

Basic Information for Handling Hazardous Wastes



Provided by the

Utah Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control

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**WASTE MANAGEMENT
& RADIATION CONTROL**

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Defining Hazardous Waste

A solid waste is any solid, liquid or contained gaseous material that is discarded by being disposed of, burned or incinerated, or recycled. There are some exceptions for recycled materials. It can be the by-product of a manufacturing process or simply commercial product that you use in your business, such as a cleaning fluid or battery acid that is being disposed of. Even materials that are recyclable or can be reused in some way, such as used oil, may be considered waste. A hazardous waste determination must be made in accordance with R315-262-11 Utah Administrative Code (UAC). Hazardous waste can be one of two types:

Listed Hazardous Wastes—

Your waste is considered hazardous if it appears on one of the four lists published in R315-261 UAC. Currently, there are more than 400 listed hazardous wastes. Wastes are listed as hazardous because they are known to be harmful to human health and the environment when not managed properly. Listed wastes are numerical with the letters F, K, U, and P preceding the numbers.

Example: F002 -- Spent halogenated solvent used for small scale equipment cleaning / maintenance degreasing operations.

Characteristic Hazardous Wastes—

If your waste does not appear on one of the hazardous waste lists above, it still might be considered hazardous if it exhibits one or more of the following characteristics:

- Ignitability (D001). If the material meets the characteristics of ignitability specified in R315-261-21 UAC the material is known as an ignitable waste.

An example of an ignitable waste is a waste having a flash point of less than 140 °F such as certain paints, degreasers and solvents.

- Corrosivity (D002). If the material meets the characteristics of corrosivity specified in R315-261-22 UAC, the material is known as a corrosive waste.

An example of a corrosive waste is a waste that has a low pH (less than or equal to 2) or a high pH (greater than or equal to 12.5) such as rust removers, acid or alkaline cleaning fluids and battery acids.

- Reactivity (D003). If the material meets the characteristics of reactivity specified in R315-261-23 UAC, the material is known as a reactive waste.

An example of a reactive waste is a material that is unstable and explodes or produces toxic fumes, gases and vapors when mixed with water or under other conditions such as heat or pressure such as cyanides or sulfide-bearing wastes. Lithium and other rechargeable batteries can also be considered reactive wastes.

- Toxicity (D004-D043). If the material meets the characteristics of toxicity specified in R315-261-24 UAC, the material is known as a toxicity characteristic waste.

An example of a toxicity characteristic waste is heavy metals such as cadmium, chromium, lead or mercury that could leach into the soil or ground water when disposed of on land.

You can determine if your waste is toxic by having it tested using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP 1311 from EPA SW 846), or by simply knowing that your waste is hazardous or that your processes generate hazardous waste and documenting the determination as generator knowledge. All waste determinations/characterizations and supporting documentation must be kept on file for a minimum of three years.

Once you determine you generate a hazardous waste, you will need to determine your generator category, which is based on the amount of hazardous waste you generate per month. The categories are:

1. Very Small Quantity Generator (previously known as Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator) VSQG,
2. Small Quantity Generator (SQG), or
3. Large Quantity Generator (LQG). (See Generator Category below)

A generator can change their category during different months. A generator could be a VSQG in March and a SQG in June based on how much hazardous waste he generated during that month. Be sure to check the regulations for each category if you believe you may have episodic waste generation that would place you in a new category for that month.

Summary of Inspection Items

Generation and Storage of Waste Streams (R315-262-14 UAC)

Generator Category

- Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG)

VSQG/CESQG generates less than 220 pounds per month of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste. VSQG can never have more than 2,200 pounds on site of hazardous waste. Depending on the weight of the waste, 2,200 pounds is approximately four to five 55-gallon drums. Exceeding 2,200 pounds of stored hazardous waste elevates a generator to a Small Quantity Generator status with additional regulatory requirements. A 55-gallon drum can hold approximately 400-600 pounds of material depending on its density.

An example is tetrachloroethylene (PCE) has a density of 8.3 lbs/gallon; therefore 55-gallon drum of PCE could weigh approximately 744 pounds, exceeding the VSQG amount for that month.

