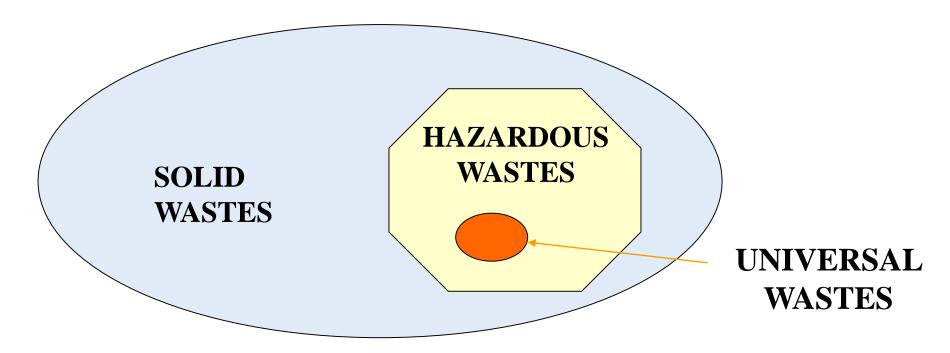


Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations



Where does Universal Waste fit?



- Universal waste categories must be hazardous waste before they can be designated as universal wastes
- Waste universally generated in large quantities by various facilities
- They are exempt from full hazardous waste regulations, but must still be managed separately from general trash

What are Universal Waste?



- The federal universal waste regulations are found in <u>Title</u> 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in part 273 and apply to four (soon* five) types of universal waste
- North Carolina adopted the federal regulations for universal waste (15A NCAC 13A .0119)

* Aerosol Cans will be considered a Universal Waste in North Carolina on February 7, 2020. Department of Environ

How do the Universal Waste Rules Simplify Disposal Options?

- No costly analytical testing/reporting required
- Universal wastes <u>do not</u> have to be accumulated in a hazardous waste accumulation area
- Universal waste is <u>not counted</u> toward total monthly hazardous waste generation rate
- May keep universal waste on site for up to one year



Regulated Participants in the Universal Waste System

Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste

Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste

Universal Waste Transporters

Universal Waste Destination Facilities



Department of Environmental Quality

Two Types of Universal Waste Handlers

Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste (SQHUW)

- Generates
- Collects
- > Accumulates < 5,000 Kg*
- May NOT treat/dispose

Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste (LQHUW)

- Generates
- Collects
- ➤ Accumulates ≥5,000 Kg*
- May NOT treat/dispose



^{*} Must include weight of all universal waste at site at any one time.

Comparison of Universal Waste Handlers

| SQHUWs | LQHUWs | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| No EPA ID | EPA ID | |
| Universal Waste Label | Universal Waste Label | |
| Proper Training to Inform | Proper Training to Make Thoroughly Familiar | |
| No Shipping Records Required | Shipping Records for Three Years | |
| 1-Year Accumulation | 1-Year Accumulation | |



Training for Universal Waste Handlers

Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste (SQHUW)

- Handler of universal waste must inform all employees who handle or have the responsibility for managing universal waste.
- The information must describe proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate to the type of universal waste.

Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste (LQHUW)

- Must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relative to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.

Prohibitions for Handlers

Disposal - handlers are prohibited disposing of universal waste

 Except for a provision allowing farmers to dispose of waste pesticides for their own use on their own farms

Treatment – handlers are prohibited from diluting or treating universal waste

- Except by responding to releases (273.17) or managing specific wastes (273.13)
 - Removing electrolytes from batteries
 - Puncturing aerosol cans



Shipments for Handlers

- Handlers must send universal waste only to:
 - Other universal waste handlers (40 CFR 273 Subpart B or C),
 - Destination facilities (40 CFR 273 Subpart E), or
 - Foreign destination (40 CFR 273.18 or 273.38)
- Handlers that self-transport their own universal waste off-site becomes a universal waste transporter and must comply with the universal waste transporter requirements (40 CFR 273 Subpart D)



Universal Waste Transporters 40 CFR 273 subpart D

- Must meet applicable DOT requirements (49 CFR part 171 through 180)
- Universal waste transporter that stores universal waste for more than 10 days, becomes a universal waste handler and must comply with universal waste handler requirements (40 CFR 273 subparts B and C)
- Must transport to a universal waste handler, a destination facility or a foreign destination
- Must immediately contain all releases or universal wastes & other residues from universal waste
- Prohibited from treating, diluting and disposing of universal waste

Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

 Final Federal Rule published in the Federal Register December 9, 2019

Link to Federal Register: https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-12-09/pdf/2019-25674.pdf



- Effective on federal level and in North Carolina on February 7, 2020
- Adds aerosol cans to 40 CFR 273 Universal Waste Regulations

Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

Definition of **Aerosol Can**:

"Aerosol can means a <u>non-refillable receptacle</u> containing a <u>gas compressed</u>, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to <u>expel a liquid</u>, <u>paste</u>, or <u>powder</u> and <u>fitted with a self-closing release device</u> allowing the contents to be ejected by the gas."





