

REGULATORY EDUCATION

INSIDE
Hazardous Waste is Ignitable Corrosive, Reactive or Toxic. Hazardous wastes include spent parts cleaning solvent, dry cleaning solution, outdated pesticides, unusable cleaning solutions, and spent photo-processing solutions.



LINDA LINGLE
Governor

DR. CHIYOME FUKINO
Director of Health

REGULATORY EDUCATION: HOTELS BULLETIN

Hawai'i hotels are regulated for hazardous waste generation and are not exempt from regulations along with residential households (See: Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) 11-261-4(b)(1)). **Under the household hazardous waste exemption, wastes generated by hotel guests are non-hazardous residential type wastes that are not regulated under hazardous waste rules.** Hazardous wastes may be generated, however, by hotel activities and operations such as maintenance, grounds-keeping, dry cleaning, photo-processing, vehicle repair (i.e., golf carts), and disposal of expired pesticides.

This Bulletin outlines some of the pertinent information contained in the hazardous waste rules with which hotels should become familiar. If you have any questions, please contact the Department of Health's Solid & Hazardous Waste Branch at 586-4226.

WHAT IS HAZARDOUS WASTE?

A hazardous waste is a material that is spent or no longer useful in its original form. Businesses that generate regulated quantities of hazardous waste have specific responsibilities for the proper management and disposal of these wastes; this responsibility extends from "Cradle to Grave." This means that a business's liability for any hazardous waste generated does not end with someone else taking the waste from the place of generation. The liability for proper handling and disposal of the waste will remain with the business that originally generated the waste.

Hazardous wastes are identified as either characteristic or listed wastes. Characteristic wastes are defined as follows (See: HAR 11-261-20 to 261-

24):

Ignitable - a liquid with a flash point less than 60° C (140° F), or an ignitable compressed gas.

Corrosive - an aqueous liquid with pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5.

Reactive - a substance that is normally unstable and undergoes violent change without detonating, or reacts violently with water.

Toxic - a waste that contains one or more of 40 contaminants, listed in Table 1 of HAR 11-261-24, at concentrations defined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

Listed wastes are defined based on activity or industrial process. They are listed because they exhibit one or more of the characteristics mentioned above, or have toxic components that have been shown to be harmful to health and the environment. There are four lists including over 400 types of wastes. These lists can be found in HAR 11-261-30 to 261-33.

Hazardous waste, generally, do not include used oil, provided that it has not been mixed with a hazardous waste. Hazardous waste does include recyclable materials stored before being recycled, hazardous wastes burned for energy recovery, and recyclable materials stored for precious metal recovery.

WHO IS A REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR?

There are two primary steps in determining a business's status as a hazardous waste generator. They are as follows:

- Determine which, if any, of the wastes generated at the business are hazardous wastes; and



- Determine the total quantity of all hazardous wastes generated in any one month.

CONDITIONALLY-EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

A Conditionally-Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) of hazardous waste is one who generates no more than 100 kg (about 220 pounds or 25 gallons) of hazardous waste in any calendar month. A CESQG must do the following:

- Identify all hazardous wastes (HW) generated;
- Dispose of HW by sending to a facility permitted (or in interim status) to manage hazardous waste or to a state-permitted municipal or industrial solid waste facility, which will accept the HW; and
- Never accumulate more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of HW on the business property at any one time (if this occurs, the business becomes subject to all the requirements of a Small Quantity Generator, stated below).

Additional recommendations for CESQG's are to segregate hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, label the hazardous waste containers with the words "Hazardous Waste," and store these wastes in sound compatible containers, keeping them closed.

SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

A Small Quantity Generator (SQG) of hazardous waste is one who generates more than 100 kg but less than 1,000 kg (between 220 and 2,200 pounds or about 25 to under 300 gallons) of hazardous waste in any month. A SQG must do the following:

- Identify all hazardous wastes generated;
- Dispose of this waste at a HW waste treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility for proper management and disposal;
- Obtain an EPA Identification Number for Hazardous Waste Number;
- Never accumulate more than 6,000 kg (13,200 lbs.) of HW on site;
- Never store HW at the business site for more than 180 days, or 270 days if the waste must be shipped to a TSD facility more than 200 miles away;
- Complete a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest to allow tracking of the HW from generation to the TSD facility;
- Complete a Land Disposal Restriction Notification, as required, when sending waste off site for disposal;
- Place waste in sound compatible containers, marked with

the words "Hazardous Waste," and the date when accumulation began; and

- Keep Hazardous Waste containers closed, and inspect them weekly for leaks and deterioration.

In addition to the above requirements, a SQG must develop a "Preparedness and Prevention Plan" for the safety of employees [HAR 11-262-34 (d)(5)], as follows:

- Ensure that all employees are familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures;
- Minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste;
- Establish an internal communication or alarm system, and ensure that the following are easily accessible: a telephone to obtain emergency assistance, fire extinguishers, and spill control and decontamination equipment;
- Inform the police, fire department, local hospital, and emergency response agency of the facility layout and types of hazardous waste handled at the site; and
- Designate an Emergency Coordinator who can be contacted 24 hours a day, and post emergency information next to the facility phone.

LARGE QUANTITY GENERATORS

Large Quantity Generators (LQG's) of hazardous wastes have numerous additional requirements under state law. A LQG is a business that generates 1,000 kg (about 2,200 pounds or 300 gallons) or more of hazardous waste in a month. A LQG should be familiar with the hazardous waste regulations. If they are not, the business should contact the Department of Health, Solid & Hazardous Waste Branch [(808) 586-4226] as soon as possible to obtain necessary information for managing hazardous wastes according to the law.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND WASTE MINIMIZATION

Minimizing hazardous wastes is an activity that can help businesses reduce waste and more effectively protect the environment. It also can help a business in two additional ways, as follows:

- Save money by avoiding hazardous and other waste disposal costs; and
- Reduce the extent of compliance with hazardous waste regulations by decreasing waste generated and, therefore, reducing regulatory burden.

For more information, contact the Department of Health Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization Coordinator at 586-4226.