



DUFOUR SEMINARS &  
TRAINING

# ***DUFOUR SEMINARS & TRAINING PRESENTS...***

## **HAZARDOUS WASTE & UNIVERSAL WASTE COMPLIANCE BASIC TRAINING NOVEMBER 30, 2022**

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# INTRODUCTORY INFORMATION

## **PURPOSE OF TRAINING:**

This program is intended to meet regulatory requirements and good management practices for hazardous wastes and universal wastes. It has been designed to address expectations of local CUPAs during unified inspections by fully integrating federal, state and local hazardous waste and universal waste requirements. The material herein has been updated through October 2021.

## **WARNING TO USERS:**

The information in this material is highly summarized for training purposes. Users are advised to consult laws, regulations, and other references for more thorough and authoritative guidance. Application of this training to meet regulatory requirements is a determination to be made by the employer based on regulatory information provided.

## **PRESENTER'S BIOGRAPHY:**

James T. Dufour is an environmental attorney and Certified Industrial Hygienist with decades of experience in environmental and OSHA regulatory compliance. His experience includes 6 years with the U.S. AEC and DOE in Oak Ridge, TN; and 7 years with Stauffer Chemical Company in Westport, CT and San Francisco, CA. He has also been a consultant to the U.S. EPA, Fed/OSHA, NIOSH, California Chamber of Commerce, and several state trade associations, as well as private firms. Jim has worked with manufacturing facilities, refineries and chemical plants on various environmental and OSHA compliance projects, enforcement defense cases, and hazardous waste and HAZWOPER training and other issues. He has written a dozen authoritative compliance manuals addressing California environmental and OSHA regulatory requirements published by the California Chamber. The principal office of his firm, Dufour Law – Regulatory Compliance Services, is located at 819 F Street, Sacramento, CA 95814. Telephone (916) 553-3111 and facsimile (916) 400-2591. Email: [dufourlaw@dufourlegal.com](mailto:dufourlaw@dufourlegal.com)

# TABLE OF CONTENTS & TRAINING AGENDA

## HAZARDOUS & UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT TRAINING:

1. INTRODUCTION TO HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATION
2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND EXCLUDED WASTES
3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
4. ON-SITE MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE
5. UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS, INCLUDING PERMITTING TO TREAT HAZARDOUS WASTE

NOTE REGARDING NEXT WEBINAR: SHIPPING HAZARDOUS WASTES OFF-SITE FOR RECYCLING, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

## APPENDIX: TIERED PERMITTING FLOW CHART

# 1. INTRODUCTION

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE INCLUDED IN THE INTRODUCTION:

- 1.1 Why You Are Here – Hazardous Waste Regulation Training Requirements
- 1.2 Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Violations
- 1.3 Applicable Laws and Regulations
- 1.4 New Developments





# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Why You Are Participating in This Training

### ➤ All hazardous waste handling employees must receive initial and annual training:

- ✓ Large quantity generator (LQG) [1,000 kgs (2,200 pounds) of hazardous waste (RCRA, NON-RCRA including waste oil) or more than 1 kg of acute or extremely hazardous waste in any month] personnel must be initially trained and annually retrained to the extent required at 22 CCR § 66265.16, as referenced by § 66262.34 (conditions for storage permit exemption).
- ✓ Small quantity generators (SQG) must be trained to be “thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies,” set forth at 22 CCR § 66262.34(d)(2), referencing federal regulations at 40 CFR § 262.34(d), (e) and (f)\*.

**NOTE:** Although SQG training appears to be less stringent than LQGs, no generator can afford to have employees that do not know how to properly handle hazardous wastes. CUPA requirements for Hazardous Materials Business Plans require such training annually. [HSC § 25505 and 19 CCR § 2659]. Further, under EPA’s new Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, the distinction between LQG and SQG training will be largely eliminated. [See 1.4]

- ✓ There is no CESQG [less than 100 kgs (220 pounds) in any one month] exempt generator status in California, so all hazardous waste management and handling by employees is subject to the above training requirements and all other applicable regulations.

