

Saskatchewan's Environment Regulations for Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods from Automotive Recycling Facilities

Definitions:

Section 4(4) of the Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulation defines Waste Dangerous Goods (WDG).

Section 4(4) refers to Appendix D for used oil and waste antifreeze solutions as WDG.

Lead-acid batteries are defined as an Environmental Persistent or Chronic Hazardous Substance because of the lead oxide content of the lead-acid battery – See Appendix 3 of the Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulation.

Generator Identification Number:

18(2) of the Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulation requires the owner of waste dangerous goods to hold a consignor number before waste dangerous goods can be transferred the waste dangerous goods from a storage facility to a mode of transportation.

The Saskatchewan Generator (Consignor) Identification Numbers are based on date. The Consignor number is comprised of SAGyymmdd (2 digits for year, month and day). Generators can determine these generator numbers themselves without having to contact the Saskatchewan Government.

Manifest

- Provincial manifest not required for shipments of WDGs in Saskatchewan;
- Federal TDG manifests required for interprovincial or export shipments

Storage Requirements:

	Threshold	Reference	Comments
Used Oil and Waste Antifreeze	500kg	HSWDGR 8(4)	Total storage capacity Containers cannot exceed 205L each Storage Containers >205L – lots of requirements
Lead Acid Batteries	1000kg inside; 2000kg outside	HSWDGR	Under review with MoE

HSWDGR: Hazardous Substances and Waste Dangerous Goods Regulation

Section 9(1) requires automotive recyclers to obtain an approval to store more than the threshold quantities listed in the above table.

Section 13(1) requires automotive recyclers storing more than the thresholds listed in the above table to:

- (a) maintain all documents, including Material Safety Data Sheets and hazard information
- (b) maintain a copy of the list of all hazardous substances and waste dangerous goods stored at the facility and their inventory records;

- (c) report any unaccountable discrepancy in inventory or leakage of a hazardous substance or waste dangerous good to the minister in accordance with *The Environmental Spill Control Regulations*, where applicable;
- (d) maintain inspection and maintenance records for the leak detection and containment systems at the facility;
- (e) maintain a copy of the facility emergency response contingency plans, including proposed actions in response to potential accidents related to the operation of the storage facility;
- (f) retain the records described in clauses (b) and (d) for at least two years from the date of their creation and, on request, make those records available to the minister or any person designated by the minister;
- (g) supply at least semi-annually a revised, current copy of:
 - (i) the list of all hazardous substances and waste dangerous goods stored at the facility; and
 - (ii) the inventory records of the hazardous substances and waste dangerous goods mentioned in subclause (i); to the local fire department responsible for the facility; and
- (h) supply annually or whenever the plan is revised; a copy of the facility emergency response contingency plans, including proposed actions in response to potential accidents related to the operation of the storage facility to the local fire department responsible for the facility and to the local emergency measures organization.

Section 16 of the regulation requires for operations with more than 500 L or kg, the following conditions apply:

- Operators are allowed to upgrade existing waste oil storage tanks provided the tank was manufactured for the purpose of storing waste oil or petroleum products and was built according to applicable standards at the time of manufacture.
- The tank must be in good condition (no dents, holes, rivets, bolts, or modifications to the tank shell).
- Above ground waste oil storage tanks should be designed and constructed to comply with one of the following construction standards:
 ULC CAN4-S601-M84 (horizontal tanks); ULC CAN4-S630-M84 (vertical tanks); ULC-S643-,1989 (utility tanks); ULC/ORD-C142.3-1991 (contained tank); ULC/ORD-C142.23-1991 (used oil tank); CAN/ULC-S602-M92 (fuel oil/lube oil tanks) or other approved design
- Where susceptible to external corrosion, tanks should be coated with a rust resistant material.
- Installation of suction tubes fitted with leak tight couplings is required on systems which are emptied using vacuum suction to prevent having the product removal suction hose on waste oil hauler's vehicles submersed into the waste oil.
- Manually top filled waste oil storage tanks should be equipped with a minimum 25 litre capacity funnel inlet with a mesh screen opening and lockable funnel inlet cover.
- Tanks filled by remote piping or manifold should be equipped with a high level alarm or overflow prevention system; they must also be equipped with transfer spill preventer or be constructed to prevent spillage at the off-load connection point.
- Tanks should be clearly marked to identify the contents.
- Tanks should be equipped with secondary containment. Acceptable containment systems include: double wall tanks, containment dykes constructed from steel, concrete, earthen dyke and liner systems, or other systems which meet the following minimum requirements:
 - the containment material must be compatible with the product stored

- the capacity of the containment for single tanks must be a minimum of 110% of the capacity of the tank;
- the containment must be leak tight;
- the containment must be constructed so as to be strong enough to hold the capacity of the storage tank in the event of a leak.

Spill Reporting

	Threshold - Onsite	Threshold - Offsite	Reference	Comments
Waste Oil	100 L	50 L	ESCR-Appendix	
Solvents	100 L	50 L	ESCR-Appendix	

ESCR: Environmental Spill Control Regulation

PEP: Provincial Emergency Program: 1-800-667-7525

Where a spill occurs, the person having control of a pollutant which is spilled shall report the spill as soon as possible to:

- (a) the department;
- (b) each owner of a property on which the pollutant is spilled; and
- (c) the owner of the pollutant.

Ozone Depleting Substances and Other Halocarbons Regulation

- 12** (1) Any air conditioning, refrigeration or fire extinguishing equipment that contains or may contain halocarbons is prescribed as equipment for the purposes of section 44 of the Act.
- (2) For the purposes of clause 44(b) of the Act, every certified person shall maintain records in the following manner:
- (a) the certified person shall prepare a work invoice showing:
 - (i) the date on which he or she performed the work on the equipment containing a halocarbon;
 - (ii) the type of service performed on the equipment;
 - (iii) the quantity of the halocarbon contained in the equipment;
 - (iv) the quantity of the halocarbon recovered from or added to the equipment;
 - and
 - (v) the manner of recycling, destroying or disposing of any halocarbon recovered from the equipment;
 - (b) the certified person shall provide to the owner or operator of the equipment the work invoice prepared in accordance with clause (a);
 - (c) the certified person shall retain a copy of the work invoice prepared in accordance with clause (a) for two years after the date of the work; and
 - (d) at the request of the minister at any time during the two-year period mentioned in clause (c), the certified person shall make a copy of the work invoice available to the minister.

Before dismantling or discarding any equipment containing a halocarbon:

- (a) the owner of the equipment must ensure that the halocarbon has been removed by a certified person and contained in accordance with the Code of Practice or the Halon Code of Practice, as the case requires;
- (b) the owner or operator of the salvage yard in which the equipment is being discarded must ensure that the halocarbon has been removed by a certified person and contained in accordance with the Code of Practice or the Halon Code of Practice, as the case requires; and
- (c) the owner or operator of the waste management facility in which the equipment is being discarded must ensure that the halocarbon has been removed by a certified person and contained in accordance with the Code of Practice or the Halon Code of Practice, as the case requires.