

SUCCESS STORY

DEEP HWAC Forum

Co-hosted by CBIA & Heritage-Crystal Clean

CBIA Offices Hartford, CT

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Summary of Presentation

.Generator Success Story

.How does it all work? Utilizing your resources, here for you – CT DEEP

.Regulations (Federal and State)

.Questions



Generator Success Story...

.CT generator utilized a different environmental vendor for years who was removing drum waste as hazardous waste liquid from this generator. The waste stream classified as evaporator waste consisting of water, simple green and used oil.

.Generator also used a hazardous solvent with a flashpoint below 140 for their 3 parts washers.

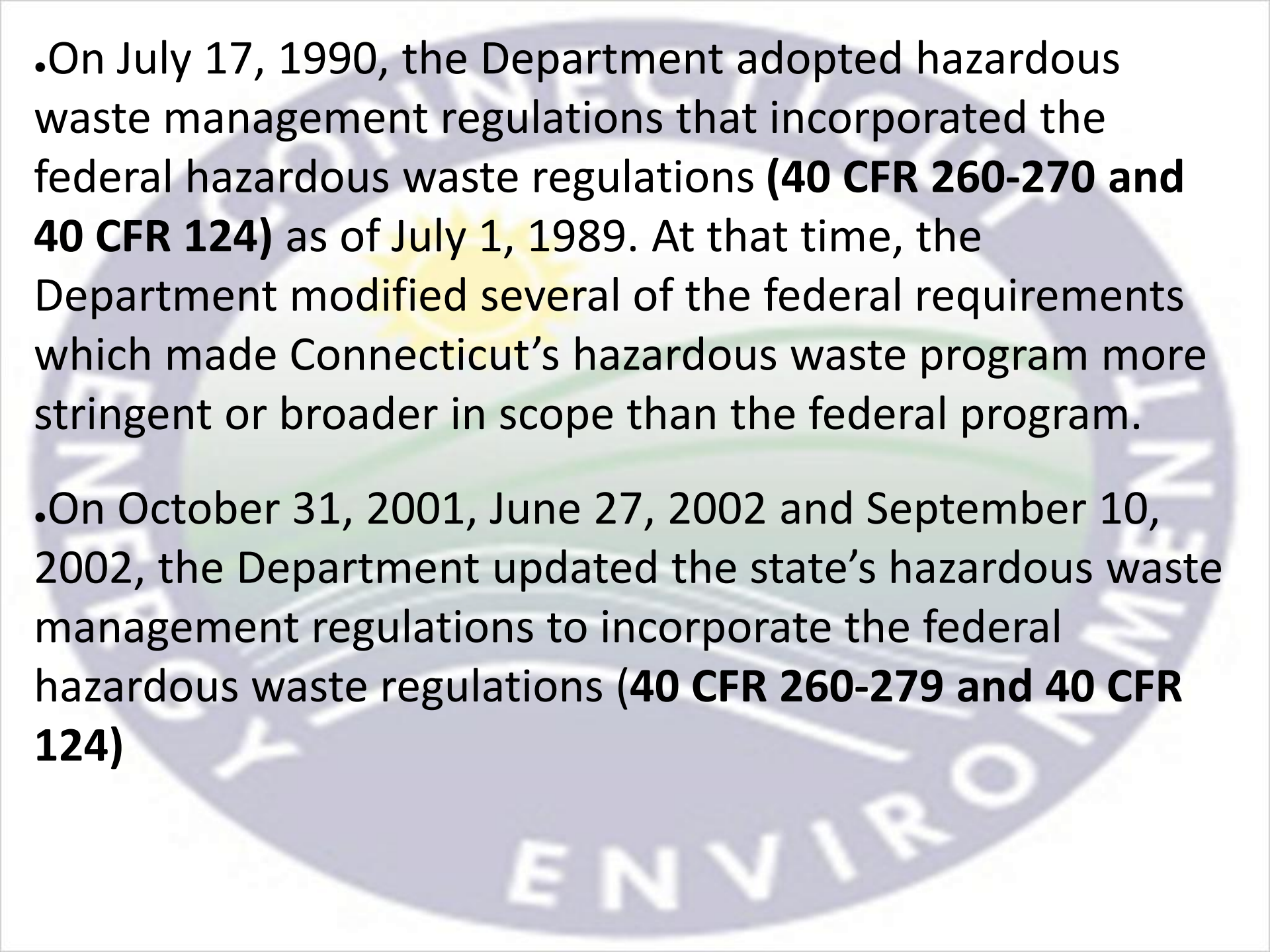


.Generator switched to Heritage- Crystal Clean's non hazardous parts washing program (142 flashpoint).