\***Note:** The above references are obsolete as stated in Title 22 and will change due to the Generator Improvements Rule (see 1.4). The updated federal reference is 40 CFR 262.16(c)(9). The eventual California Title 22 reference will be 22 CCR § 66262.16.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.2 Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Violations

➤ **The hazardous waste laws provide for 3 types of enforcement: administrative, civil and criminal:**

- 1) Administrative Actions are signaled by the issuance of a Notice of Violation by the enforcement agency: U.S. EPA, California DTSC, or local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). If CUPA enforcement and a minor violation, a 30-day notice to comply will be issued with no penalty. More serious violations (Class I or Class II) usually result in a negotiated settlement setting forth actions to abate the violations and penalties. Monetary penalties up to \$70,000\* for each violation may be assessed pursuant to a regulatory formula [22 CCR § 66272]. Federal enforcement in California is comparable, but less frequent and costly than by the state.
- 2) Civil Actions are brought by District Attorneys or the Attorney General in state court. These actions are instituted to obtain an enforceable abatement order and to obtain court assessed civil penalties of up to \$70,000\* for each day of violation for most offenses, and up to \$250,000 per day for others. Multi-jurisdiction civil cases; for example, dumpster diving, usually will result in 7-figure settlements. Federal civil cases can also be brought by U.S. EPA/Department of Justice in U.S. District Courts.

**Update:** Emergency regulations to impose the up-to-\$70,000 penalty were adopted by DTSC in April 2019 [§ 66272.62(d)] and approved by OAL and effective June 24, 2019. Public workshops were held in mid- to late-2019 to evaluate possible revisions.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.2 Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Violations, cont.

- 3) Criminal Prosecutions are possible, which may result in felony and misdemeanor criminal penalties (imprisonment and fines) against individuals engaged in hazardous waste violations; such cases usually require a knowing violation; however, California law imposes felony penalties for hazardous waste violations if the defendant “knew of, or should have known,” and misdemeanor penalties in cases of innocent error. Threat of criminal enforcement is persuasive in obtaining civil settlements. [See Appendix A Enforcement Supplement for more information on state and federal enforcement.]

Note: This training covers regulation of hazardous waste currently generated under RCRA and California’s Hazardous Waste Control Laws and Title 22 regulations. Liability for historic releases of hazardous substances and hazardous wastes are regulated under CERCLA, California Hazardous Substance Account Act, and unique regulations under both statutes.

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**Links:** Notice To Comply/Minor Violations, [HSC § 25404.1 and .2](#); Administrative Civil Enforcement [HSC §§ 25180–25187](#); Hazardous Waste Penalty Regulation, [22 CCR § 66272](#) and Criminal Enforcement, [HSC § 25189](#); CERCLA law and regulations: 42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq.; California Hazardous Substance Control Act and regulations: [HSC §§ 25300](#), et seq.; 22 CCR [§§ 67400](#), et seq.]

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.2 Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Violations, cont.

- **California hazardous waste generators are subject to U.S. EPA, Cal/EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and local CUPA inspections, as shown by the following examples.**

### U.S. EPA

- ✓ Univar Solutions USA Inc., Commerce (9/28/22) –Improper management of hazardous wastes: failure to make hazardous waste determination and hazardous waste tank violations (\$134,386)
- ✓ Chevron USA, Montebello (8/26/21)—Terminal facility failed to certify hazardous waste storage tanks and other violations (\$132,676)
- ✓ Safety-Kleen Systems, Los Angeles (10/9/20)—Hazardous waste violations, including failure to make accurate hazardous waste determinations (\$102,700).
- ✓ Automation Plating Corporation, Glendale (9/21/20)—Improper management of hazardous wastes: failure to make hazardous waste determination, prepare manifests, and comply with container requirements; storage of hazardous waste over 90 days (\$49,706).
- ✓ DeMenno-Kerdoon & D/K Environmental, Compton/Vernon (6/26/19)—Improper management of hazardous wastes: failure to characterize, failure to determine whether waste met land disposal restrictions (\$207,059).
- ✓ Tesla, Fremont (4/1/19)—Violation of various generator requirements and failure to make adequate hazardous waste determinations (\$86,000).
- ✓ Rho-Chem, Inglewood (9/26/18)—Improper management of hazardous wastes: failure to characterize, obtain permit to store and treat hazardous waste over 90 days, conduct inspections (\$120,527 plus \$353,000 for emergency response equipment for LA County Fire Department).

NEW

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.2 Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Violations, cont.

