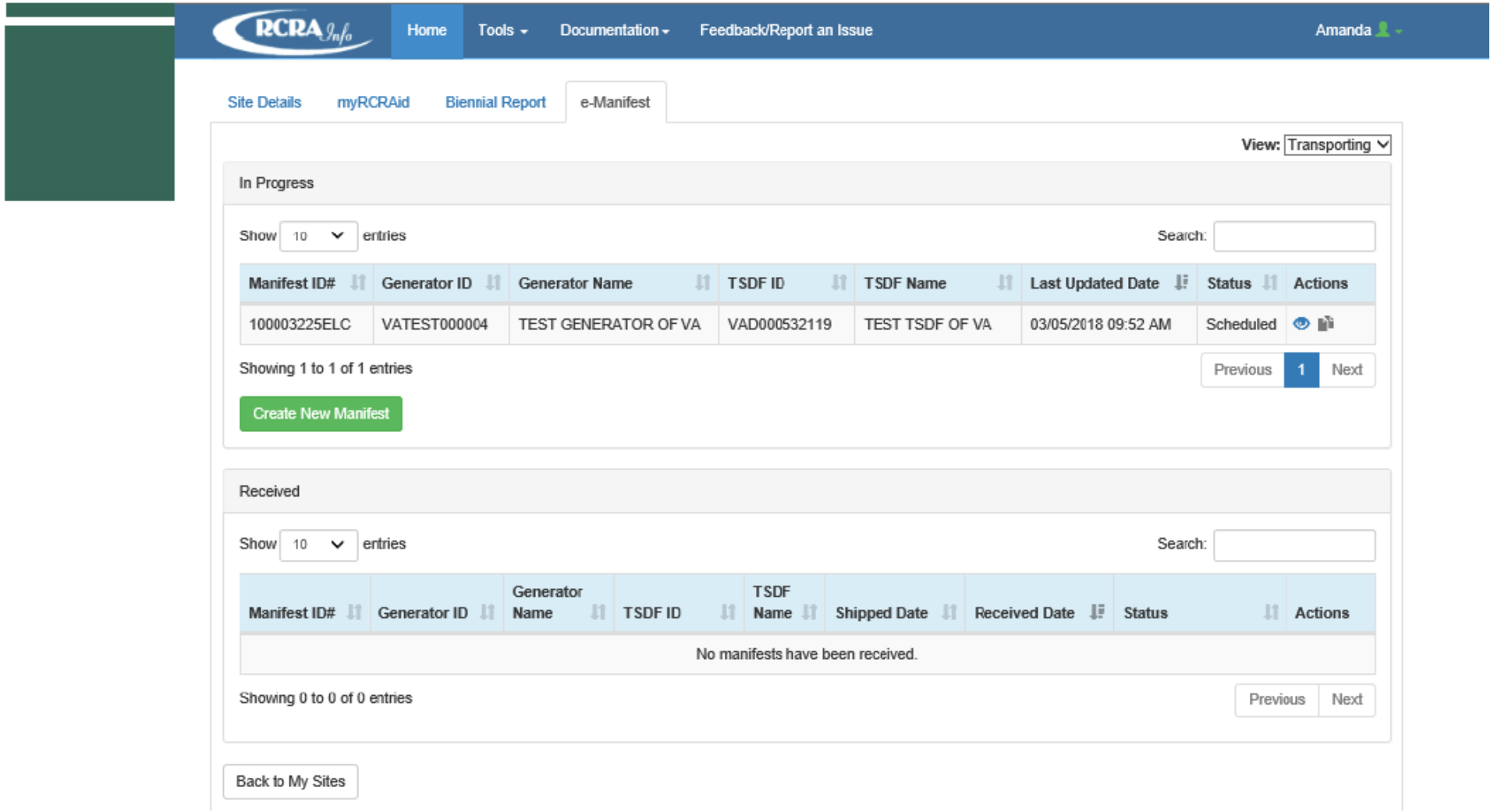
User signs in to RCRAInfo system



User can see all their sites and can add sites.



After selecting a site, user can see site information.



After selecting "e-Manifest", user can see manifests in progress and received.

Step #8: Emergency Planning

What are my Emergency Planning and Response requirements ?

- An internal public address or alarm
- External Telecommunications
- Internal communication – facility must provide emergency call equipment or procedures such as “buddy system”

Step #8: Emergency Planning

What Are My Emergency Planning and Response Requirements?

- Employee decontamination equipment
  1. Equipment must be accessible.
  2. Equipment must be appropriate to the types and volumes of waste.

