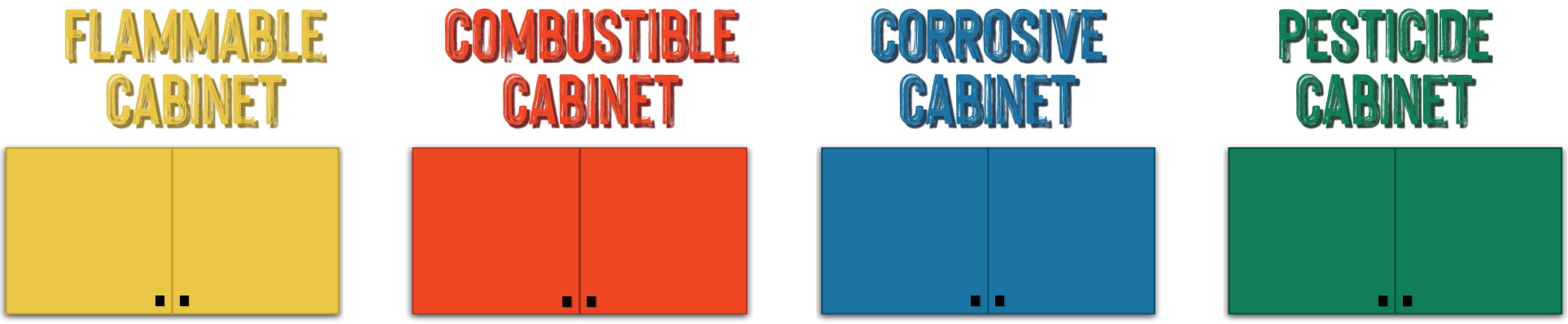
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

STORAGE CABINETS

In Kansas, satellite household hazardous waste (HHW) facilities must use and manage HHW storage cabinets per KAR 28-29-1104. This poster provides an overview of these regulatory requirements alongside tips on basic storage practices.



Chemical safety cabinets typically follow the color scheme shown here, but exceptions do exist.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

KAR 28-29-1104(c)(1) to (6)

Quantity and type

Each satellite HHW facility must use two to four HHW storage cabinets, with at least one for flammables and one for corrosives.

Design

Each cabinet must have a storage capacity of 120 gallons or less and be designed for the HHW it contains.

Usage

By the end of each working day, all HHW must be properly segregated and stored in the appropriate cabinet.

Inspection

Storage areas that contain HHW must be inspected each week for container integrity and storage capacity. Results must be documented in a signed and dated inspection log and maintained as detailed in your facility's operating plan.

Cleanout

HHW must be removed from storage cabinets at least once per year. If a storage cabinet becomes full, then arrangements must be made to remove its HHW within one week of it reaching its storage capacity.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

KAR 28-29-1104(b)(2)

Operating plans

Each HHW facility has a KDHE-approved, facility-specific operating plan that describes how certain activities are to be performed. Consult your facility's operating plan for any facility-specific requirements.

FOR MORE HHW RESOURCES, SCAN THE QR CODE.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How do I properly segregate and store HHW?

Material coming into a HHW facility must be sorted by DOT hazard class or division number. A table of possible numbers can be found in 49 CFR 173.2. Once sorted, it should be stored in an area designated for that type of material, segregated from any nearby incompatible material. Consult your facility's operating plan for specific requirements.

How can I find the DOT hazard category?

If possible, check section 14 of the material's safety data sheet (SDS), or search through the Riley County HHW Hazard Categorization "Quick" Guide, accessible by scanning the QR code below. In some cases, you may need to compare the material's properties against DOT hazard class/division criteria in 49 CFR 173.

What materials are stored in flammable or corrosive cabinets?

Only HHW should be stored in HHW storage cabinets. Typically, flammable cabinets store DOT hazard class 3 materials ("flammable and combustible liquids") and corrosive cabinets store DOT hazard class 8 materials ("corrosive materials").

How can I tell if materials are incompatible?

SDS section 10 and NOAA's CAMEO Chemicals tool (accessible by scanning the QR code below) can help identify potential incompatibilities. In general, materials in the same hazard class are compatible with each other, though some exceptions exist. Common incompatibilities include acids and bases, organic and inorganic acids, and flammable liquids and oxidizers. If incompatible materials must be stored near each other, then consult your facility's operating plan or contact your host HHW facility for guidance.

This poster is intended only as an informational resource to help Kansas satellite HHW facility operators manage HHW. It does not have the effect of law, and it does not alter or supersede any compliance responsibilities as set forth under KAR 28-29-1100 through 28-29-1107 or under any HHW facility's KDHE-approved operating plan. Contact the Kansas Small Business Environmental Assistance Program for questions at sbeap@k-state.edu or 800-587-8898.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
KANSAS SBEAP Small Business Environmental Assistance Program
Paid for, in part, by the Kansas Department of Health & Environment