### State DTSC

NEW

- ✓ California Oil Transfer LLC (10/10/22)—Unauthorized acceptance, storage, and comingling of hazardous waste; failure to maintain proper records; and exceeding permitted storage volumes (\$430,000)
- ✓ Corteva Agrisciences, LLC (10/31/21)—Illegal treatment of hazardous wastes without a permit, hazardous waste tank violations, other violations; civil complaint filed (over 1,000 days of violations at issue).
- ✓ METech Recycling, Inc., Gilroy (1/29/21)—Failure to operate in a manner minimizing possibility of release of hazardous waste, including unauthorized/excessive hazardous waste storage, inadequate labeling, open containers; and training violations (\$310,000)
- ✓ Thatcher Company, Stockton (9/23/20)—Failed to characterize hazardous waste wash water, open containers, and labeling issues (\$32,480)
- ✓ Processes by Martin, Lynwood (4/7/20)—Treating hazardous waste without a permit, exceeded storage time limit or did not have dates on labels, and filed to have an Emergency Response Plan (\$64,350)
- ✓ Phibro-Tech, Inc., Santa Fe Springs (1/31/19)—Illegal storage and treatment of hazardous wastes prosecuted by DTSC/AG (\$495,000)
- ✓ Cook Collision, Inc., 14 county enforcement (July 2018)—38 shops with multiple hazardous waste violations (\$1.5 million)
- ✓ Advanced Steel Recovery, Fontana (July 2018)—Failure to properly handle heavy metal-contaminated waste (\$170,000)
- ✓ Torrance Refining Co., Torrance (June 2018)—Illegal storage of hazardous waste (\$150,000)
- ✓ Sims Recycling Solutions, Roseville (December 2017)—Hazardous and universal waste training violations—some repeat—and improper handling of hazardous waste (\$400,000)
- ✓ Gallo Glass, Modesto (3/6/17)—Improper (sham) recycling of hazardous dust into glass bottle (\$2 million) [**Note:** On August 11, 2016, Ardagh/St. Gobain Containers was fined \$3.5 million for the same offense.]

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.2 Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Violations, cont.

### CUPAs—Most Notably, Dumpster Diving Cases

- Copart, Inc. \$ 800,000 (February 28, 2022)
- Firestone Complete Auto Care \$ 3.2 million (February 4, 2022)
- Dollar Tree Stores, Inc. \$ 2.7 million (April 24, 2015)
- Comcast Cable \$ 26 million (December 15, 2015)
- Dollar General \$ 1.1 million (April 2017)
- Big Lots \$ 3.5 million (April 21, 2017)
- Home Depot \$ 27.8 million (March 2018)
- Whole Foods \$ 1.6 million (September 24, 2018)
- Kohl's \$ 260,000 (April 5, 2019)
- AutoZone \$11 million (June 18, 2019)
- Pep Boys \$ 3.7 million (September 24, 2019)
- Kelly-Moore Paint Co. \$ 1.4 million (September 8, 2020)
- Bed, Bath & Beyond \$ 1.5 million (October 26, 2020)
- Trader Joe's \$ 595,000 (November 12, 2020)
- Ross Stores, Inc. \$ 3.3 million (December 1, 2020)
- Unified Grocers \$ 300,000 (December 14, 2020)





CUPA Directory

CERS Data Registry (CDR)

CUPA Directory  
UPA Directory  
Evaluation Documents  
Enforcement Summaries

CERS Data Registry (CDR)

CDR Home  
CDR Search

Other CERS Resources  
CERS Statistics  
CERS Central  
CERS Technical Support

## Unified Program Regulator Directory

### Unified Program Agency Enforcement Summaries

Beginning in 2012 the Unified Program began posting Formal Enforcement Summary data. Eventually complete enforcement summary data will be available in the California Environmental Protection Agency's CERS Data Registry.

#### Search Criteria

##### Regulator

-- All Regulators --

##### Year

-- All Years --

##### Keyword

Year ▼	Name ▼	CUPA
2018	DIC Trucking -Nelson Castellano	Los Angeles County Fire
2018	Libra One	Orange County Environm
2018	Albertson's Milk and Bread Plant	Los Angeles County Fire
2018	Intertek Inc	Los Angeles County Fire
2018	Safeway Inc (Norwalk Plant)	Los Angeles County Fire
2018	Home Depot USA, INC (statewide)	Los Angeles County Fire
2018	David Barnes Co	Los Angeles County Fire
2018	Golden State Enterprises, LLC-PalmSprings	Riverside County Depart
2018	Golden State Enterprises, LLC-CatCity	Riverside County Depart
2018	Covina Valley Unified School District	Los Angeles County Fire

10 items per page

## CUPA Report of a Multi-Jurisdiction Enforcement Action



### FORMAL ENFORCEMENT SUMMARY



#### CUPA

VARIOUS UPA's STATEWIDE

#### DATE SUBMITTED

03-08-18

#### I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA-Doing Business As)

HOME DEPOT USA, INC.

BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS

2455 PACES FERRY RD.

BUSINESS SITE CITY

ATLANTA,

GA

ZIP CODE

30339

#### VIOLATION SUMMARY

Type of Violation (check boxes that apply)

☒ HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

☐ Cal-ARP REGULATED SUBSTANCES

☐ UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (USTs)

☐ ABOVE GROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE

☒ HAZARDOUS WASTE

☐ HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT

☐ RCRA LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR

☐ HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

☐ LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

☒ OTHER

#### Narrative description of the violations observed

Violation of the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapters 6.5 and 6.95, Section 117600, et seq. Involving violations of hazardous waste management, universal waste, record keeping, disposal, training, inspections, medical waste act, waste determination, manifest, transportation, hazardous materials business plan and inventory, and Civil Code 1798.81 related to privacy protection.