- Designate an emergency coordinator
  1. Knowledgeable about the site
  2. On site or reachable in case of emergency
  3. Required for SQGs and LQGs

Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan (LQGs Only)

- Respond & Report: Activate your contingency plan and submit a written report to the MPCA or Anoka County
- Immediately report all spills that may reasonably reach the environment to the Minnesota Duty Officer (MDO).
- When preparing your Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan, keep in mind the plan must include:
  - All emergency contacts and addresses
  - A list of all emergency equipment
  - Evacuation procedures
  - An attempt to make emergency arrangements with all the local response agencies

Step #9: Employee Training

- The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and Anoka County *encourage* every employee with hazardous waste-related duties be trained.
  - This includes employees who just sign off on a manifest.
- VSQGs are not required to provide hazardous waste training under Minnesota Hazardous Waste Rules.
- **However**, you may be required to train your employees under the regulations of the U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

Step #9 Employee Training

SQG Training Requirements

- Small Quantity Generators must provide hazardous waste training to employees who are:
  - Generating or handling hazardous waste
  - Preparing hazardous waste-related records (manifests, inspection logs, etc.)
  - Designated to respond to or manage hazardous waste spills and incidents
- SQGs only need to go through training once.
- Keep all hazardous waste training records received by employees for at least three years after they stop all hazardous waste-related duties.

Step #9 Employee Training

LQG Training Requirements

- Your hazardous waste training program must be directed by a hazardous waste training program director who is trained in hazardous waste management.
  - The program director does not have to be an employee HOWEVER:
  - **They must be familiar with all aspects of your site, processes, and procedures.**
- Training they prepare must be based on your site's practices; generic hazardous waste training alone is NOT sufficient.
- LQG's must be trained every year.
- Ensure training records include:
  - Names of individual employee's trained
  - Date(s) training was provided
  - Description of the content of the training.

LQG Training Requirements

Complete all these training steps:

1) List each job title that includes hazardous waste-related duties
2) Prepare a written job description for each position identified in #1 that includes:
    I. Normal hazardous waste-related duties
    II. Emergency duties
        i. Including those described in the site's contingency plan
    III. Required job qualifications, skills, & education
3) Draft a hazardous waste training plan for each job description.
    I. Must be specific to job description
    II. Identify the content and type of both initial & refresher training required for the position
4) Provide training described in each job description's hazardous waste training plan within the time limits discussed.
5) Document the training provided to each position identified in #1 that includes:
    I. Name of employee filling position
    II. Date employee began hazardous waste duties in the position
    III. Date training was provided

Step #10 Hazardous Waste Records

NOTE: All records must be kept for at least three years.

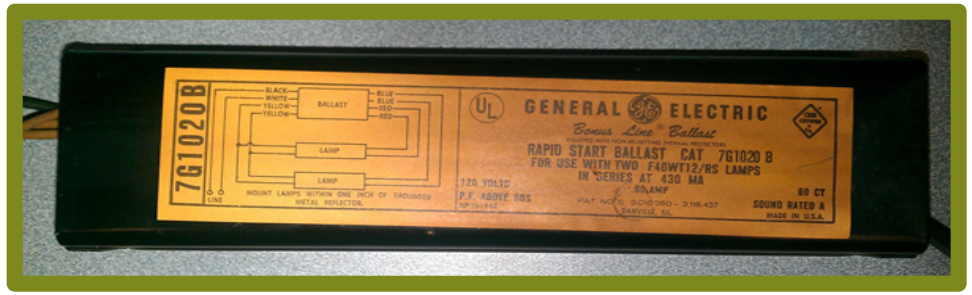
- **<u>All Generators</u> must retain:**
  - Hazardous waste manifests & exception reports
  - Weekly inspection logs
  - Used oil shipment receipts
  - Universal waste records
  - Electronic waste disposal records
  - Documentation of waste evaluated as non-hazardous
  - On-site hazardous waste treatment logs if applicable
  - Feedstock & byproducts recycling verification records

