DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission/Hazardous Materials and **Waste Management Division** 6 CCR 1007-3 **HAZARDOUS WASTE Modification of Universal Waste Regulations Regarding Aerosol Cans** 1) Section 260.10 is amended by revising the definitions of "Aerosol can", and "Universal Waste Handler" to read as follows: § 260.10 Definitions ***** "Aerosol can" means a container in which gas under pressure is used to aerate and dispense any material through a valve in the form of a spray or foam.non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder and fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the contents to be ejected by the gas. ***** "Universal Waste Handler": (1) Means: (i) A generator (as defined in this section) of universal waste; or (ii) The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination. (2) Does not mean:

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(a) Means:

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(b) Does not mean:

- (2) Aerosol cans not covered under Part 273. The requirements of this part do not apply to persons managing the following aerosol cans:
 - (i) Aerosol cans, as described in § 273.9, that are not yet wastes under Part 261 of these regulations, including those that do not meet the criteria for waste generation in paragraph (d)(3) of this section.
 - (ii) Aerosol cans, as described in § 273.9, that are not hazardous waste. An aerosol can must be managed as a hazardous waste if its contents exhibit one or more of the characteristics identified in Part 261, Subpart C of these regulations, or if its contents are listed in Part 261, Subpart D of these regulations.
 - (iii) Aerosol cans that meet the standard for empty containers under § 261.7 of these regulations.
- (3) Generation of waste aerosol cans.
 - (i) An used aerosol can becomes a waste on the date it is discarded or is no longer useable. For purposes of these regulations, an aerosol can is considered to be no longer useable when: the can is as empty as proper work practices allow; the spray mechanism no longer operates as designed; the propellant is spent; or the product is no longer used.
 - (ii) An unused aerosol can becomes a waste on the date the handler decides to discard it.
- 4) Section 273.9 is amended by revising the definitions of "Aerosol can" and "Universal Waste Handler" to read as follows:

§ 273.9 Definitions

"Aerosol can" means a container in which gas under pressure is used to aerate and dispense any material through a valve in the form of a spray or foam.non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder and fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the contents to be ejected by the gas.

Universal Waste Handler:

- (1) A generator (as defined in this section) of universal waste; or
- (2) The owner or operator of a facility, including all contiguous property, that receives universal waste from other universal waste handlers, accumulates universal waste, and sends universal waste to another universal waste handler, to a destination facility, or to a foreign destination.
- Modification of UW Aerosol Can Regulations November 16, 2021 S&HW Commission Hearing Page 3 of 12

- (1) A small quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain any universal waste aerosol can that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a separate individual container. The individual container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. Universal waste aerosol cans must be accumulated in a container that is structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the aerosol cans, lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and is protected from sources of heat.
- (2) A small quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste aerosol cans in a specially designated accumulation container provided it is clearly marked for such use. The accumulation container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The universal waste aerosol cans must be sorted by type and compatibility of contents to ensure that incompatible materials are segregated and managed appropriately in separate accumulation containers. Universal waste aerosol cans that show evidence of leakage must be packaged in a separate closed container or overpacked with absorbents, or immediately punctured and drained in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(4) of this section.
- (3) A small quantity handler of universal waste may puncture universal waste aerosol cans to remove and collect the contents of the aerosol can provided the handler: A small quantity handler of universal waste may conduct the following activities as long as each individual aerosol can is not breached and remains intact:
 - (i) Sorting aerosol cans by type;
 - (ii) Mixing intact cans in one container; and
 - (iii) Removing actuators to reduce the risk of accidental release.
- (4) A small quantity handler of universal waste who punctures and drains their aerosol cans must recycle the empty punctured aerosol cans and meet the following requirements while puncturing and draining universal waste aerosol cans:
 - (i) Ensures that the universal waste aerosol can is punctured in a manner designed to prevent the release of any universal waste or component of universal waste to the environment; Conduct puncturing and draining activities using a device specifically designed to safely puncture aerosol cans and effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions thereof.
 - (ii) Ensures that the puncturing operations are performed safely by developing and implementing a written procedure maintained on site, detailing how to safely puncture universal waste aerosol cans. This procedure must include: the type of equipment to be used to puncture the universal waste aerosol cans safely; operation and maintenance of the unit; segregation of incompatible wastes; proper waste management practices, (i.e., ensuring that flammable wastes are stored away from heat or open flames); and waste characterization; Establish and follow a written procedure detailing how to safely puncture and drain the universal waste aerosol can (including

proper assembly, operation and maintenance of the unit, segregation of incompatible wastes, and proper waste management practices to prevent fires or releases); maintain a copy of the manufacturer's specification and instruction on site; and ensure employees operating the device are trained in the proper procedures.