#### FORMAL ENFORCEMENT ACTION

Type of Enforcement Action (Check one box)	Date of Initial Enforcement Action	Date of Final Disposition	Cash Fines/Penalties Imposed	Total Costs Recovered	Value of SEP Penalties Imposed
<input type="checkbox"/> ADMIN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CIVIL <input type="checkbox"/> CRIMINAL	2013	March 2018	\$16,637,000	\$1,850,000	\$2,513,000

#### DESCRIPTION OF FINAL DISPOSITION

**NARRATIVE - (i.e. describe probation conditions, final sentencing conditions, consent order compliance schedule, etc)**  
This case was a statewide civil case which settled for \$24,420,000 million dollars. In accordance to the Final Judgment Home Depot USA, Inc., is ordered to pay \$16,637,000 in Civil Penalties, \$1,850,000 in Enforcement and Investigative Costs, and \$2,513,000 in SEP's. Home Depot is entitled to a credit of \$3,420,000 against the civil penalties for compliance expenditure measures.

Supplemental Environmental Projects:  
\$563,000 - Craig Thompson Environmental Protection Prosecution Fund.  
\$250,000 - CUPA Forum Environmental Protection Trust Fund to fund mission purposes.  
\$550,000 - CUPA Forum to fund scholarships to the CUPA Conference.  
\$200,000 - California Hazardous Materials Investigators Association (CHMIA).  
\$275,000 - California Environmental Protection Agency Environmental Justice Small Grants Project.  
\$125,000 - California District Attorney's Association Circuit Prosecutor Project.  
\$175,000 - California District Attorney's Association Environmental Project.  
\$275,000 - Department of Toxic Substances Control Training Fund.  
\$100,000 - Western States Project.

Prepared by: W. Jones, CFB Enforcement IC (323) 890-4042.

**[Note:** Online enforcement database is currently not accessible to the public; enforcement data may be requested by email (CUPA@calepa.ca.gov)]



## *Advice on How to Stay Out of Trouble*

1. Establish waste management policies as a priority.
2. Get real California expert compliance advice.
3. Audit, audit, audit! (At a minimum, periodically inspect dumpsters.)
4. Use the State's own checklist for the audit—not commercial or consultant RCRA-based formats. [See CUPA inspection form on next page.]
5. Correct any violation discovered ASAP.
6. If no harm to the environment, consider voluntary self-reporting.
7. If harm to the environment—for example, hazardous wastes discharged to sewer or to a non-hazardous disposal site—correct practices and wait for the statute of limitations to expire.



**Note:** Attorney-client privilege is essential to an effective audit program.



AGENCY  
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)  
Address, City, California ZIP  
Telephone: (xxx) xxx-xxxx Fax: (xxx) xxx-xxxx

### HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR INSPECTION REPORT - A

Facility Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Address \_\_\_\_\_ Time In \_\_\_\_\_ Time Out \_\_\_\_\_  
Owner/Operator \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Misc. \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Inspection \_\_\_\_\_  
Routine Re-inspection/Follow-up Inspection Consolidation EPA ID #  
Complaint Focused Combined Routine Inspection CUPA Facility ID#  
Other \_\_\_\_\_ Integrated or Multi-Media Inspection

#### CONSENT TO INSPECT GRANTED BY (Name / Title):

Inspection may involve obtaining photographs, review and copying of records, and determination of compliance with hazardous waste handling requirements.