- Small Quantity Generators (SQG) R315-262-16 UAC
SQG generates between 220 and 2,200 pounds per month of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste. They can store up to 13,200 pounds of hazardous waste (approximately thirty 55-gallon drums) on site for no longer than 180 days or 270 days if shipments must be transported greater than 200 miles. Small Quantity Generators are required to have an EPA Identification Number along with additional regulatory requirements.
- An EPA ID number can be obtained by contacting the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control or mailing the online form to the Division:
<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and>

Large Quantity Generators (LQG) R315-262-17 UAC

LQG generates more than 2,200 pounds per month of hazardous waste or more than 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste and can store of hazardous wastes no longer than 90 days at the facility. The LQG category is under full RCRA regulations. See link above for obtaining an EPA ID number. The larger the generator category the more rules apply.

Manifest File Review

1. When the waste disposal company or transporter picks up the waste they will leave the generator a copy of the manifest, signed by the generator and the transporter of the waste. (R315-262-21)
2. The LDR determination and LDR form must be kept on file for a minimum of three years by the generator. The one-time notification is required again if the waste or receiving facility has changed, in that case, a new notification is required and must also be kept for a minimum of three years.
3. When the waste arrives at the disposal facility, the original manifest is signed and mailed back to the generator. Staple items 1, 2 and 3 together to complete the manifest file. A Manifest Management Log is helpful for keeping track of waste shipments.
4. The Manifest logs also help determine your monthly hazardous waste generation totals.
5. Keep copies of manifests at the facility where the waste was generated for a minimum of three years.

Containers of hazardous waste must be:

- Closed, meaning no open bungholes, loose bungs, loose drum rings, or open funnels in the bungholes. Threaded funnels with closed ball valve can be used. A funnel can be screwed into a ball valve and the ball valve screwed on to a two-inch nipple into the bunghole. The ball valve must be closed to meet closed requirements. If a barrel or container tips over, its contents must stay inside. An unsecured lid lying on a barrel without the drum ring tightened is considered an open container.
- The container must be labeled/marked with the accumulation start date, when hazardous waste is first placed into the container.
- The container must be labeled with the words “**HAZARDOUS WASTE**”.
- **The container must be marked or labeled with an indication of the hazard of the contents**
- The container must be in good condition, and have no rust, dents, bulges, leaks, holes, etc.
- Use a Container Management Log for weekly inspection of containers.

Emergency Equipment

All generators of hazardous waste should have spill control equipment such as rags, floor dry, kitty litter, sawdust, pads, berms, and any other material or equipment needed to manage or prevent a spill at your facility.

Emergency Information Required for SQGs and LQGs

Certain information must be posted by phones and must include at a minimum:

- The number to call in the event of an emergency, i.e. 911, police, fire, etc.
- The name of the emergency coordinator and alternate and how they can be contacted i.e., home phone, cell phone, radio, etc.
- The location of the fire extinguishers at the facility, e.g. map or description.
- The location of the spill control equipment, e.g. map or description.

Notification of hazardous waste activities to Emergency Responders

In accordance with R315-264-16(b)(8)(vi)(A), SQGs need to notify in writing, the Police Department, Fire Department and Hospital and/or emergency clinic concerning the type of hazardous wastes that could be encountered when responding to an emergency at the facility. Copies of these letters should be maintained at the facility.

In addition to the information required above for SQGs, LQGs are required to have a written Contingency Plan/ Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Plan. Copies of these plans need to be maintained at the facility and be submitted to all local police and fire departments, local hospitals and other emergency responders who may be called upon to provide emergency services. LQG also must have a Quick Reference Guide (QRG) for the contingency plan and provide the QRG to local responders.

Employee Training

LQGs are required to have a written personnel training plan. Facilities must keep records documenting that employees have received training in proper waste handling procedures as well as the risks involved with handling their wastes prior to handling wastes. An annual refresher course is also required for hazardous waste handlers.

SQGs employees must be familiar with hazardous waste handling and emergency procedures.

Universal Wastes (R315-273 UAC)

Universal wastes include batteries, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment lamps (fluorescent tubes), antifreeze, and aerosol cans. Universal wastes must be individually labeled or stored in containers labeled appropriately: Universal Waste Batteries, Universal Waste Pesticides, Universal Waste Mercury, Universal Waste Lamps, Universal Waste Antifreeze, and Universal Waste Aerosol Cans; specific regulation may be found in R315-273 UAC. The containers must be kept closed and dated when the first universal waste is placed into the containers. Universal wastes may be stored for one year from the date of generation.