Applicability for Aerosol Cans Added to the Universal Waste Regulations

Aerosol Cans not covered by rule are ones that:

- Are not yet a waste under 40 CFR 261
- Are not hazardous waste
- Meet the standard for empty containers under 40 CFR 261.7
- Show evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions





Applicability for Aerosol Cans Added to the Universal Waste Regulations

Generation of Waste Aerosol Cans

- A used aerosol can becomes a waste on the date it is discarded
- An unused aerosol can becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it







Allowed Activities Involving Universal Waste Aerosol Cans

As long as each individual aerosol can is *not breached and remains intact*, the following is allowed:

- May be sorted into type
- May be mixed in one container
- May remove actuators to reduce risk of accidental release







Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

Universal Waste Aerosol Cans must be:

- Managed in a way that prevents releases of the universal waste or any universal waste component to the environment.
- Accumulated in a container that is:
 - Structurally sound,
 - Compatible with the contents and
 - Lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and
 - Protected from sources of heat.











Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

- If the aerosol can shows evidence of leakage, spillage or damage, must be:
 - Packaged in a separate closed container or
 - Overpacked with absorbents or
 - Immediately punctured and drained.
- Labeled (each aerosol can or container in which the cans are contained) with one of the following phrases:
 - "Universal Waste Aerosol Can(s)"
 - "Waste Aerosol Can(s)"
 - "Used Aerosol Can(s)"



Puncturing and Draining Aerosol Cans

Aerosol Cans may still be managed as a universal waste prior to puncturing and draining provided specific conditions are met (see next slides).





Puncturing and Draining Aerosol Cans

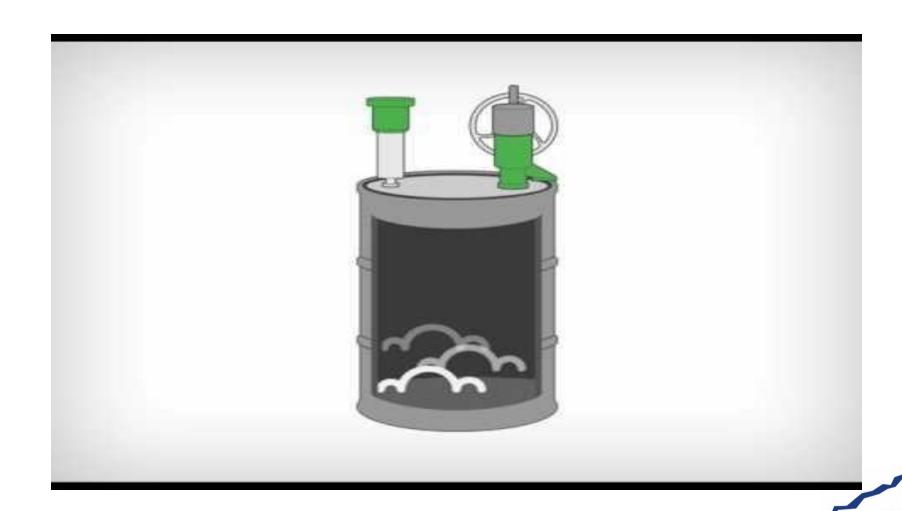
- The empty can must be recycled
- A device must be used that is specifically designed to safely puncture cans & effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions







Aerosol Puncturing Device



Alternative Puncturing Devices









Aerosol Can Puncturing Devices





Puncturing and Draining Aerosol Cans

- The empty can must be recycled
- A device must be used that is specifically designed to safely puncture cans & effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions







Home Made Can Puncture Station



Puncturing and Draining Universal Waste Aerosol Cans

- A written procedure must be established detailing how to safely puncture & drain cans:
 - Including proper assembly, operation and maintenance of puncturing unit;
 - Segregation of incompatible wastes,
 - Proper waste management practices to prevent fires or releases
 - Maintain, on-site, a copy of the manufacturer's specifications and instruction for puncturing unit
 - Ensure employees operating the device are trained in the proper procedure

Puncturing and Draining Universal Waste Aerosol Cans

- Ensure puncturing of cans is done in a manner designed to prevent fires and releases of any component to the environment
 - This includes, but is not limited to, locating the equipment on a solid, flat surface in a well-ventilated area
- Immediately transfer contents from the waste aerosol can, or puncturing device, if applicable, to a container or tank that meets the applicable requirements (for VSQG, SQG, LQG or satellite accumulation)



Puncturing and Draining Universal Waste Aerosol Cans

- Conduct a HW determination on the emptied aerosol can and its contents per 40 CFR 262.11
- Any hazardous waste generated as a result of puncturing/draining is subject to all applicable hazardous waste rules and must be managed accordingly
- A written procedure must be in place in the event of a spill or release and a spill clean-up kit must be provided
- A spill or releases of the contents must be cleaned up promptly



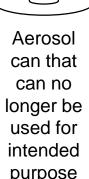






Basic Overview of the Typical Universal Waste (UW) Aerosol Can Management Flow

Accumulated prior to puncturing and draining



Basic Requirements

- Container must be structurally sound,
- Compatible with contents,
- Lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage
- Protected from heat sources
- Labeled "Used Aerosol Can(s)," "Waste Aerosol Can(s)," "Universal Waste - Aerosol Can(s)"
- Must not remain on site for more than one year

Puncturing Device (must meet requirements described in UW rules)

Punctured aerosol can requires a waste determination. If empty, must be recycled as scrap metal.