I - Class I Violation, II - Class II Violation, M - Minor Violation

I - Class I Violation, II - Class II Violation, M - Minor Violation				Page <span style="float:right">of</span>				COMMENTS/NOTES/DOCUMENT(S) REVIEWED MISSING INFORMATION/ UNRESOLVED ISSUES
I	II	M	Code	HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIREMENTS	Y	N	N/A	
Recordkeeping/documentation								
			GR01	Generator has an EPA ID number				
			GR02	Hazardous waste determination made for all wastes Analysis Generator Knowledge				
			GR03	Contingency plan information posted near phone				
			GR04	Facility personnel demonstrate training/awareness				
			GR05	Manifests/Consolidated Manifest receipts complete				
			GR06	A legible copy of manifest mailed to DTSC				
			GR07	TSDF signed copy of manifest available w/in 35 days of waste shipment. Exception Report submitted				
			GR08	Bills of Lading/receipts available				
			GR09	1.DRs available and complete				
			GR10	Onsite recycling reported using UPCF				
Container/tank management								
			GC01	Containers are in good condition				
			GC02	Containers are closed except when adding/removing				
			GC03	Empty containers are empty				
			GC04	Containers inspected weekly				
			GC05	Tanks inspected daily				
			GC06	Satellite containers at or near point of generation				
			GC07	Satellite containers under control of operator				
			GC08	One container per wastestream at satellite area				
			GC09	Exclude recyclable materials stored in accordance with local ordinance/hazardous materials codes				
Accumulation Time Limits								
			GA01	Waste is accumulated not more than 90/180/270				
			GA02	Satellite wastes accumulated for less than 1 year				
			GA03	Empty containers managed within one year				
			GA04	Universal waste accumulated less than one year				
			GA05	Used oil filters offsite within 180 (1 year if <1 ton)				
			GA06	Pb-acid batteries offsite within 180 (1 yr. if <1 ton)				
Labeling/Marking								
			GL01	Containers are properly labeled				
			GL02	Satellite containers have 2 <sup>nd</sup> ASD marked once full				
			GL03	Excluded recyclable materials marked properly				
			GL04	Universal waste container properly labeled				
			GL05	Used oil filters marked "drained used oil filters"				
			GL06	Date written on spent lead-acid batteries				
			GL07	"Used Oil" marked on all used oil tanks/containers				
			GL08	Tank marked with "haz waste", contents, start date				
			GL09	Empty containers marked with date emptied				
Treatment, Transport and Disposal/Other								
			GT01	Have permit/authorization to do treatment				
			GT02	Waste sent with authorized transport (gen. eligible)				
			GD01	Waste disposed of to authorized point/party				
			GH01	Failed to properly handle appliance wastes				
								Print and sign in this box for receipt of this report. Signature does not imply agreement with findings, only receipt of report.

#### POST INSPECTION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Refer to the back of this inspection report for regulatory citations and corrective actions
- Correct the violation(s) noted above by \_\_\_\_\_
- Within 5 days of correcting all of the violations, sign and return a copy of this page to:  
CUPA, address, city, CA, zip, ATTN: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (that all violations have been corrected as noted)

