Small Automotive Repair Facility Requirements
For use by Unidocs Member Agencies or where approved by your Local Jurisdiction
Authority Cited: California Health and Safety Code (HSC); Title 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR)

This document has been prepared as a brief summary to assist owners/operators of small automotive repair facilities with hazardous waste compliance. These facilities must generate less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) of hazardous waste per month. 1 This document is only a summary of California Health and Safety Code (HSC) and California Code of Regulations (CCR) requirements. Additional hazardous waste management information is available online at www.dtsc.ca.gov and www.unidocs.org.

A. Common Automotive Repair Hazardous Wastes

- Used Oil
- Used Parts Cleaning Solvent
- Used Oily-Debris
- Used Oil and Fuel Filters
- Waste Antifreeze
- Used Automotive-Type Batteries
- Used Automotive Transmission Fluid (ATF)
- Other (i.e., heavily soiled shop rags)

B. Labeling Requirements for Hazardous Waste

1. Containers:
   - Words “HAZARDOUS WASTE;”
   - Initial date of accumulation for the waste;
   - Name and address of the waste generator;
   - Contents of the waste (e.g., Used Antifreeze);
   - Physical state of the waste (i.e., liquid or solid);
   - Hazardous properties of the waste (i.e., flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic).
   - Words “USED OIL” for containers holding used oil.

2. Tanks:
   - Words “HAZARDOUS WASTE;”
   - Initial date of accumulation for the waste;
   - Words “USED OIL” on aboveground tank or fill pipe for underground tank holding used oil.

3. Containers holding Drained Used Filters:
   - Initial date of accumulation;
   - Words, “DRAINED USED OIL FILTERS” (if only oil and diesel filters); or
   - Words, “USED OIL AND GASOLINE FILTERS” (if container holds gasoline filters).

4. Empty container larger than 5-gallons that held a hazardous material or waste:
   - Initial date when it became empty.

5. Container holding damaged lead-acid battery (i.e., cracked, leaking acid, missing cap):
   - Date battery was placed inside.

1 Facilities that generate 1,000 kilograms or more of hazardous waste per month are subject to additional requirements.
C. Management and Disposal of Common Waste Streams

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drained Used Oil and Fuel Filters</th>
<th>Spent-Lead Acid Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Must be completely drained and stored/transferred in a closed, rainproof container.</td>
<td>☐ May be stored onsite no longer than 1 year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Must be transported to a scrap metal recycling facility within 1 year of the accumulation start date.</td>
<td>☐ Must be recycled or exchange for operable batteries by a facility that accepts them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐ Receipts documenting transfer/recycling of the filters must be kept for at least 3 years.</td>
<td>☐ Recycling receipts must be kept for at least 3 years (Note: If your facility does not generate in one year, or store or transport at any one time 10 or more batteries, you are excused from having receipts).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminated Shop Rags, Towels, and Other Linens</th>
<th>Empty Containers That Previously Held Hazardous Materials/Waste</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ Can be reused if they are laundered by a commercial laundry facility (Note: Linens heavily soiled with hazardous waste cannot be laundered and must be disposed of as hazardous waste).</td>
<td>☐ Empty containers larger than 5-gallons must be sent offsite for recycling or reused on-site within one year of being empty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ Empty containers 5-gallons or smaller can be thrown in the garbage if they are drip dry (i.e., no hazardous material can be poured from them when they are held in any direction).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Inspections

☐ Weekly inspections of hazardous waste containers and storage areas to check for leaks and wear and tear.

☐ Daily inspections of hazardous waste storage tanks.

E. Training

Employees handling hazardous waste must be familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures related to their job duties.

F. Emergency Response Equipment and Procedures

1. Your facility must have the following equipment onsite:
   ☐ Portable fire extinguishers, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment. This equipment must be properly tested and maintained;
   ☐ A telephone to call for emergency assistance;
   ☐ Means of internal communication with other facility personnel in case of an emergency (i.e., verbal).

2. An Emergency Coordinator able to respond promptly to coordinate emergency response activities must be available at all times either on site or on call.

3. The following information must be posted at your facility next to a telephone:
   ☐ Name(s) and phone number(s) of your Emergency Coordinator(s);
   ☐ Locations of fire extinguishers, spill control material, and fire alarms;
   ☐ Phone number of the fire department (i.e., 9-1-1), unless your facility has a direct alarm.

   [Note: An Emergency Procedures poster form is available at www.unidocs.org.]

G. Record Keeping

Hazardous waste manifests, consolidated manifests, and other hazardous waste shipping documents must be kept for at least 3 years.