- (iii) Ensures that a spill clean-up kit is readily available to immediately clean up spills or leaks of the contents of the universal waste aerosol can which may occur during the can-puncturing operation; Ensure that puncturing of the can is done in a manner designed to prevent fires and to prevent the release of any component of universal waste to the environment. This manner includes, but is not limited to, locating the equipment on a solid, flat surface in a well-ventilated area.
- (iv) Immediately transfers the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, or puncturing device if applicable, to a container that meets the requirements of Part 262, Subpart A; Immediately transfer the contents from the waste aerosol can or puncturing device, if applicable, to a container or tank that meets the applicable requirements of § 262.14, § 262.15, § 262.16, or § 262.17 of these regulations.
- (v) Ensures that the area in which the universal waste aerosol cans are punctured is well ventilated; and Conduct a hazardous waste determination on the contents of the emptied aerosol can per § 262.11 of these regulations. Any hazardous waste generated as a result of puncturing and draining the aerosol can is subject to all applicable requirements of Parts 260 through 268 and Parts 99 and 100 of these regulations. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous waste and is subject to Part 262 of these regulations.
- (vi) Ensures that employees are thoroughly familiar with the procedure for sorting and puncturing universal waste aerosol cans, and proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies. If the contents are determined to be nonhazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable Federal, state, or local solid waste regulations.
- (vii) A written procedure must be in place in the event of a spill or leak and a spill clean-up kit must be provided. All spills or leaks of the contents of the aerosol cans must be cleaned up promptly.
- (4)(i) A small quantity handler of universal waste who punctures universal waste aerosol cans to remove the contents of the aerosol can, or who generates other solid waste as a result of the activities listed above, must determine whether the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues and/or other solid wastes exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Part 261, Subpart C of these regulations, or are listed as a hazardous waste identified in Part 261, Subpart D of these regulations.
 - (ii) If the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste or are listed hazardous wastes, they must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of Parts 260 through 268, and Parts 99 and 100 of these regulations. The handler is considered the generator of the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues, and/or other waste and is subject to the requirements of Part 262 of these regulations. In addition to the Part 262 labeling requirements, the container used to accumulate,

282 store, or transport the hazardous waste contents removed from the punctured universal waste 283 aerosol can must be labeled with all applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Codes found in Subpart C 284 and Subpart D of Part 261 of these regulations. 285 286 (iii) If the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues, and/or other solid waste are not 287 hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in a way that is in compliance with applicable 288 federal, state or local solid waste regulations. 289 290 ***** 291 292 293 7) Section 273.14 is amended by revising paragraph (e) to read as follows: 294 295 § 273.14 Labeling/marking. 296 297 A small quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of 298 universal waste as specified below: 299 ***** 300 301 302 (e) Universal waste aerosol cans (i.e., each aerosol can), or a container in which the universal waste 303 aerosol cans are contained or accumulated, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the 304 following phrases: "Universal Waste-Aerosol Can(s)", or "Waste Aerosol Can(s)" or "Used Aerosol 305 Can(s)". 306 ***** 307 308 309 310 8) Section 273.33 is amended by revising paragraphs (c)(2)(iii) and (iv) to read as follows: 311 312 (c) Universal waste mercury-containing devices: A large quantity handler of universal waste must 313 manage universal waste mercury-containing devices in a way that prevents releases of any universal 314 waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows: 315 ***** 316 317 318 (2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may remove mercury-containing ampules from 319 universal waste mercury-containing devices provided the handler: 320 ***** 321 322 323 (iii) ensures that a mercury clean-up system is readily available to immediately transfer any 324 325 mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from thethat containment device to a container that meets the requirements of Part 262, Subpart A is subject to all applicable 326 requirements of Parts 260 through 268 and Parts 99 and 100 of these regulations; 327 328 (iv) immediately transfers any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules from the 329 containment device to a container that meets the requirements of Part 262, Subpart A is subject

to all applicable requirements of Parts 260 through 268 and Parts 99 and 100 of these
<u>regulations</u> ;