Date

CODE	Description of violation [Regulatory/statutory citation]	Corrective actions to be taken for minor violations (marked in the "M" column on front)
GR01	The facility failed to obtain an EPA ID number [Title 22, CCR, 66262.12] For a California EPA ID # contact the Department of Toxic Substances Control at 1-800-618-6942. For an EPA ID # call 415-495-8895. Write the number in the space marked "EPA ID #"	on the front of this page.
GR02	The facility failed to make a waste determination for the _____ noted in the [Title 22, CCR, 66262.11] Make a determination of the waste based on your knowledge (you can use MSDS or other documents for help) or have the waste sampled and sent to a state certified laboratory for analysis. If sampling is conducted tell the lab to analyze for _____	
GR03	The facility did not have the name and phone number of the emergency coordinator, the location of fire extinguishers and spill control equipment, or the fire department telephone number posted next to the telephone. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(d)(2)] Prepare and post the above information next to a phone.	
GR04	Facility personnel did not demonstrate that they were familiar with proper waste handling procedures due to [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(d)(2)] Provide training to personnel regarding _____	
GR05	The facility failed to properly complete a hazardous waste manifest. Manifest # _____ was missing [Title 22, CCR, 66262.23(a)(1)]. Correct the information on the manifest in Box(es) _____, initial and date. Submit a letter to DTSC, GISS, P.O. Box 806 Flr 1-1, Sacramento, CA 95812-0806 stating the manifest #, the ship date, your EPA ID #, the Box # and correction made and your signature. (Correction for more than one manifest may be included in the same letter)	
GR06	Facility failed to submit a copy of the manifest to DTSC within 30 days of shipment. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.23(a)(4)] New manifests do not have "mail to" address on the form any longer. Requirement to submit to State still exists. Copies (photocopy or original after TSDF copy is received) should be sent to DTSC Generator Manifests, P.O. Box 400, Sacramento, CA 95812-0400. No proof of submission is required. Inspectors may look at HWTs to determine if copies have been received (look for "Y" in the "Paired" column to start), but be aware that data entry to HWTs may lag by up to 6 months.	
GR07	TSDF copies should be received within 35 days of shipment. If not, generators should contact TSDF to determine status. If copy not received within 45 days (or 60 days for >100kg/month), an exception report should be submitted to DTSC. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.42]	
GR08	The facility failed to have copies of receipts for the removal of lead acid batteries/66266.130-oil filters. The facility shall contact _____ and request copies of receipts between _____ [HSC 25160.2-Consolidated manifests/ 66266.81(a)(6)(B)-	
GR09	The facility failed to complete or maintain a Land Disposal Restriction notification for manifest # _____ [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(a)(4)] The facility shall determine if its waste is subject to LDR requirements, and if so, ensure that a LDR is prepared and submitted with each shipment of waste.	
GR10	The facility did not submit a recycling report [HSC 25143.10] The facility shall complete and submit the UPCF form "Recyclable Materials Report". The form can be found at <a href="http://www.calcpa.ca.gov/publications/title27/default.htm">www.calcpa.ca.gov/publications/title27/default.htm</a> (Hsfrecycy.pdf)	
GC01	The facility failed to maintain containers holding hazardous waste in good condition. The container of _____ was [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(a)(1)(A)] The contents of the container of _____ shall immediately be transferred to a container in good condition	
GC02	The facility failed to keep containers closed except when adding/removing waste. The container of _____ was observed open [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(a)(1)(A)]. The facility shall immediately close all containers and ensure that containers remain closed except when adding or removing waste.	
GC03	The facility is handling contaminated containers as empty when they are not. A container of _____ was noted as not meeting the definition of empty. [Title 22, CCR, 66261.7] The facility shall mark the container as hazardous waste or consolidate the contents of the _____ container with a like waste and immediately label the emptied container with the words "empty" and the date.	
GC04	The facility could not demonstrate that containers were being inspected weekly. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(a)(1)(A)] The facility shall develop and implement a plan that ensures that all containers holding waste are inspected weekly	
GC05	The facility could not demonstrate that tanks were being inspected daily. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(a)(1)(A)] The facility shall keep a log showing that tanks holding waste are inspected daily.	
GC06	Containers utilizing satellite accumulation rules were not at or near the point of generation. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(e)(1)(A)] The facility shall move the container holding _____ to a location that is at or near the point of generation or shall ensure that the waste is removed within 90/180/270 days of first drop of waste being added. (if the facility generates less than 100 kg, the clock does not start until 100 kg are generated)	
GC07	Containers utilizing satellite accumulation rules were not under the control of an operator. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(e)(1)(A)] The facility shall ensure that an operator is at or near the point of accumulation or shall ensure that the waste is removed within 90/180/270 days of first drop of waste being added	
GC08	The facility kept more than one satellite container of _____ at a satellite accumulation area. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(e)(1)] The facility shall immediately remove all but one container from the accumulation area or shall demonstrate that it is not practical or safe to do such.	
GC09	The facility stored excluded recyclable materials not in accordance with local ordinance/fire code/hazardous materials codes [HSC 25143.9(c)] The facility shall return to code by _____	
GA01	The facility accumulated waste for greater than allowed time limits (Storage without a permit). A container of _____ had an start date of _____ marked on it. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(a)] The facility shall immediately arrange for the removal of the waste, and shall supply a copy of the manifest or bill of lading demonstrating removal within _____ days.	
GA02	The facility held satellite accumulation wastes for greater than one year. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(e)(1)(B)] See GA01 above for corrections.	
GA03	The facility failed to properly handle contaminated containers within 1 year. [Title 22, CCR, 66261.7(f)] See GA01 above for corrections.	
GA04	The facility held universal wastes for greater than one year. [Title 22, CCR, 66273.15(a) or 66273.35(a)] See GA01 above for corrections.	
GA05	The facility held drained used oil filters for greater than 180 days/one year. [Title 22, CCR, 66266.130(c)(4)] See GA01 above for corrections.	
GA06	The facility held lead acid batteries for greater than 180 days/one year. [Title 22, CCR, 66268.81(a)(6)] See GA01 above for corrections.	
GL01	The facility failed to properly label all containers. Containers, contents and missing information are noted on the front of this page. [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34] The facility shall clearly mark all containers with the following: 1) the words "Hazardous waste", 2) composition and physical state, 3) hazard property, 4) name and address of the generator, and 5) accumulation start date.	
GL02	The facility failed to mark the date the container was moved from the satellite accumulation area [Title 22, CCR, 66262.34(e)(1)(B)] The facility shall mark all satellite accumulation with the date waste is first added as well as the date the container is full.	
GL03	The facility failed to mark tanks/container(s) of excluded recyclable materials properly [HSC 25143.9(a)] The tanks/containers of materials shall be clearly marked with the words "Excluded recyclable material" instead of "hazardous waste".	
GL04	The facility failed to mark a container of universal waste properly. [Title 22, CCR, 66273.14 for SQF or 66273.34 for LQH]. The facility shall immediately mark all containers holding universal waste with the words "Universal Waste- _____"	
GL05	The facility failed to mark a container of drained used oil filters with the words "drained used oil filters". [Title 22, CCR, 66266.130(c)(3)] The facility shall mark all filter containers with the words "drained used oil filters".	
GL06	The facility failed to mark the date on which the battery was received. [Title 22, CCR, 66266.81(a)(6)(D)] The facility shall y mark the date on each battery.	
GL07	The facility failed to mark a tank/container of used oil destined for recycling with the words "used oil" [HSC 25143.9(a)] Clearly mark all tanks and containers with the words "used oil".	
GL08	The facility failed to mark the tank of _____ with the _____ [Title 22, CCR, 66234(f)] The facility shall clearly mark the tank with _____	
GL09	The facility failed to mark contaminated containers with the date emptied. [Title 22, CCR, 66261.7(f)] Clearly mark all containers with the date emptied.	
GH01	The facility failed to remove _____ from an appliance prior to crushing, baling, shredding, saving or disposing of the appliance [HSC 25212(a)]. The facility must submit to DTSC an application to be certified as a "Certified Appliance Recycler."	
GT01	The facility failed to obtain a permit or other authorization for treatment of hazardous waste. [HSC 25189.5(c)]	
GT02	The facility failed to use a registered transporter/used a transporter or consolidated waste when they were not eligible [HSC 25165(a)/25160]	
GD01	The facility disposed of hazardous waste at an unauthorized point. [HSC 25189.5(a)]	

