WHAT IS A HAZARDOUS WASTE?
Hazardous wastes contain properties that make them dangerous or capable of having a harmful effect on human health or the environment. The regulations governing hazardous waste identification, classification, generation, management and disposal are found in title 40 CFR parts 260 through 273.

HAZARDOUS WASTE BMPS
- Use entire product before disposal. Minimize the use of hazardous materials on-site and use alternative materials when possible.
- Ensure hazardous wastes or chemicals are not disposed of in dumpsters.
- Designate an indoor or covered hazardous waste collection area. Store covered containers secured and protected from damage within secondary containment.
- Properly label containers and date start of accumulation.
- Ensure hazardous wastes collected and disposed by approved hazardous waste hauler. Maintain disposal manifest for a minimum of three years.

COMMON HAZARDOUS WASTE AT AIRPORTS
Antifreeze Break & Transmission Fluid Corrosion & Rust Inhibitors Gasoline, Oil & Other Fuel Automotive Batteries Aerosol Sprays Latex & Oil Based Paints Herbicides Fertilizers Pesticides Fungicides Florescent Light Bulbs Paint Thinners & Stripers Solvents

CATEGORIES
- Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs)
  - Generate 100 kilograms or less per month.
  - May not accumulate more than 1,000 kilograms at any time.
- Small Quantity Generators (SQGs)
  - Generate more than 100 kilograms, but less than 1,000 kilograms per month. Quantity of hazardous waste on site must never exceed 6,000 kilograms.
  - Have one employee available to respond to emergencies.
  - May accumulate waste on site for 180 days with a permit or 270 days if shipping distance is > 200 miles.
- Large Quantity Generators (LQGs)
  - May only accumulate waste on-site for 90 days.
  - Do not have a limit on the amount of hazardous waste accumulated on-site.
  - Submit biennial hazardous waste report.

See Spill Reporting Fact Sheet for information on how and when to report spills.