

## Tips for Managing Hazardous Waste in Radiator Repair Shops

### PURPOSE

Radiator Repair Shops commonly generate hazardous waste, such as lead. This guide is intended to help radiator repair shops stay in compliance with hazardous waste regulations and provides recommendations to reduce hazardous waste contamination caused by repair shops. In turn, the proper management of hazardous waste may help repair shops save money through more innovative ways to reduce and/or recycle the waste generated and prevent the assessment of fines that could result from improper management. This guide is not intended to be used as a substitute for the actual regulations.

### WHAT IS HAZARDOUS WASTE AND WHY IS IT REGULATED?

Hazardous waste has properties that make it dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment. Determining what is a hazardous waste, whether your radiator shop generates it, and how much is generated is fundamental.

Hazardous waste exists in many forms, including liquids, solids, gases and sludges. The most common waste generated by radiator repair shops is lead. A generator determines whether a substance is a hazardous waste by running tests or using knowledge of the processes that generate the waste. For more information on how to determine if your shop generates hazardous waste, consult the RCRA Code of Federal Regulations Web site at: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/nara/index.html> or [www.ccar-greenlink.org](http://www.ccar-greenlink.org).

### WHAT IS RCRA?

RCRA is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Its primary goals are to protect human health and the environment from the potential hazards of waste disposal, to conserve energy and natural resources, to reduce the amount of waste generated, and to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner. The federal regulations relating to hazardous waste management may be found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

### Classification of Generators

Once a radiator shop has determined that it generates hazardous waste, it must determine its classification as a generator:

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)	Small Quantity Generator (SQG)	Large Quantity Generator (LQG)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate no more than 220 lb. of waste in any calendar month</li> <li>• Accumulate no more than 2,200 lb. of waste onsite at any time</li> <li>• Waste must be delivered to a permitted off-site treatment and/or disposal facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate between 220 and 2,200 lb. of waste in any calendar month</li> <li>• Accumulate no more than 13,328 lb. of waste onsite at any time</li> <li>• If one-half to five 55-gallon containers of hazardous waste are generated each month</li> <li>• Waste must be delivered to a permitted off-site treatment and/or disposal facility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate more than 2,200 lb. of hazardous waste in any calendar month</li> <li>• Five or more 55-gallon containers of hazardous waste generated in any calendar month</li> <li>• Waste must be delivered to a permitted off-site treatment and/or disposal facility</li> </ul>

