

COLLECTION CENTERS

Center #1 is located at:
Des Moines County Regional Landfill
13758 Washington Road
West Burlington, Iowa

Hours are by Appointment Only

Tuesday – Friday
8:00am to 12:00 noon

2nd and 4th Saturdays
8:00am to 12:00 noon

Center #2 is located at:
Keokuk Transfer Station
111 Carbide Lane
Keokuk, Iowa

To make an appointment at either center,
call Toll-free 1-877-HAZCHEM
(1-877-429-2436)

**Be Safe
at Work.**



This brochure is designed to help area businesses determine their hazardous material generator status, and to comply with federal regulations pertaining to disposal.

HazChem Center
of Southeast Iowa

HazChem Center: Helping Businesses
Manage Their Hazardous Waste.

HazChem Center of Southeast
Iowa is a program of the
Des Moines County Regional
Solid Waste Commission and
Great River Regional Waste
Authority. It is funded through a
grant from the Iowa Department
of Natural Resources.

13758 Washington Road
West Burlington, Iowa 52655

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Services



For Conditionally
Exempt
Small Quantity
Generators

HAZCHEM CENTER: Helping businesses manage their hazardous waste.



What types of waste are hazardous?

There are four types of waste that are classified as hazardous: flammable, corrosive, poisonous and reactive.

Partial list of hazardous materials:

Maintenance Area:

- Aerosol cans
- Paint (oil or lead based)
- Adhesives, glue, resin
- Solvents & varnishes
- Stains & thinners
- Cleaners
- Corrosives
- Wood preservatives
- Rechargeable batteries

Office:

- Copier toner
- Toxics
- Oxidizers

Garage:

- Brake & transmission fluid
- Engine degreaser
- Kerosene
- Oil
- Pesticides & weed killer

If these products are disposed of like ordinary waste, they can injure sanitation workers, damage septic or sewer systems, cause explosions or fires, or pollute or poison water systems.

◆ TYPES OF GENERATORS ◆

The Federal Government has established three hazardous waste generator categories, each of which must follow different regulations.

1. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG)

A CESQG generates no more than 220 lb. (100 kg) per month of hazardous waste and less than 2.2 lb (1 kg) of acutely hazardous waste per month. A CESQG is not allowed to store more than 2,200 lb of hazardous waste.

The HazChem Collection Centers located in West Burlington, Iowa and Keokuk, Iowa are equipped to serve the **Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators**.

Be aware, generator status can change from month to month depending on the type of business. For instance, during the month of December a business may produce enough waste to be considered a CESQG, but the following month generate a larger amount of waste and fall into the SQG category. The waste produced during the month of December would be subject to CESQG requirements while the January waste would need to follow the SQG require-

ments. If a business is often in this situation, following the more stringent regulations for all waste produced may be the best option to take in order to ensure complete compliance with the regulations.

Some businesses may have multiple sites in different cities or states. Each site will have its own generator status. For instance, a large chemical manufacturing plant in Colorado may have a Large Quantity Generator status, but the headquarters located in Iowa may have a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator Status.

The other hazardous waste generator categories are:

2. Small Quantity Generator (SQG)

SQG generates between 220 lb. and 2,200 lb. (100 kg and 1000 kg) of hazardous waste per month and less than 2.2 lb. (1 kg) of acutely hazardous waste per month.

3. Large Quantity Generator (LQG)

A LQG generates more than 2,200 lb. (1000kg) per month or more than 2.2 lb. (kg) of acutely hazardous waste

CESQG's Regulations

CESQG's are the least regulated of the three groups. CESQG's need only to follow three basic requirements.

1. Identify the hazardous waste produced.
2. Never store more than 2200 lb. (1000 kg) of hazardous waste on site. Storing more will cause your generator status to change.
3. Arrange for or deliver to an offsite treatment or disposal facility. The facility must be:
 - A storage, treatment, or disposal facility regulated by the State and Federal Government.
 - Permitted, licensed, or registered to handle municipal or industrial solid waste.
 - A universal waste hauler or subject to universal waste regulations. Universal waste is waste that is hazardous but can be managed under EPA guidelines. For example, nickel cadmium lead acid batteries, mercury thermostats, and some pesticides are universal waste.