
CHAPTER 2

WHO SHOULD BE CONCERNED ABOUT SMALL QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE?

The answer to that question is simple: everyone. Because Oregon has very shallow aquifers, and underground water supplies, even small amounts of hazardous waste can seep into the groundwater. More and more, these aquifers are being used for our drinking water supply. Once contaminated, these aquifers are extremely difficult and costly to clean up. This chapter outlines specific sources of “hazardous waste”.



BUSINESSES THAT GENERATE HAZARDOUS WASTE

The following list contains the types of businesses that are generally SQGs and the typical waste streams they might generate or produce:

- ◆ Building Cleaning and Maintenance--Produce acids/bases and solvents.
- ◆ Chemical Manufacturers--acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics, ignitable wastes, pesticides and solvents.
- ◆ Cleaning Agents and Cosmetics--acids/bases, heavy metals/ inorganics, ignitable wastes, pesticides, and solvents.
- ◆ Dentists—silver, mercury, lead.
- ◆ Construction--acids/bases, ignitable wastes, and solvents.
- ◆ Educational and Vocational Shops--acids/bases, ignitable wastes, pesticides, reactives, and solvents.
- ◆ Electronic manufacturers—acids/bases, ignitable wastes, solvents, heavy metals.
- ◆ Equipment Repair--acids/bases, ignitable wastes, and solvents.
- ◆ Formulators--acids/bases, ignitable wastes, pesticides, reactives, and solvents.
- ◆ Funeral Services--solvents and formaldehyde.
- ◆ Furniture/Wood Manufacturing and Refinishing--ignitable wastes, toxic preservatives, and solvents.
- ◆ Health care facilities—corrosive ignitable cleaners, solvents, mercury, silver, lead.
- ◆ Laboratories--acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics, ignitable wastes, reactives, and solvents.
- ◆ Laundries and Dry Cleaners--dry cleaning filtration residues and solvents.
- ◆ Metal Manufacturing--acids/bases, cyanide wastes, heavy metals/inorganics, ignitable wastes, reactives, solvents, and spent plating wastes.
- ◆ Motor Freight Terminals and Railroad Transportation--acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics, ignitable wastes, lead acid batteries, and solvents.
- ◆ Other Manufacturing (textiles, plastics, leather)--heavy metals/inorganics and solvents.
- ◆ Pesticide End Users and Application Services--heavy metals/inorganics, pesticides, and solvents.
- ◆ Printing and Allied Industries--acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics, ink sludges, spent plating wastes, and solvents.
- ◆ Vehicle Maintenance--acids/bases, heavy metals/inorganics, ignitable wastes, lead-acid batteries, and solvents.
- ◆ Wood Preserving--toxic preserving agents.

HOW IS HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED?

Hazardous waste can be generated in many ways. It can be products containing hazardous materials that are damaged during shipment, discontinued supplies, products having an expired shelf life, discarded paints, spent solvents, waste degreasers, cleaning compounds, or by-products of chemical processes.

