

MINE GUIDE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

This guide has been developed to assist in proper management of hazardous waste from

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PARTIAL F-LIST:

Ignitable - A liquid is an ignitable hazardous waste if it has a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. A solid is an ignitable hazardous waste if it can cause fire through friction,

having your shop towels, wipers, or rags laundered for reuse you must determine if they are hazardous wastes and handle them appropriately. For further information see BEP's *Wipers and Rags* fact sheet.

Lead Acid Batteries - Lead acid batteries which are being reclaimed or recycled are not regulated as hazardous waste. However, care should be taken to store the batteries safely so they don't become cracked or damaged. Receipts, invoices, or "core fees" should be kept on file to document the batteries are being properly recycled.

Scrap Metal - Scrap metal which is being recycled is not regulated as hazardous waste. Scrap metal is defined as "bits and pieces of metal parts (e.g., bars, turning rods, sheets, wire) or metal pieces that may be combined together with bolts or soldering (e.g., radiators, scrap automobiles, railroad box cars)."

Precious Metals Recovery - Wastes which contain gold, silver, palladium, and other precious metals are not fully regulated as hazardous wastes during on-site accumulation if they are going to be recycled for precious metals recovery. However, a hazardous waste manifest is required for off-site shipments of these wastes by lar metal paryme crack

managed as universal waste or under the lead acid battery exemption, may be hazardous waste due to corrosivity, or cadmium, lithium, or mercury content.

Pesticides -

waste include precleaning and sequential cleaning, solvent replacement, filtration, and distillation. For more information on these waste reduction alternatives, see BEP's *Waste Management and Reduction for Automotive Repair Shops* fact sheet.

Carb Cleaners - Most carb, brake, and electrical contact cleaners used in equipment maintenance shops are considered hazardous waste because they contain F-listed solvents such as MEK, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane or methylene chloride. Care should be taken to ensure these cleaners are not mixed with parts cleaning solvent. Also, spraying these cleaners over solvent sink should be avoided to eliminate any cross contamination. Waste reduction alternatives for carb, brake, and electrical contact cleaners include switching to alternatives that do not contain the F-listed solvents. Contact BEP for information on alternative cleaning products.

Parts Washing Solutions - Spent solutions from cabinet parts washers can be hazardous due to heavy metals contamination³ contamination³from other solvents used in the shop. These solutions may also be corrosive. The solutions should be tested for toxic characteristics in³der to determine proper management. The washing solutions may be discharged if they comply with your Water Pollution control Permit requirements from the Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation. Evaporation³ f these solutions may be another option for their management. Contact BEP for further information on this alternative.

Vehicle Wash Waters and other Wastewaters - Vehicle wash waters and other wastewaters are not allowed to be surface discharged without a permit. These wash waters and wastewaters

are not regulated as hazardous waste. If wipers and rags are disposed of, a determination of whether they are hazardous waste should be made. To reduce hazardous waste wipers and rags, consider switching to non F-listed solvents or use paper wipes which will result in a smaller quantity of hazardous waste than cloth rags. Please see the *Proper Management of Wipers and Rags* Fact Sheet for more information.

Sludges - Sludges may be considered a hazardous waste if they exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, i.e., fail the 7-11 TCLP test. The sludge must be tested under the 7-11 TCLP test to determine if they are hazardous and handled appropriately. Look in the yellow pages of the phone book under "Laboratories-Analytical," or call BEP to locate testing labs.

Filters from Antifreeze and Solvent Recycling - Filters from antifreeze recycling should be laboratory tested for lead contamination and may require management as hazardous waste. Filters from solvent recycling should be tested using the 7-11 test to determine whether they are hazardous. Proper material handling procedures which prevent spraying i6eat 4Fyclin (solven(suwhint brakeeat 4F_Ar) ovunder tom solved ukich will reduil the) Tj 0 -12.

Discarded Chemicals -

gallons) of hazardous waste in a calendar month, and less than 2.2 lbs of P-listed wastes. In Nevada, small quantity generators are required to have an EPA ID number and must comply with almost all of the hazardous waste management regulations.

Large Quantity Generators (LQG) - Large quantity generators generate 2,200 lbs or more of hazardous waste

Each facility must have an emergency coordinator either on the premises or on-call with the responsibility of coordinating emergency response measures. Emergency responses include:

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Offsite shipments of hazardous waste must be accompanied by a hazardous waste manifest for SQGs and LQGs. The manifest is a tracking document which identifies the waste being shipped, the generator of the waste, the transporter, and the facility the waste is shipped to. You must use the manifest designated for the State you are shipping your waste to, or if that state doesn't have its own specific manifest, any State manifest or the Federal manifest form will work.

When the waste is shipped, the transporter leaves a copy of the manifest with you

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