



US Ecology will be at the Steelfield Landfill for your consideration on July 12, 2019.

CESQG/SQG COLLECTION

WHEN:

July 12, 2019

BY APPOINTMENT

WHERE:

Steelfield Landfill
Hazardous Waste Building
11411 Landfill Road
Panama City Beach



Bay County Solid Waste Administration

Phone: (850) 236-2212

Fax: (850) 233-5053

Bay County Environmental Programs

Phone: (850) 236-2212

Fax: (850) 233-5053

Email: ckarr@baycountyfl.gov

Due to Hurricane Michaels vast destruction, Bay County has found a need to help facilitate a hazardous waste collection for businesses. Bay County, in cooperation with U.S. Ecology and under approval of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, will be assisting in a Small Quantity Generators and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators of Bay County to dispose of their Hazardous waste.

Businesses MUST call to coordinate with U.S. Ecology for quotes and appointment times for the day of collection at:

U.S. Ecology Customer Service

(800) 624-5302 , press 1

What defines your business to qualify for this collection?

GENERATOR SIZE

1. **CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR** · less than 100 kilograms² in any one month (about ½ a 55-gallon drum³) of hazardous waste, or · you generate less than 1 kilogram of an acute hazardous waste (see P-list⁴), and · you never accumulate more than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 lb.) of hazardous waste at any time.
2. **SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR** · more than 100 kilograms but less than 1,000 kilograms in any one month (about ½ to 5 -55 gallon drums) of hazardous waste. · ship stored waste within 180 days after the waste was first put into the container, and · you never accumulate more than 6,000 kg (13,200 lb.).



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How does Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) define hazardous waste?

Hazardous waste under RCRA is defined as a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, with special characteristics. The specific characteristics to which the statute refers are

- quantity
- concentration
- physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics

These characteristics are important because they show that the waste is hazardous and may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness, or pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

For more information about RCRA, please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/rcra>

EPA Hazardous Waste Tables

TABLE 1: EXEMPT WASTE ·

- Domestic sewage; ·
- Irrigation waters or industrial discharges permitted under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; ·
- Certain nuclear material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act; ·
- Household wastes, including hazardous waste; ·
- Certain mining wastes; ·
- Agricultural wastes, excluding some pesticides; ·
- Used oil filters that have been properly drained and recycled; ·
- Recycled used oil and lead acid batteries that are reclaimed; ·
- Universal Wastes (hazardous waste batteries, pesticides and mercury thermostats) managed under 40 CFR, Part 273; ·
- Mercury containing lamps and devices destined for recycling (Chapter 62-737, F.A.C.)

TABLE 2: LISTED WASTE EXAMPLES

Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources: ·

- **F001:** spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing such as trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and carbon tetrachloride; ·
- **F002:** spent halogenated solvents such as those above but not used as degreasers; other examples are 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane and chlorobenzene; ·
- **F003:** spent nonhalogenated, ignitable-only solvents such as xylene, acetone, methanol, and methyl isobutyl ketone; ·
- **F004:** spent nonhalogenated solvents such as cresols, cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; ·
- **F005:** spent nonhalogenated solvents such as toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, and benzene; Spent solvent mixtures/blends containing 10% before use of F001, F002, F004 and/or F005; and, distillation bottoms from recovering solvents;

Hazardous waste from specific sources such as certain plating bath solutions; wastewater treatment sludge; and, wastes from the heat treatment of metals (see K-list); Discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification products, containers and/or spill residues (see P- and U-lists).

TABLE 3: CHARACTERISTIC WASTES ·

- **Ignitability-D001:** a liquid waste having an alcohol content greater than or equal to 24% or has a flash point of less than 140° F. Examples are solvents and paint thinners; ·
- **Oxidizer-D001:** wastes that add oxygen to a fire. Oxidizing substances often have “per” as the beginning of the name, “oxide” as the ending of the name, or “ate” in its chemical name. Examples are ammonium nitrate, perchlorates, and peroxides;
- **Corrosivity-D002:** a liquid waste material having a pH of less than 2.0 or greater than 12.5. Examples are acids and caustics;
- **Reactivity-D003:** waste materials that react to water, shock, heat, and pressure, and undergo a rapid or violent chemical reaction. Some examples are explosives and cyanides wastes;
- **Toxicity-D004-D043:** waste which release toxic metals, pesticides or volatile organic chemicals above certain limits under acidic conditions. Includes 8 heavy metals and 32 organic chemicals including 10 pesticides. Wastes in this category need only contain small amounts of mercury, arsenic, lead, or one of the other heavy metals, or organics such as benzene, trichloroethylene, perchloroethylene, methyl ethyl ketone, or one of the ten pesticides

For more information about the EPA Hazardous Waste Regulations Please visit: <https://www.epa.gov/hw>