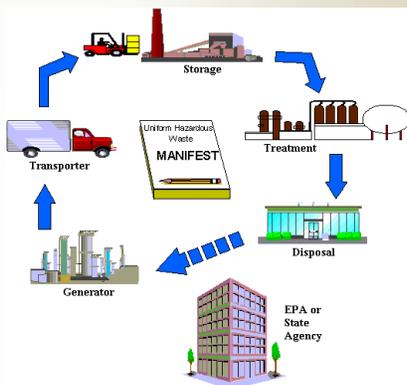


## Hazardous Waste Summary

- All waste starts out in the category of solid waste
- There are two types of solid waste: hazardous or nonhazardous
- There are four categories of hazardous waste: Listed, Characteristic, Universal and Mixed.
- Listed hazardous waste are designated by the EPA and compiled in the F, K, P and U lists.
- Characteristic hazardous wastes have one or more of the following properties that make them hazardous: ignitibility, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity.
- Batteries, mercury containing equipment, lamps, and pesticides are considered Universal Wastes.
- Mixed hazardous wastes are wastes that contain both hazardous and radioactive components.



Picture from the following website: [savannahenvironmental.com](http://savannahenvironmental.com)

## Lafayette Airport Commission

222 Tower Drive  
Lafayette, LA 70508  
Phone: 337-266-4401  
Fax: 337-266-4410

[www.lftairport.com](http://www.lftairport.com)

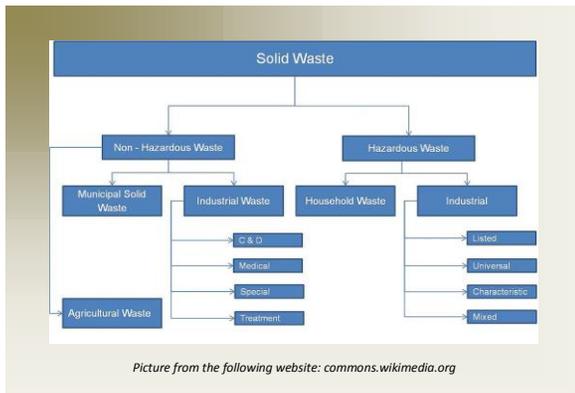
## Protecting the Vermillion River: Your Recreational Area

Part 19: Waste – Part B:  
Hazardous Waste Overview

Lafayette Airport Commission  
Lafayette Regional Airport



Picture from the following website: [organmetro.gov](http://organmetro.gov)



## What is hazardous waste?

A hazardous waste is a waste that is potentially dangerous to your health or the environment. Examples of hazardous wastes are paints, pesticides, fuels, solvents, acids, etc. There are four types of hazardous waste: listed, characteristic, universal and mixed.



## What is a listed hazardous waste?

The EPA determined that some specific wastes are hazardous. These wastes are considered to be listed hazardous wastes. There are four lists of specific wastes considered to be hazardous: F, K, P and U.

F-List waste is known as waste from nonspecific sources. These waste come from common industrial

and manufacturing sources. An example is certain cleaning and degreasing wastes. The list can be found at 40CFR 261.31.

K-List waste is known as waste from specific sources. This list includes waste from specific industries. Examples of industries with waste on this list are petroleum and wastewater treatment industries. The list can be found at 40CFR 261.32.

P-list and U-list waste area known as discarded commercial products. These lists are of specific commercial products that have not been used. Some examples are pesticides and unused medications. The list can be found at 40CFR 261.33.

## What is characteristic hazardous waste?

A waste is considered to be a characteristic hazardous waste if it has at least one of the following properties: ignitibility, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity. A waste should be tested or generator knowledge should be used to determine if the waste exhibits one of these properties.

Wastes that exhibit ignitibility can cause fire hazards. They have a flash point below 140°F, can spontaneously combust or can create fire under other certain conditions.

Wastes that exhibit corrosivity are capable of corroding metal and of burning your skin. They are acids and bases with a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5. Battery acid is an example.

Wastes that exhibit reactivity are not stable under normal conditions such as room temperature or with contact with water. They can explode, release toxic fumes or release gases or vapors when heated or in

contact with water. An example is sulfide bearing wastes or explosives. Generator knowledge is relied upon to determine if a waste falls into this category. Wastes that exhibit toxicity are harmful if absorbed or ingested. They are wastes that will release harmful substances when they are disposed of in a landfill. The released harmful substances can then enter groundwater in the area. Examples area wastes containing lead or mercury.



## What is Universal Waste?

Universal wastes are widely used hazardous wastes that were designated by the EPA to ease handling and collection. The following items are designated as universal wastes: batteries, pesticides, mercury containing equipment and lamps/bulbs. For more information on Universal Wastes see Part 2- Universal Waste.

## What is Mixed Hazardous Waste?

A waste is considered a mixed hazardous waste if it contains both hazardous and radioactive components. These wastes are regulated under the EPA, Nuclear Radiation Commission and Department of Energy making the handling of these wastes very complex. The mixed waste rule was enacted to streamline and simplify the management of these wastes.