Universal Wastes do not count towards monthly hazardous waste generator totals if they are recycled. If the above mentioned materials are not recycled as universal wastes, the wastes must be characterized to determine if they are hazardous and would then be counted toward your monthly generator category with the applicable hazardous waste rules for that category.

Antifreeze (R315-273-6(a) UAC)

Antifreeze means an ethylene glycol based mixture that lowers the freezing point of water and is used as an engine coolant. A generator can manage the antifreeze as a universal waste. If not recycled and managed as a universal waste then it must be characterized and managed as a solid or hazardous waste depending on the results of the characterization.

Aerosol Cans (R315-273(6)(b) UAC)

Aerosol can means a container with a total capacity of no more than 24 oz. of gas under pressure and is used to aerate and dispense any material through a valve in the form of a spray or foam.

Batteries (R315-273-2 UAC)

Spent lead-acid batteries, Nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cd), lithium, and small sealed lead-acid batteries, which are found in many common items including electronic equipment, mobile telephones, power tools, radios, portable computers and emergency backup lighting, are considered universal wastes when recycled. Batteries should be kept intact and closed.

Pesticides (R315-273-3 UAC)

Agricultural pesticides that have been recalled or banned from use, are obsolete, have become damaged, or are no longer needed may be managed as universal wastes.

Mercury-Containing Equipment & Thermostats (R315-273-4 UAC)

Thermostats and other equipment which can contain as much as 3 grams of liquid mercury are universal wastes. Thermostats could be located in almost any building, including commercial, industrial, agricultural, community, and household buildings.

Waste Lamps & Lamp Ballasts (R315-273-5 UAC)

Fluorescent lamps and High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps, including mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps, can contain levels of mercury and lead that make them a hazardous waste when disposed. When a lamp is broken, placed in a landfill or incinerated, metals are released into the environment that may contaminate air, land, or water.

Facilities are encouraged to use low mercury tubes currently being manufactured by Phillips, GE and Sylvania. The manufacturer's lamps are easily identified as being environmentally friendly and can be disposed of by normal trash disposal methods. Not all lamps manufactured by Phillips, GE, and Sylvania are low mercury. Contact the landfill where your garbage is disposed to ensure that they will accept these types of lamps. Contact suppliers for more information.

Lamp ballasts manufactured prior to 1978 are assumed to contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). When released into the environment, PCBs persist for many years and bio-accumulate in organisms. Studies have shown that PCBs cause cancer in animals and repeated exposure to PCBs has shown adverse reproductive and developmental effects in animals. Exposure to PCBs can cause liver damage, nausea, dizziness, eye irritation and bronchitis in humans.

Advantages of Managing Waste Lamps Under The Universal Waste Rule Are:

- Universal wastes are not counted towards hazardous waste generator status;
- No manifesting required unless the waste lamps are transported through states or treated or disposed in states that do not recognize mercury-containing lamps as a universal waste;
- Increased storage time available;
- Reduced administrative requirements for recordkeeping, training, and emergency preparedness.

Management of Waste Lamps as Hazardous Waste

Generators of waste lamps may decide, in lieu of management as universal waste, to manage their waste lamps as hazardous waste. Management of

lamps as hazardous waste is more restrictive than under the universal waste rule and, depending on the aggregate amount of hazardous waste generated, may:

- Restrict the time that wastes lamps can be accumulated on-site.
- Require additional training, emergency preparedness and contingency plans to be developed;
- Require biennial reporting of wastes generated.

Very Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Lamps

Waste lamps may be managed as very small quantity/conditionally-exempt small quantity generator waste if the generator meets the definition of a very small quantity/conditionally-exempt small quantity generator.

Crushing Lamps-Drum-Top Lamp Crusher

The crushing of waste lamps is prohibited UNLESS you have applied for and received approval from the Director of the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control. The application form is available online at <http://www.deq.utah.gov/forms/waste/docs/2016/04apr/drum-top-lamp-crusher-application.pdf> or by contacting the Division at 801-536-0200.