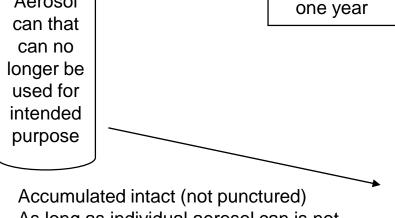
Material drained from aerosol can requires a waste determination. Typically the container under puncturing unit (capturing drained material) is managed as a hazardous waste container.

Basic Requirements

- Container must be structurally sound,
- Compatible with contents,
- Lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage
- Protected from heat sources
- Labeled "Used Aerosol Can(s)," "Waste Aerosol Can(s)," "Universal Waste - Aerosol Can(s)"
- Must not remain on site for more than one year

Before the one year mark, must be sent to another UW Handler, UW Destination Facility, or Exported (must meet requirements described in UW rules).





As long as individual aerosol can is not breached & remains intact, the following activities are allowed: the actuator may be removed (to reduce risk of accidental release), aerosol cans may be sorted by type, or

aerosol cans may be mixed in one container.

Question: Can aerosol cans be managed under the hazardous waste rules instead of the universal waste rules? Can I still puncture and drain aerosol cans if I manage them as a hazardous waste?

Answer: Generators may continue to manage their hazardous waste aerosol cans under 40 CFR part 262 (and may puncture and drain them if part of a legitimate recycling process) but must comply with all the requirements of 40 CFR part 262. Companies cannot pick and choose among the requirements of the two sets of standards. Off-site handlers that accept aerosol cans for puncturing and draining must follow the universal waste requirements of 40 CFR part 273.

Question: I puncture and drain most of my aerosol cans, but I have some that I do not want to puncture (because they will mess up the operation of the puncturing device [e.g., adhesives, expandable foam] or I don't want to mix it with the waste collected in the drum under the puncturing device [e.g., incompatibles or pesticides]. Can I manage some aerosol cans as intact universal waste aerosol cans while the other aerosol cans are universal waste that are punctured and drained?

Answer: Yes. It is suggested that a written SOP be developed and training for staff that manage the aerosol cans so they understand which are managed intact as universal waste and which are punctured and drained as universal waste.

Question: I have some aerosol cans that I'd like to continue to manage as hazardous waste but others I want to manage as universal waste. Is this allowed?

Answer: Yes. It is suggested that a written SOP be developed and training for staff that manage the aerosol cans so they understand which are managed as hazardous waste and which are managed as universal waste. The two different management strategies may not intersect (i.e., a facility may not pick and choose between the management strategies... It is all or none. A hazardous waste aerosol can may not switch mid management to a universal waste and vice versa.)

Question: Who do I contact if I have questions about aerosol can

management?

Answer: Contact your local Hazardous Waste Section Inspector. Click on this link for a map showing the Inspector region and contact information:

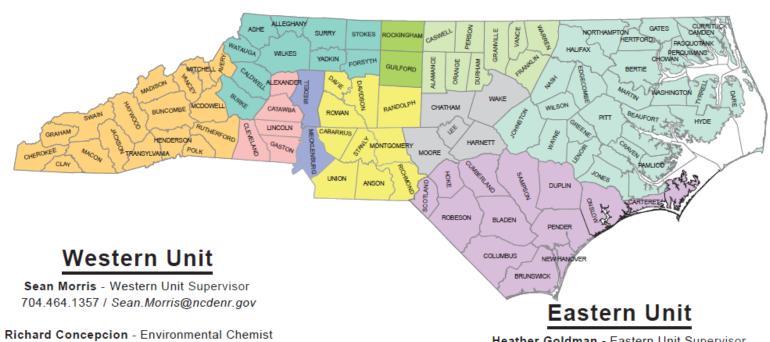
https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Waste+Management/DWM/HW/Compliancee/Compliance Map by Inspector.pdf



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality Division of Waste Management Hazardous Waste Section - Compliance Branch

REGIONAL INSPECTOR MAP

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| Jeff.Menzel@ncdenr.gov | Nick.Guglielmi@ncdenr.gov |
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https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Waste+Management/DWM/HW/Compliance/Compliance_Map_by_Inspector.pdf

Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

For More Information (Federal Rule, FAQ, History):

https://www.epa.gov/hw/increasing-recycling-adding-aerosol-cans-universal-waste-regulations

For North Carolina Guidance Documents:

https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/wastemanagement/hw/technical-assistance-educationguidance/documents

Go to "Aerosol Cans" and "Universal Waste"

