

Generator Container Management | Hazardous Waste

NOTE: This document is not a substitute for state rules and federal regulations. Hazardous waste generators must comply with all applicable provisions in the Arizona Hazardous Waste Management Act (A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 8 and A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 5) and federal hazardous waste regulations (40 CFR Parts 260 to 273).

Purpose

Small quantity generators (SQG) and large quantity generators (LQG) of hazardous waste must comply with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements that pertain to the management of hazardous waste containers and regulations governing residues of hazardous waste in empty containers in both Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA) and Central Accumulation Areas (CAA).

Definition of Container

A hazardous waste container is any portable device in which a hazardous waste is stored, transported, treated, or otherwise handled. The most common hazardous waste container is the 55-gallon drum. Other examples of containers are tote, super sack, cubic-yard box, flask, filter press trough, and fiber drums. Less common examples include tanker trucks, railroad cars, buckets, bags and even test tubes.

When is a Container Considered Empty?

Containers holding compressed gases that are hazardous wastes are considered empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric pressure.

Acute Waste

A container holding acute waste is empty when one of the following is met:

- The container has an inner liner that is removed; OR,
- The container has been triple rinsed with a solvent appropriate for removing the acutely hazardous waste; OR,
- When triple rinsing is inappropriate, an alternate method is used.

Which Container Standards Apply at My Facility?

Section of Part 265 Subpart I	SAA	SQG CAA	LQG CAA
Ensure container conditions are not deteriorating or leaking, defective, etc.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compatibility of waste with containers	Yes	Yes	Yes
Keep closed, except when adding/removing waste	Yes	Yes	Yes
Handle containers to avoid ruptures and leaks	No	Yes	Yes
Weekly inspections of containers and surrounding areas	No	Yes	Yes
Special requirements of ignitable or reactive wastes	No	No	Yes
Special requirements for incompatible wastes	No	Yes	Yes
Air emission standards	No	No	Yes

Hazardous Waste (Non-Acute)

Other hazardous waste containers are considered empty when:

- Waste is removed through pouring, pumping, aspirating, or draining; AND,
- No more than 1 inch of material remains; OR
- No more than 3% material by weight of the container remains inside a container of 110 gal. or less; OR
- No more than 0.3% material by weight of the container remains inside a container greater than 110 gal.



FACT SHEET

More Information

Contact wastecompliance@azdeq.gov.

Visit azdeq.gov.

Visit Arizona State Emergency Response Commission's web page: azdeq.gov/AZSERC.

See the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 260-273)

For translations or other communications aids, please email the Title VI Coordinator at Bingham.lan@azdeq.gov.

Para traducciones u otras ayudas de comunicación, envíe un correo electrónico al Coordinador del Título VI al Bingham.lan@azdeq.gov