Crushing is allowed provided that the generator of the lamps:

- Applies for and obtains approval from the Director of the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control.
- Uses an approved drum top crusher.
- Crushes lamps in a well-ventilated and monitored area to ensure compliance with applicable OSHA exposure limits for mercury;
- Ensures that employees crushing lamps are trained with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures;
- Stores crushed tubes in closed, non-leaking containers;
- Has financial Assurance in accordance with the Rule; and .
- Has a closure plan.

When making a decision to crush lamps please be aware that the crushing may add additional cost to prepare lamps for disposal or recycling. In addition, lamp recyclers may prefer whole lamps to crushed ones. Crushing units also can pose health and environmental risks because of the release of mercury vapors.

Management of Waste Lamps as Solid Waste

Waste lamps may be managed as solid waste if they do not exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic. In most cases the exhibited characteristic will be toxicity

due to mercury. Some waste lamps used in special situations, such as photo processing, or larger HID lamps, can also exhibit the hazardous waste characteristics of toxicity due to cadmium or lead. To manage waste lamps as solid waste, a generator must first determine that their lamps do not exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic. A generator must do this by either:

- Testing a representative sample of the waste, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP); or,
- Applying process knowledge of the waste. In this case, knowledge of the waste could be obtained from the manufacturer. Be sure to have documentation from the manufacturer that the lamps you are using have been tested and are not hazardous waste. You must be able to demonstrate that the data used in your waste determination is for the type of lamps (i.e., the brand and model) you are disposing.

Management of Lamp Ballasts

Lamp ballasts are the primary electrical components of fluorescent light fixtures and are generally located within the fixture under a metal cover plate. In older ballasts, a tar-like substance surrounds the components of the ballast and is there to muffle the noise that is inherent in the operation of these ballasts.

Before the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) banned the manufacture of PCBs in 1978, PCBs were commonly used in ballasts. All lamp ballasts manufactured since 1978, which do not contain PCBs, should be marked by the manufacturer with the statement “No PCBs.”

For ballasts manufactured prior to 1978, or for those that do not contain a statement regarding PCB content, you should assume that they contain PCBs.

If the ballast contains PCBs, there would be approximately 1 to 1.5 ounces of PCBs. If the ballast fails, PCBs may drip out of the fixture. If it does, measures should be taken to limit or avoid personal exposures.

Disposal of Ballasts Containing PCBs

The best option for non-leaking PCB ballasts is to recycle them at a facility with EPA approval for recycling PCB ballasts. Use a broker with EPA interim status or a PCB commercial storage facility to transport them to the recycling facility. Non-leaking PCB ballasts that are not recycled must be managed and disposed at a PCB disposal facility. Leaking PCB ballasts must be managed as PCB waste and disposed in a facility regulated under the Federal Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA).

Painting Related Wastes

Solvent Waste
Paint Booth Filters
Left over Paint
Solvent Wipes or Rags

See section R315-261-4(a)(26) for details.

Recycling Information

Household Hazardous wastes may be recycled at the Salt Lake County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Station at the Salt Lake County Landfill, 6030 West California Avenue (1330 South) or other approved landfill. For home owners residing in Salt Lake County, they will recycle fluorescent tubes for free. For home owners residing outside of Salt Lake County and VSQGs they will recycle fluorescent tubes for a cost, if they are boxed up. This facility can also handle small quantities of many hazardous wastes generated by VSQG for a nominal charge. For more information about this facility, contact Salt Lake County Health Department at (385) 468-3862.

Additional recycling information is available on the Division's web page at: <http://www.deq.utah.gov/ProgramsServices/programs/waste/recycling/index.htm>

Waste Reduction

The easiest and most cost-effective way of managing any waste is not to generate it in the first place. You can decrease the amount of hazardous waste your business produces by developing a few "good housekeeping" habits. Good housekeeping procedures generally save businesses money and they prevent accidents and waste. To help reduce the amount of waste you generate, try the following practices at your business:

Do not mix wastes. Do not mix nonhazardous waste with hazardous waste. Once you mix nonhazardous waste with hazardous waste you may increase the amount of hazardous waste created, as the whole batch may become hazardous. Mixing waste can also make recycling very difficult, if not impossible. A typical example of mixing wastes would be putting nonhazardous cleaning agents in a container of used hazardous solvents.