.Heritage sampled the waste stream containing used oil and gained approval for non-hazardous drum pick up.

.Customers NOT ONLY saved \$\$\$ but as a result is now able to change their generator status from an SQG to a CESQG!

Although this waste stream contained lead over 5 ppm, the generator was able to manage as “used oil” – as it was not mixed with hazardous waste per 40 CFR 279.10 (incorporated in CT RSCA section 22a-449(c)-109(a) of CT hazardous waste management regulations) – AND the oil is ultimately recycled and re-refined per 40 CFR 261.6(a)(4) as incorporated without change in RCSCA section 22a-449(c)-101(a)

The background of the slide features a large, faint, circular seal of the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection. The seal contains a central emblem with a sun, a tree, and a water body, surrounded by the text "CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION".

• On July 17, 1990, the Department adopted hazardous waste management regulations that incorporated the federal hazardous waste regulations (**40 CFR 260-270 and 40 CFR 124**) as of July 1, 1989. At that time, the Department modified several of the federal requirements which made Connecticut's hazardous waste program more stringent or broader in scope than the federal program.

• On October 31, 2001, June 27, 2002 and September 10, 2002, the Department updated the state's hazardous waste management regulations to incorporate the federal hazardous waste regulations (**40 CFR 260-279 and 40 CFR 124**)

CR02 Waste Oil or petroleum that is no longer suitable for the services for which it was manufactured due to the presence of impurities or a loss of original properties, and is not *miscible* in water. These include, but are not limited to, crude oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil, kerosene, diesel fuel, motor oil, non-halogenated oil, and oils that are recovered from oil separators, oil spills or tank bottoms.

CR03 Waste Water Soluble Oil or petroleum that is no longer suitable for the services for which it was manufactured, due to the presence of impurities or a loss of original properties and is *miscible* in water. These include, but are not limited to, cutting oil emulsions or coolants.

SO...how did this all work?

Utilize your resources: I suggest contacting members of the CT DEEP such as Mark Latham, who will work with your environmental management partner: [toll-free hotline M-F 1-888-424-4193]

*Utilize online resources:
<http://www.ct.gov/deep/site/default.asp> is a great resource*

Always choose a vendor who has your best interest in mind



SO...how did this all work?

Never hesitate to ask questions, the members of the CT DEEP are here for to assist you in being 100% sure your operations are only positively impacted and your compliance is not compromised

Take advantage of your association contacts to review benefits, when shopping for business partners, and looking for discounts available to you



A stylized illustration of a car with a large, dark grey oil spill on the ground. The car is shown from a side profile, with its front end on the right and rear on the left. The oil spill is a large, dark grey puddle that spreads across the ground, with some splatters and ripples. The car's body is light grey, and the wheels are dark grey. The background is white.

Effects

If used oil is not managed properly it can pollute soil, groundwater, and surface water.

Just a quart of oil can make over a million gallons of drinking water unfit to drink.

Hydrocarbons in oil can harm young fish, upset fish reproduction, and interfere with the growth and reproduction of bottom-dwelling aquatic organisms.

Used oil spilled on the ground can also kill plants and be toxic to pets and wildlife.

Used oil that is generated by commercial or industrial businesses must be managed in compliance with DEEP's used oil regulations, which are found in Section 22a-449(c)-119 of DEEP's [Hazardous Waste Management Regulations](#). These regulations include requirements for the testing, storage, transportation, and recycling of used oil.

Questions?

**“Use a vendor who has your best
interest in mind!”**

Thank you for your time!