

# A Quick Guide to Managing Wastes at Your Salvage Yard

Type of Waste	Is It Hazardous?	What Type of Storage		Special Handling
		Primary	Secondary	
Used Oil	No	Yes	Yes	Used oils can be recycled, reclaimed or reused. Used oils become a hazardous waste if improperly handled or disposed of. Contaminated oil is a hazardous waste. Used oils cannot be landspread or landfilled.
Used Oil Filters	No	No	Yes	The oil filter itself is considered primary storage. Secondary storage, such as a covered, leak-proof container, is required. Oil filters cannot be landfilled.
Used Oil Absorbents	No	Yes	Yes	Used-oil absorbents may be managed as used oil and burned on site in approved burners. Used-oil absorbents that contain hazardous wastes must be managed accordingly. Secondary storage is required only if the absorbents contain hazardous waste.
Antifreeze	Maybe	Yes	Yes	Used antifreeze is classified as a "special waste." It can be recycled, reclaimed or reused. Contaminated and old antifreeze may be a hazardous waste and, if so, must be managed accordingly.
Refrigerant	Yes	Yes	No	Refrigerant must be stored in federally-approved Department of Transportation (DOT)- or United Laboratories (UL)-approved storage containers. Secondary storage is not required.
Fuel	Yes	Yes	Yes	Fuel can be reused in facility vehicles or equipment. Contaminated or old fuel is a hazardous waste and must be managed accordingly.
Lead-Acid Batteries	Yes	No	Yes	A battery itself is considered primary storage. Secondary storage is needed to collect acid from cracked or leaking batteries.
Lead Parts	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lead parts must be stored in closed containers and recycled with batteries.
Solvent Rags	Yes	Yes	Yes	Reusable solvent rags must be cleaned by an industrial laundry service. Disposable solvent rags that contain only flammable solvents and are wrung dry may be disposed of at a solid waste treatment facility that will accept them. Disposable solvent rags that contain other hazardous solvents or contaminants must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

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## Primary storage

### For solid waste:

- ✓ A leak-proof, covered container, such as a battery box.
- ✓ A wooden box, lined with leak-proof material, such as heavy polypropylene plastic (10 mil. thick or heavier).
- ✓ A tub or bucket with a tight cover.

### For fluid waste:

- ✓ A covered, metal drum or storage tank.
- ✓ Any storage container that is leak-proof, covered and suitable for the type of waste being stored.

### For refrigerants:

- ✓ A federally-approved Department of Transportation (DOT)-or United Laboratories (UL)-approved storage tank.

## Hazardous waste generators must:

- ✓ Determine if a waste is hazardous using MPCA guidelines or by testing the waste.
- ✓ Have a Hazardous Waste Generator identification number.
- ✓ Have a Minnesota Hazardous Waste License.
- ✓ Store hazardous waste in a marked, leak-proof container.
- ✓ Store hazardous waste in a covered area, on a curbed, impermeable surface.
- ✓ Mark storage containers with the words, "Hazardous Waste," a description of the waste and the date waste was initially placed in the container.
- ✓ Complete and document weekly inspections of containers and storage areas. Look for leaks and deterioration.
- ✓ Dispose of hazardous waste using a transporter that meets MPCA requirements.
- ✓ Supply a hazardous waste manifest with every waste shipment.
- ✓ Train personnel on hazardous waste handling.
- ✓ Keep records for five years concerning all hazardous waste permits, procedures and transactions.

## Secondary storage

- ✓ Secondary containment must be designed to hold all the waste in the primary storage containers should they leak.
- ✓ The best method of secondary storage is an indoor, curbed, impermeable surface. If outdoors, the surface must also be under a roof to provide shading for ignitable wastes and to prevent rainwater from collecting.
- ✓ Other methods may be used, such as a four-sided wooden containment area, lined with heavy polypropylene plastic.