Recycle and reuse manufacturing materials. Many companies routinely put useful components back into productive use rather than disposing of them. Items such as oil, solvents, acids and metals are commonly recycled and used again. In addition, some companies have taken waste minimization actions

such as using fewer solvents to do the same job, using solvents that are less toxic, or switching to a detergent solution.

Change materials, processes, or both. Businesses can save money and increase efficiency by replacing a material or a process with another that produces less waste. For example, you could use plastic blast media for paint stripping of metal parts rather than conventional solvent stripping.

Safely store hazardous products and containers. You can avoid creating more hazardous waste by preventing spills or leaks. Store hazardous product and waste containers in secure areas and inspect them frequently for leaks. When leaks or spills occur, materials used to clean them up also become hazardous waste.

Facilities are encouraged to eliminate hazardous waste generation, if possible, e.g., soap and/or hot water instead of solvents, or latex paint instead of oil based paint. If elimination of hazardous waste is not possible, find ways to lower the amount and/or the toxicity of the waste. If a facility uses hazardous products, use up the entire product. Buy only what is needed for the job. Recycle hazardous wastes if possible. A generator of hazardous waste is responsible for their waste from “the cradle to the grave”.

Electronic Waste Management

Many electronic devices contain individual components made with hazardous constituents, primarily heavy metals. Cathode ray tubes (CRTs) found in color televisions and color computer monitors contain significant amounts of lead. Printed circuit boards found in computers and other electronic devices may contain lead, chromium, and silver. Some older computers contain mercury switches and many kinds of electronic devices contain nickel-cadmium, lithium, or sealed lead acid batteries. Used electronics are defined in state and federal regulations as a hazardous waste if: 1) the used electronic equipment is no longer useable and has been determined to be a waste; and 2) the material exhibits the characteristic of toxicity; and 3) the used electronic equipment originated from non-residential sources such as business, academic institutions, or governmental agencies.

Only electronic wastes determined to be hazardous waste are subject to hazardous waste regulations. Electronic wastes that are hazardous may be sent to a legitimate recycler or disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste management facility. Hazardous electronic wastes from VSQG/CESQGs may also be recycled or managed at a landfill permitted to accept municipal solid waste. Landfills may impose their own restrictions to regulate incoming wastes in accordance with local rules or company guidelines.

Non-hazardous electronic waste may be recycled or disposed of at a landfill permitted to accept municipal solid waste.

Businesses, institutions or agencies that send their color monitors, color televisions, or other electronic devices for disposal are considered to be the generator of the waste and must follow regulatory requirements regarding proper waste characterization, management and disposal.

Used electronic equipment and components removed from electronic equipment are regulated as hazardous wastes if the material exhibits the characteristic of toxicity. This characterization is determined by using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test. If the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains one or more of the eight toxicity characteristic metals at a concentration greater than or equal to the regulatory level for that metal, the waste is hazardous.

For example, wastes exhibiting the toxicity characteristic for lead has a TCLP concentration of 5.0 mg/l or greater and carries the hazardous waste code D008.

Recent data demonstrate that waste cathode ray tubes (CRTs) from color monitors and color televisions consistently exceed the regulatory limit for lead when tested using the TCLP. Due to their weight and size, CRTs comprise a significant portion of the overall monitor or television and causes the entire unit to be hazardous waste. A generator is required to determine whether his color monitors and color televisions that are sent for disposal are hazardous waste. The generator may make this determination by testing his equipment and demonstrating that it is not hazardous or by providing other information, such as supporting data from the manufacturer showing that the waste is not hazardous. Electronic components removed from electronic equipment and determined to be hazardous waste must be managed in compliance with Code R315 UAC.

If you have questions regarding this matter, please contact DEQ (801) 536-0200.

Electronics Recyclers

Please see the Division's web page for a current list of electronic recyclers

<http://www.deq.utah.gov/ProgramsServices/programs/waste/recycling/electronics.htm>

Hazardous Secondary Material

- **What is a Hazardous Secondary Material?**

Hazardous secondary material means a secondary material (e.g., spent material, by-product, or sludge) that, when discarded, would be identified as hazardous waste under R315-261. Hazardous secondary material generated and legitimately recycled or reclaimed within the United States or its territories may be excluded from the definition of solid waste, see below.

- **What Exclusions may apply?**

The rules allowing for the exclusion from the definition of solid waste of hazardous secondary materials that are generated and legitimately reclaimed under the control of the generator are found at R315-261-4(a)(23).

