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Standard Guide for Accepting, Segregating and Packaging Materials Collected Through Household Hazardous Waste Programs[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6346; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) programs for accepting, segregating and packaging materials collected through HHW programs to minimize the risk associated with managing these materials and to identify applicable regulations. This guide does not address storing, vehicle loading or transporting collected and packaged materials. This guide does not attempt to define the hazardous nature of materials.

1.2 Certain existing local, state and federal regulations apply to HHW program operations. This guide does not replace these existing regulations, and is not intended to be used as the basis for regulations for HHW Programs. This guide does not reference all applicable applications, since applicable regulations will vary. HHW Programs should research all applicable regulations before establishing a materials collection program.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this guide to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR):*

Title 49, Transportation, Parts 171–178[2]

CFR Title 40, Protection of Environment, Part 261.5[2]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *bulking*—the act of emptying multiple containers of compatible materials and mixing those materials together in a single package unit destined for shipment. This would also include material placed in storage tanks to be packaged for shipment at a later date, or pumped into a bulk tank truck for shipment.

3.1.2 *consolidation*—the act of combining two or more materials to make a single package unit. Common types of consolidation packaging used by HHW programs include: bulking, lab packaging, and composite packaging.

3.1.3 *package or outside package*—a package plus its contents.

3.1.4 *packaging*—a receptacle and any other components or materials (drums, boxes, liners, absorbents, etc.) necessary for the receptacle to perform its containment function in conformance with the minimum packing requirements of 40 CFR 171, 172, 173.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This guide is intended to provide general guidance to HHW programs for accepting and segregating materials, selecting a management method, and packaging materials collected by HHW programs.

5. Procedure

5.1 *Accepting Materials*—HHW Programs should establish a list of materials that will be accepted at its facilities or event collections. The list should be distributed to the public prior to the facility opening or event collection. Types of materials commonly collected by HHW Programs include:

5.1.1 Materials that exhibit a hazardous characteristic, as defined in 40 CFR 261.5, such as ignitability, toxicity, corrosivity, oxidizer, reactivity, or are a listed hazardous waste;

5.1.2 Materials prohibited from local municipal waste management systems; and

5.1.3 Materials collected to provide a convenience or public service to a community.

5.1.4 HHW Programs will need to establish traffic flow, vehicle unloading and safety procedures. All personnel involved with material acceptance should receive training in material identification, proper lifting procedures, safety and personnel protective equipment.

5.1.5 Leaking containers should be repackaged immediately into a container that is compatible with the material in the container.

5.1.6 Unlabeled containers should be segregated from other wastes. The individual who brought the container should be interviewed to assist in identification. Any further categorization and identification of the material should be completed as soon as possible. A hazardous materials contractor or trained staff could perform tests to identify the materials.

[1] This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D34 on Waste Management and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D34.07 on Land Management.

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[2] Available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

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