

Hazardous scrap metal

What is hazardous scrap metal?

Some hazardous wastes generated in Minnesota are made of metal that can be recycled, such as lead wheel weights, chrome-plated engine parts, and silver electrodes. Some metal wastes that would otherwise be non-hazardous, such as processed vehicle hulks, drained and crushed used oil filters, and properly punctured aerosol containers, may be contaminated with residual amounts of hazardous wastes. When legitimately recycled, both of these groups may be managed as hazardous scrap metal in Minnesota and are exempt from most hazardous waste requirements.

Hazardous scrap metal eligible for exemption in Minnesota includes bits and pieces of metal parts that may be combined together with solder or bolts that either contain toxic heavy metal alloys such as cadmium, chrome, lead, or silver, or that are contaminated with toxic paint, solvents, or other hazardous waste.

Metal wastes that are ineligible to be managed as hazardous scrap metal include non-metallic or liquid forms, such as metal powder-impregnated rubber or residues from an industrial process, such as smelting. Wastes that are not primarily made of metal, such as printed circuit boards, are not considered hazardous scrap metal in Minnesota even if they contain small amounts of solid metal in or on them. Metallic wastes that contain or are contaminated with other hazardous wastes, such as unprocessed salvage vehicles or used oil filters, are not eligible for exemption until they have been processed.

Table 1 on page two lists examples of wastes eligible to be managed as hazardous scrap metal in Minnesota when recycled, as well as ineligible wastes, and also references additional guidance for these wastes.

Note: Some wastes listed in Table 1 that are ineligible to be managed as hazardous scrap metal may still qualify for reduced regulatory requirements. See the referenced MPCA fact sheets for specific criteria.

Managing hazardous scrap metal eligible for exemption

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) and the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area counties (Metro Counties) regulate hazardous scrap metal waste management. Metro Counties may have more stringent requirements. Contact your Metro County for more information about local requirements.

Do not count recycled hazardous scrap metal towards your hazardous waste generator status or report it to the MPCA. Metro Counties may still require reporting. You need not use a hazardous waste manifest when shipping hazardous scrap metal in Minnesota.

Store eligible scrap metal that may leak residual fluids or contaminate stormwater on an impermeable surface; protect it from precipitation. Collect and properly manage any accumulated residual fluid or contaminated stormwater. Immediately clean up any spills of fluid to the ground and manage the debris according to the identity of the released fluid.

Although labeling hazardous scrap metal and containers of small hazardous scrap metal items, such as lead wheel weights or ammunition projectiles, is not required, it can help ensure a container's contents are recycled and not accidentally disposed of.

Table 1: Examples of wastes eligible to be managed as hazardous scrap metal when recycled and wastes ineligible for the hazardous scrap metal exemptions, even if recycled

Eligible when recycled	Ineligible	MPCA fact sheets offering more information
Battery cables and plates	Batteries	#w-hw4-62, Managing Universal Wastes
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-62.pdf
Deployed vehicle airbags and seatbelt pretensioners	Undeployed airbags and seatbelt pretensioners	#w-hw4-63, Vehicle Dismantling and Salvage
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-63.pdf
Drained and crushed used oil	Undrained/uncrushed used oil filters	#w-hw4-30, Used Oil and Related Wastes
filters		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-30.pdf
Lead wheel weights	Mercury-containing wheel	#w-hw4-63, Vehicle Dismantling and Salvage
	weights	http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-63.pdf
Metal containers which meetContainers which do not meetthe hazardous waste definitionthe definition of an 'emptyof an 'empty container'container'		#w-hw4-16, Managing Empty Containers
	http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-16.pdf	
Processed appliance carcasses	Unprocessed appliances	#w-hw3-02, <u>Appliance Recycling</u>
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw3-02.pdf
Processed vehicle hulks	Unprocessed salvage vehicles	#w-hw4-63, Vehicle Dismantling and Salvage
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-63.pdf
	Unpunctured aerosol containers*	#w-hw4-00, Managing Waste Aerosols
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-00.pdf
Separated slugs and shot	Assembled ammunition; Used shooting range backstop materials	#w-hw4-04, Ammunition, Fireworks, and Explosive Waste
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-04.pdf
Sheet lead used for X-ray	Lead-impregnated rubber and	#w-hw3-35, Regulatory Consensus on Health Care Issues
shielding in walls plas	plastic X-ray gowns and aprons	http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw3-35.pdf
Solder scraps	Solder dross, wipes, and paste	#w-hw2-42, <u>Recycling Hazardous Waste</u>
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw2-42.pdf
Structural steel with lead paint	Lead paint-contaminated debris and wastewater	#w-hw4-23, <u>Lead Paint Disposal</u>
		http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-23.pdf

*Unpunctured aerosol containers may still be eligible for management as hazardous scrap metal if you can show that they contain less than 3% of their original contents and either no hazardous propellant or are at atmospheric pressure.

Ineligible	MPCA fact sheets offering more information
Electroplating and other metal-containing sludge, slag, or dross	#w-hw2-42, <u>Recycling Hazardous Waste</u>
	http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw2-42.pdf
Liquid mercury and dental amalgam	#w-hw4-62, Managing Universal Wastes
	http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-62.pdf
Printed circuit boards	#w-hw4-15, Managing Electronic Wastes
	http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/w-hw4-15.pdf

Some wastes listed in this table as ineligible to be managed as hazardous scrap metal may still qualify for reduced regulatory requirements. See the referenced MPCA fact sheets for specific criteria.

Keeping records of hazardous scrap metal

While you are not required to keep any specific records of your hazardous scrap metal management, you must be able to demonstrate that your hazardous scrap metal will be/is actually recycled. Keeping records is one way of meeting this requirement and showing that your hazardous scrap metal is eligible for exemption. If you cannot show your hazardous scrap metal will be recycled, you must consider it a fully regulated hazardous waste.

More information

Guidance and requirements in this fact sheet were compiled from Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7045. To review Minnesota Rules, visit the Office of the Revisor of Statutes at <u>https://www.revisor.mn.gov/pubs</u>.

Your metropolitan county and the MPCA have staff available to answer waste management questions. For more information, contact your metropolitan county hazardous waste office or your nearest MPCA regional staff.

Metro County Hazardous Waste Offices

Anoka	
Carver	
Dakota	
Hennepin	
Ramsey	
Scott	
Washington	
Websites	http://www.co.[county].mn.us

Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

Toll free	
Metro	
Website	http://www.mntap.umn.edu

Small Business Environmental Assistance

Toll free	1-800-657-3938
Metro	651-282-6143
Website http://www.pca.state.mn.us/sbeap/	

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

Toll free (all offices) .	
Brainerd	
Detroit Lakes	
Duluth	
Mankato	507-389-5977
Marshall	507-537-7146
Rochester	507-285-7343
St. Paul	
Willmar	
Website	<u>http://www.pca.state.mn.us</u>

Minnesota Duty Officer

Toll free	1-800-422-0798
Metro	651-649-5451
Website	
https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/bca/Pages/default.aspx	