Step #10 Hazardous Waste Records

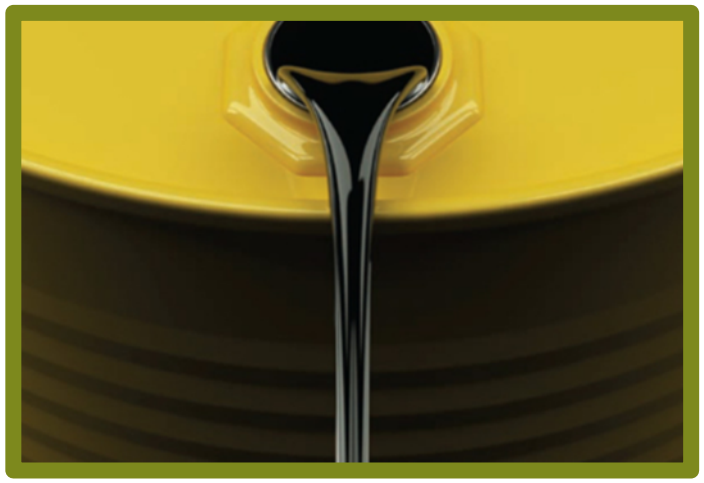
- During regular business hours
- Even if record managers are not present
- During Hazardous Waste Inspection
- Records can either be stored as a:
  - Hardcopy
  - Electronic copy

Special Topics

Rags/Sorbents



PCB Ballasts & Capacitors



Used Oil Related Wastes

Electronic Waste

Electronic Waste

What are Electronic Wastes?

- Cathode-ray tubes
- Circuit-board containing devices:
  - Computers (desktops, laptops, pads)
  - Printers
  - Keyboards, Mice
  - Telephones (desk & cellular)
  - E-readers
  - Medical equipment
  - Industrial control equipment

Electronic Waste

- How should I manage electronic wastes?
  - Recycle, or manage as hazardous waste
  - Store intact or in closed container
  - Label container or each item

PCB Ballasts & Capacitors

Fluorescent lamp ballasts & small motor capacitors

- Manage under TSCA requirements
  - Managing PCBs in Ballasts and Small Capacitors (link)
- Report as hazardous waste
- Assume it's PCB-containing equipment unless it's:
  - Marked or labeled "No PCBs"
  - Known manufacture date is post-1979

Used Oil Related Wastes

- Used Oil Filters
- Used Floor Dry
- Oily Rags, other absorbents
- Crankcase/engine oil
- Hydraulic Fluid
- Oil-based coolant
- Cutting oil

Used Oil Related Wastes

Used Oil Storage Requirements:

- Closed, leak-proof containers
- Store on impermeable surface
  - Asphalt is <u>not</u> impermeable
- Label "Used Oil _____"
  - filters
  - absorbents
  - rags

Used Oil Related Wastes

Used Oil Tanks

- Label the tank and fill pipes "USED OIL"
- Register with MPCA if tank capacity exceeds 500 gallons
- Ensure filling does not release oil

Management of Used Oil Related Wastes

Don't:

- Place in solid waste
- Dump on ground
- Discharge to sewer
- Burn except in approved burner

Do:

- Recycle
- Burn for heat in approved burner
- Ship with registered used oil hauler
- Drain filters & sorbents before shipment

Used Oil Related Wastes

Used Oil generators may take their used oil to another business IF:

- The other business agrees in writing to accept the used oil.
- The shipments are less than 55 gallons.
- The oil is not burned without testing it first.

Management of Rags/Sorbents

Don't:

- Place in solid waste*
  - *Except D001/F003 listed rags dry from use; commercial incineration is preferred over landfill
- Air-dry
- Burn

Do:

- Wring (manage liquid as hazardous waste)
- Launder and reuse if possible*
  - *Ensure laundry can safely launder reusable sorbents
- Store in labeled, fire-proof container
- Dispose of non-reusable sorbents as hazardous waste

Rags/Sorbents

Ignitable-Only Rags/Sorbents
D001/F003 listed

- Non-hazardous if they contain no free liquids
  - May be disposed of as industrial solid waste
- Store sorbents in flammable cans
- No labeling is required
  - Anoka County *encourages* a descriptive name on a label such as "Ignitable Only Rags" or a pictogram.

Rags/Sorbents

Hazardous Waste Rags/Sorbents

- Toxic solvents – All other F-listed solvents
- Must be stored in a closable container labeled as hazardous waste, with a descriptive name and an accumulation start date.
- Portable cans designated as satellite containers do not need an accumulation start date

Rags/Sorbents

- Oil Contaminated Only
  - Store in closable waste can
  - Label as:
    - Used Oil
    - Used Oil (type of waste)
  - Keep receipts of disposal

Congratulations!

You've completed the online hazardous waste training

Please complete the 10 question quiz. You will need a passing percentage of 80% in order to receive a completion certificate and a copy of the training. Please keep certificates and training documentation on-site for your facilities routine hazardous waste inspections!

Please contact Carley Schmidt at carley.Schmidt@co.anoka.mn.us or by 763-324-4333