The rules allowing for the exclusion from the definition of solid waste of hazardous secondary materials that are generated and then transferred to a verified reclamation facility are found at R315-261-4(a)(24).

The rules allowing for the exclusion from the definition of solid waste of hazardous secondary materials that are transferred to another person for the purpose of remanufacturing are found at R315-261-4(a)(27).

What is Legitimate Recycling? R315-260-43

Recycling of hazardous secondary materials for the purpose of the exclusions or exemptions from the hazardous waste regulations must be legitimate. Hazardous secondary material that is not legitimately recycled is discarded material and is a solid waste. In determining if their recycling is legitimate, persons must address all the requirements of R315-260-43 (a)(1) through (4).

R315-260-42 requires facilities managing hazardous secondary materials to send a notification prior to operating and by March 1 of each even-numbered year thereafter to the Director of the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control using EPA Form 8700-12. Notification must also be given when a facility stops managing hazardous secondary materials.

R315-261-4(a)(24)(vi)(G) requires reclamation and intermediate facilities that manage hazardous secondary materials that were generated by another person to be granted a variance under R315-260-31(d) or have a

Part B permit. A form for requesting a variance can be found on the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control's website at: <http://www.deq.utah.gov/forms/waste/index.htm>

Managing Used Oil (R315-15 UAC)

What is used oil?

- Oil refined from crude oil or synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of that use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.
- Synthetic oil – usually derived from coal, shale, or polymer-based starting material.
- Engine oil – typically includes gasoline and diesel engine crankcase oils and piston-engine oil for automobiles, trucks, boats, airplanes, locomotives and heavy equipment.
- Transmission fluid
- Refrigeration oil
- Compressor oils
- Metalworking fluids and oils
- Laminating oils.
- Industrial hydraulic fluid
- Copper and aluminum wire drawing solution
- Electrical insulating oil.
- Industrial process oils.
- Oil used as a buoyant.

What Is NOT Used oil:

- Waste oil that is bottom clean-out waste from virgin fuel storage tanks, virgin oil spill cleanups, or other oil wastes that have not actually been used.
- Products such as antifreeze and kerosene.
- Vegetable and animal oil, even when used as a lubricant.
- Petroleum distillates used as solvents.

Oil Leaks or Spills

- Take steps to prevent leaks and spills. Keep machinery, equipment containers and tanks in good working condition and be careful when transferring used oil. Have sorbent materials available on site.

- If a spill or leak occurs, stop the oil from flowing at the source. If a leak from a container or tank can't be stopped, put the oil in another holding container or tank.
- Contain spilled oil. For example, containment can be accomplished by erecting sorbent berms or by spreading a sorbent over the oil and surrounding area.
- Clean up the oil and recycle the used oil if possible. If recycling is not possible, you first must make sure the used oil is not a hazardous waste and dispose of it appropriately. All used cleanup materials, from rags to sorbent booms, that contain free-flowing used oil also must be handled according to the used oil management standards (R315-15 UAC). All leaked and spilled oil may be handled as used oil. If you are a used oil handler, you should become familiar with these cleanup methods. They may also be part of a spill response action plan.
- Remove, repair, or replace the defective tank or container immediately.
- If you have used oil on rags or other sorbent materials from cleaning up a leak or spill, you should remove as much of the free-flowing oil as possible and manage the oil, as you would have before it spilled.
- Once the free-flowing used oil has been removed from these materials, they are not considered used oil and may be managed as solid waste as long as they do not exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic. The materials from which used oil has been removed continue to be regulated as used oil if they are to be burned for energy recovery (regardless of the degree of oil removal).

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Summary of Used Oil Rules

- The rules are found in R315-15 UAC.
- All used oil containers must be in good condition and labeled with the words "Used Oil."
- There are over 400 collection centers throughout Utah. Most are private businesses that have volunteered to collect used oil, free of charge, from the public. These collection centers can accept used oil from "Do-it-yourself" individuals, small farmers, and businesses if registered to do so. There are four types of collection centers, only

two types are allowed to take business oil (Types C & D). As a generator of used oil, businesses can transport less than 55 gallons to a used oil Type C or D collection center; larger amounts must be transported by a Utah Permitted Transporter.