9) Section 273.33(d) is amended to read as follows:
§ 273.33 Waste management.
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(d) Universal Waste Aerosol Cans. A large quantity handler of universal waste must manage universal
waste aerosol cans in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal
waste delosor cans in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment, as follows:
waste to the environment, as lonows.
(1) A large quantity handler of universal waste must immediately contain any universal waste aerosol
can that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably
foreseeable conditions in a separate individual container. The individual container must be closed,
structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, and must lack
evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable
conditions. Universal waste aerosol cans must be accumulated in a container that is structurally sound
compatible with the contents of the aerosol cans, lacks evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that
could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions, and is protected from sources of heat
(2) A large quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste aerosol cans in a
specially designated accumulation container provided it is clearly marked for such use. The
accumulation container must be closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the
universal waste aerosol can, and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could caus
leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions. The universal waste aerosol cans must be sorted
by type and compatibility of contents to ensure that incompatible materials are segregated and
managed appropriately in separate accumulation containers. Universal waste aerosol cans that show
evidence of leakage must be packaged in a separate closed container or overpacked with absorbents
or immediately punctured and drained in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (d)(4) of this
section.
(3) A large quantity handler of universal waste may puncture universal waste aerosol cans to remove
and collect the contents of the aerosol can provided the handler: A large quantity handler of universal
waste may conduct the following activities as long as each individual aerosol can is not breached and
remains intact:
(i) Sorting aerosol cans by type;
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(ii) Mixing intact cans in one container; and
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(iii) Removing actuators to reduce the risk of accidental release

- (4) A large quantity handler of universal waste who punctures and drains their aerosol cans must recycle the empty punctured aerosol cans and meet the following requirements while puncturing and draining universal waste aerosol cans:
 - (i) Ensures that the universal waste aerosol can is punctured in a manner designed to prevent the release of any universal waste or component of universal waste to the environment; Conduct puncturing and draining activities using a device specifically designed to safely puncture aerosol cans and effectively contain the residual contents and any emissions thereof.
 - (ii) Ensures that the puncturing operations are performed safely by developing and implementing a written procedure detailing how to safely puncture universal waste aerosol cans. This procedure must include: the type of equipment to be used to puncture the universal waste aerosol cans safely; operation and maintenance of the unit; segregation of incompatible wastes; proper waste management practices, (i.e., ensuring that flammable wastes are stored away from heat or open flames); and waste characterization; Establish and follow a written procedure detailing how to safely puncture and drain the universal waste aerosol can (including proper assembly, operation and maintenance of the unit, segregation of incompatible wastes, and proper waste management practices to prevent fires or releases); maintain a copy of the manufacturer's specification and instruction on site; and ensure employees operating the device are trained in the proper procedures.
 - (iii) Ensures that a spill clean-up kit is readily available to immediately clean up spills or leaks of the contents of the universal waste aerosol can which may occur during the can-puncturing operation; Ensure that puncturing of the can is done in a manner designed to prevent fires and to prevent the release of any component of universal waste to the environment. This manner includes, but is not limited to, locating the equipment on a solid, flat surface in a well-ventilated area.
 - (iv) Immediately transfers the contents of the universal waste acrosol can, or puncturing device if applicable, to a container that meets the requirements of Part 262, Subpart A; Immediately transfer the contents from the waste acrosol can or puncturing device, if applicable, to a container or tank that meets the applicable requirements of § 262.14, § 262.15, § 262.16, or § 262.17 of these regulations.
 - (v) Ensures that the area in which the universal waste aerosol cans are punctured is well ventilated; and Conduct a hazardous waste determination on the contents of the emptied aerosol can per § 262.11 of these regulations. Any hazardous waste generated as a result of puncturing and draining the aerosol can is subject to all applicable requirements of Parts 260 through 268 and Parts 99 and 100 of these regulations. The handler is considered the generator of the hazardous waste and is subject to Part 262 of these regulations.
 - (vi) Ensures that employees are thoroughly familiar with the procedure for sorting and puncturing universal waste aerosol cans, and proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies. If the contents are determined to be nonhazardous, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable Federal, state, or local solid waste regulations.

(vii) A written procedure must be in place in the event of a spill or leak and a spill clean-up kit must be provided. All spills or leaks of the contents of the aerosol cans must be cleaned up promptly.

(4)(i) A large quantity handler of universal waste who punctures universal waste aerosol cans to remove the contents of the aerosol can, or who generates other solid waste as a result of the activities listed above, must determine whether the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues and/or other solid wastes exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Part 261, Subpart C of these regulations, or are listed as a hazardous waste identified in Part 261, Subpart D of these regulations.

(ii) If the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues and/or other solid waste exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste or are listed hazardous wastes, they must be managed in compliance with all applicable requirements of Parts 260 through 268, and Parts 99 and 100 of these regulations. The handler is considered the generator of the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues, and/or other waste and is subject to the requirements of Part 262 of these regulations. In addition to the Part 262 labeling requirements, the container used to accumulate, store, or transport the hazardous waste contents removed from the punctured universal waste aerosol can must be labeled with all applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Codes found in Subpart C and Subpart D of Part 261 of these regulations.

(iii) If the contents of the universal waste aerosol can, residues, and/or other solid waste are not hazardous, the handler may manage the waste in a way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations.