- To find the used oil collection center nearest you, call (801) 536-0200 or see a list on the Division's web page at this address:

<https://deq.utah.gov/ProgramsServices/programs/waste/usedoil/index.htm#recycling>

- A list of used oil transporters is found on the Division's web page at this address:

<https://deq.utah.gov/ProgramsServices/programs/waste/usedoil/permitted/transporters.htm>

These businesses are permitted by the State of Utah to transport used oil in quantities exceeding 55 gallons.

- Oil filters should be punctured, crushed or dismantled and hot drained for at least 12 hours so that no free oil remains in the filter when it is discarded or recycled.
- Used oil must be managed in such a way as to keep it from getting onto the ground or into surface or ground water. Spills must be cleaned up immediately. Spills exceeding 25 gallons must be reported to the Department of Environmental Quality at (801) 536-4123.
- Unless you are a Type A or B used oil collection center you can only burn your own oil in approved space heaters.
- Never mix used oil with other substances, especially hazardous wastes such as solvents or thinners.
- If a business desires to become a used oil collection center, please contact the Utah Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control at (801) 536-0200.

Used Tire Program

- Facilities are encouraged to call a waste tire transporter and arrange for a pickup or collection trailer.
- Utah Statute bans the disposal of waste tires in landfills except for tires received four or less at a time or tires with a rim diameter over 24.5 inches.
- Landfill operators generally segregate tires from loads and contract with tire transporters to collect them for recycling. Some landfills also accept loads of waste tires that are also transported to a recycler. Landfill

charges for accepting waste tires generally reflect the cost of transportation to a recycler.

- No more than 1,000 waste tires are allowed on a facilities premise without first obtaining a waste tire storage permit.

Utah Registered Tire Transporters and Recyclers

Please see the Division's web page:

<http://www.deq.utah.gov/ProgramsServices/programs/waste/wastetires/index.htm>

Outreach Presentations

As part of the Division's outreach we offer outreach presentations to educate the general public, schools and businesses about used oil recycling, hazardous waste management, reuse, pollution prevention, electronic waste and used tires. Although many different types of training are offered, the most requested and most popular presentation is on used oil collection, hazardous waste management and recycling.

Our trainers have been with the Department for many years and are able and willing to share many environmental experiences, both good and bad, with the participants to illustrate the progress that we have made in environmental protection as well as what still needs to be done to properly manage the wastes that we generate.

The training sessions cover not only hazardous wastes that we encounter every day, but also regulated wastes, like used oil and how they differ in characteristics, safe handling and how their regulations differ from other harmful and hazardous wastes. The training covers measures that should be taken to insure safety to the handlers as well as the environment.

The program is interactive, entertaining and group participation and questions are encouraged. Each individual training session can be tailored to the needs and understanding level of the class. These classes have been presented to groups of all ages and backgrounds with good success. Through stories, pictures, facts and Power Point our Programs come to life. What can be done with used oil, what it is used for, and how to properly recycle the used oil that we generate, what products do we use that are hazardous, how can we recycle our used electronics, are all covered during this presentation.

The class can take from 30 to 90 minutes depending on the depth of information and the requirements of the class. Presenters will come to your school or facility, so there is no need to displace the participants, saving you

valuable time and money. If you are interested in arranging one of these outreach presentations for your company, school class, professional trade association, church or social group.

Please contact the Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control at 801 536-0200.

Website information

Website information for Hazardous Waste Generators –

- DEQ web site – <http://www.deq.utah.gov>
 - Division of Waste Management and Radiation Control-
<http://www.deq.utah.gov/Divisions/dwmrc/index.htm>
 - Resources for Small Quantity Generators –
<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators>
 - Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations, A User-Friendly Reference Document –
<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/hazardous-waste-generator-regulations-user-friendly-reference-document>
 - Resources for Very Small Quantity Generators –
<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/categories-hazardous-waste-generators#cesgg>
 - Notification of Regulated Waste Activity (EPA Form 8700-12) and RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A Permit Application (EPA Form 8700-23) –
<https://www3.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/data/form8700/forms.htm>
 - Drum-Top Lamp Crusher Application-
<https://documents.deq.utah.gov/waste-management-and-radiation-control/DSHW-2017-001416.pdf>
- Verified Recycler Application Form-
<http://www.deq.utah.gov/forms/waste/index.htm>