10) Section 273.34 is amended by revising paragraph (e) to read as follows:

§ 273.34 Labeling/marking.

A large quantity handler of universal waste must label or mark the universal waste to identify the type of universal waste as specified below:

(e) Universal waste aerosol cans (i.e., each <u>aerosol</u> can), or a container in which the universal waste aerosol cans are contained or accumulated, must be labeled or marked clearly with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-Aerosol Can(s)", er "Waste Aerosol Can(s)" or "Used Aerosol Can(s)".

11) Section 8.98 (Statement of Basis for the Rulemaking Hearing of November 16, 2021) is added to Part 8 of the Regulations to read as follows:

Statement of Basis and Purpose Rulemaking Hearing of November 16, 2021

8.98 Basis and Purpose.

These amendments to 6 CCR 1007-3, Parts 260 and 273 are made pursuant to the authority granted to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Commission in § 25-15-302(2), C.R.S.

<u>Amendment of Universal Waste Regulations Regarding Aerosol Cans</u>

On January 16, 1996, Colorado adopted state regulations for the management of aerosol cans as universal waste under Part 273 of the Colorado Hazardous Waste Regulations (6 CCCR 1007-3).

On December 9, 2019, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a final rule adding aerosol cans to the federal list of universal wastes regulated under the standards for universal waste management found at 40 CFR Part 273.

The adoption of these amendments to Colorado's Hazardous Waste Regulations and Part 273 Universal Waste Management Standards are minor conforming changes necessary to maintain state equivalency to and provide consistency with the federal requirements.

The amendments being adopted as part of this rulemaking include the following:

a. Revision of the definitions of "Aerosol can" and "Universal Waste Handler" in § 260.10 and § 273.9: The definition of "Aerosol can" is being revised to be consistent with the Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations. As revised, "Aerosol can" means a non-refillable receptacle containing a gas compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure, the sole purpose of which is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder and fitted with a self-closing release device allowing the contents to be ejected by the gas. The definition of "Universal Waste Handler" is being modified to clarify that a universal waste handler does not apply to a person who recycles universal waste aerosol cans, except under the waste management standards of § 273.13(d) for small quantity handlers (SQHs) of universal waste aerosol cans and the waste management standards of § 273.33(d) for large quantity handlers (LQHs) of universal waste aerosol cans.

b. Revision of the § 273.2(b) applicability standards for pesticides: § 273.2(b)(2)(ii) is being amended to clarify that aerosol cans as defined in § 273.9 that contain pesticides may be managed as aerosol can universal waste under § 273.13(d) or § 273.33(d).

c. Revision of the § 273.2(d) applicability standards for aerosol cans: § 273.2(d)(2)(iii) is being added to specify that the requirements of Part 273 do not apply to aerosol cans that meet the standard for empty containers under § 261.7 of the regulations. § 273.2(d)(3)(i) is being revised to state that a "used" aerosol can becomes a waste on the date it is discarded.

- d. Revision of § 273.13(c)(2)(iii) and (iv): The waste management standards for small quantity handlers of universal waste mercury-containing devices at § 273.13(c)(2)(iii) and (iv) of the regulations are being revised to require that mercury from broken ampules be transferred to a container subject to all applicable requirements of Parts 260 through 268 and Part 99 and 100 of the regulations.
- e. Revision of § 273.13(d): The waste management standards at § 273.13(d) for SQHs of universal waste aerosol cans are being re-organized and revised to align with the federal requirements of 40 CFR § 273.13(e).
- f. Revision of § 273.14(e): The labeling/marking requirements § 273.14(e) for SQHs of universal waste aerosol cans are being revised to allow the SQH to label the aerosol can or the container in which aerosol cans are contained or accumulated to be labeled as "Used Aerosol Can(s)".
- g. Revision of § 273.33(c)(2)(iii) and (iv): The waste management standards for large quantity handlers of universal waste mercury-containing devices at § 273.33(c)(2)(iii) and (iv) of the regulations are being revised to require that mercury from broken ampules be transferred to a container subject to all applicable requirements of Parts 260 through 268 and Part 99 and 100 of the regulations.
- h. Revision of § 273.33(d): The waste management standards at § 273.33(d) for LQHs of universal waste aerosol cans are being re-organized and revised to align with the federal requirements of 40 CFR § 273.33(e).
- i. Revision of § 273.34(e): The labeling/marking requirements § 273.34(e) for LQHs of universal waste aerosol cans are being revised to allow the LQH to label the aerosol can or the container in which aerosol cans are contained or accumulated to be labeled as "Used Aerosol Can(s)".

This Basis and Purpose incorporates by reference the applicable portions of the preamble language for the EPA regulations as published in the Federal Register at 84 FR 67202-67220, December 9, 2019.