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.3 Applicable Laws and Regulations

The screenshot shows the California State Legislature website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for State Agencies, Set Location, Contact Us, Translate, and Settings. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with icons for Getting Services, Doing Business, Working, Learning, Living, and Visiting. The main content area features a search bar and a list of links: Find State Agencies, Find State Service (highlighted with a red arrow), and Common Questions. A 'Frequently Asked Questions' section is also visible, listing various questions such as 'How do I apply for health insurance?' and 'Who is my elected official?'. A red arrow points to the 'Look Up a Bill or Law' link in the 'Frequently Asked Questions' section. Another red arrow points to the 'Launch Service' button in the 'Look Up a Bill or Law' section. A third red arrow points to the 'What are California's current law/regulations?' link in the 'Frequently Asked Questions' section. A link labeled '[Link: Look Up a Bill or Law]' is provided at the bottom right.

CA.GOV

Getting Services Doing Business Working Learning Living Visiting

Search this website

Find State Agencies Find State Service Common Questions

Explore

**Look Up a Bill or Law**  
California State Legislature (LEGISLATURE)

At the close of 2014, the California Codes were updated with all of the new laws that became effective on January 1st, 2015. You will see this change indicated as a history note that displays "Effective January 1, 2015."

Launch Service Contact Us

**Frequently Asked Questions**

- How can I tell how current a version of the code is?
- How do I view amended versions of a bill?
- Where can I find more FAQs regarding Bills and Laws?
- Where do I find PDF versions of bills from prior sessions?

**Frequently Asked Questions**

- How do I apply for health insurance?
- How do I change my address?
- How do I file for unemployment?
- How do I find a copy of a bill?
- How do I find a job?
- How do I look up the State Code?
- How do I obtain a fishing license?
- Who is my elected official?
- Who is the Executive Branch?
- Who qualifies for Covered CA?
- Who is California's Judicial Branch?
- Who are the emergency contacts?
- What are the current state job opportunities?
- What is California doing with High Speed Rail?
- What are California's climate change goals?
- What are my business opportunities in California?
- What are California's current law/regulations?
- What do I need a license for?

[Link: Look Up a Bill or Law]

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.3 Applicable Laws and Regulations, cont.

- Unlike federal hazardous waste requirements, California requirements are both regulatory and statutory. The state law is Health and Safety Code (HSC), which takes precedent over Title 22 regulations if the two are different.

California LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

skip to content home accessibility FAQ feedback login

Quick Search: Bill Number [ ] go

Bill Information California Law My Subscriptions My Favorites

California Law >> Code Search

Code: HSC Section: 25200 Search

Code Search Text Search

California Constitution - CONS

Business and Professions Code - BPC	Financial Code - FIN	Probate Code - PROB
Civil Code - CIV	Fish and Game Code - FGC	Public Contract Code - PCC
Code of Civil Procedure - CCP	Food and Agricultural Code - FAC	Public Resources Code - PRC
Commercial Code - COM	Government Code - GOV	Public Utilities Code - PUC
Corporations Code - CORP	Harbors and Navigation Code - HNC	Revenue and Taxation Code - RTC
Education Code - EDC	Health and Safety Code - HSC	Streets and Highways Code - SHC
Elections Code - ELEC	Insurance Code - INS	Unemployment Insurance Code - UIC
Evidence Code - EVID	Labor Code - LAB	Vehicle Code - VEH
		Water Code - WAT
		Welfare and Institutions Code - WIC

California LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION

skip to content home accessibility FAQ feedback login

Quick Search: Bill Number [ ] go

Bill Information California Law My Subscriptions My Favorites

California Law >> Text Search

Code Search Text Search

FIND RESULTS:

ALL of these words or phrases: treatment permit AND AND

at least ONE of these words or phrases: OR OR

SELECT CODES

<input type="checkbox"/> California Constitution - CONS	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Code - FIN	<input type="checkbox"/> Probate Code - PROB
<input type="checkbox"/> Business and Professions Code - BPC	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish and Game Code - FGC	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Contract Code - PCC
<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Code - CIV	<input type="checkbox"/> Food and Agricultural Code - FAC	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Resources Code - PRC
<input type="checkbox"/> Code of Civil Procedure - CCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Government Code - GOV	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Utilities Code - PUC
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Code - COM	<input type="checkbox"/> Harbors and Navigation Code - HNC	<input type="checkbox"/> Revenue and Taxation Code - RTC
<input type="checkbox"/> Corporations Code - CORP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and Safety Code - HSC	<input type="checkbox"/> Streets and Highways Code - SHC
<input type="checkbox"/> Education Code - EDC	<input type="checkbox"/> Insurance Code - INS	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment Insurance Code - UIC
<input type="checkbox"/> Elections Code - ELEC	<input type="checkbox"/> Labor Code - LAB	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle Code - VEH
<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence Code - EVID	<input type="checkbox"/> Military and Veterans Code - MVC	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Code - WAT
<input type="checkbox"/> Family Code - FAM	<input type="checkbox"/> Penal Code - PEN	<input type="checkbox"/> Welfare and Institutions Code - WIC

SELECT/UNSELECT ALL

Type in a specific section or key word (e.g., "25200" or "treatment permit")

## California Code of Regulations

Welcome to the newly enhanced site for the California Code of Regulations. This site has been upgraded to assure you a positive WestlawNext experience. This website is maintained by [Thomson Reuters](#).

**Note:** Your browser must have cookies enabled to access the California Code of Regulations.

[Title 1. General Provisions](#)  
[Title 2. Administration](#)  
[Title 3. Food and Agriculture](#)  
[Title 4. Business Regulations](#)  
[Title 5. Education](#)  
[Title 7. Harbors and Navigation](#)  
[Title 8. Industrial Relations](#)  
[Title 9. Rehabilitative and Developmental Services](#)  
[Title 10. Investment](#)  
[Title 11. Law](#)  
[Title 12. Military and Veterans Affairs](#)  
[Title 13. Motor Vehicles](#)  
[Title 14. Natural Resources](#)  
[Title 15. Crime Prevention and Corrections](#)  
[Title 16. Professional and Vocational Regulations](#)  
[Title 17. Public Health](#)  
[Title 18. Public Revenues](#)  
[Title 19. Public Safety](#)  
[Title 20. Public Utilities and Energy](#)  
[Title 21. Public Works](#)  
[Title 22. Social Security](#)  
[Title 23. Waters](#)  
[Title 24. Building Standards Code](#)   
[Title 25. Housing and Community Development](#)  
[Title 26. Toxics](#)  
[Title 27. Environmental Protection](#)

Hazardous waste Title 22, Division 4.5 regulations in California are codified under Social Security – Click on it.



[[Link: CA Code of Regulations](#)]

[Home](#)

## Title 22. Social Security

[Division 1. Employment Development Department](#)[Division 1.8. California Department of Aging](#)[Division 2. Department of Social Services -Department of Health Services](#)[Division 2.1. Department of Rehabilitation](#)[Division 3. Health Care Services](#)[Division 4. Environmental Health](#)[Division 4.5. Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste](#)[Division 5. Licensing and Certification of Health Facilities, Home Health Agencies, Clinics, and Referral Agencies](#)[Division 6. Licensing of Community Care Facilities](#)[Division 7. Health Planning and Facility Construction](#)[Division 8. Nondiscrimination in State-Supported Programs and Activities](#)[Division 9. Prehospital Emergency Medical Services](#)[Division 10. California Medical Assistance Commission](#)[Division 11. Department of Community Services and Development](#)[Division 12. Child Care Facility Licensing Regulations](#)[Division 13. Department of Child Support Services](#)[Division 14. California Office of Health Information Integrity](#)



[Home](#) » [Title 22. Social Security](#)**Division 4.5. Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste**

HAZARDOUS  
WASTE  
IDENTIFICATION

[Chapter 10. Hazardous Waste Management System: General](#)[Chapter 11. Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste](#)[Chapter 12. Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste](#)[Chapter 13. Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste](#)[Chapter 14. Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Transfer, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities](#)[Chapter 15. Interim Status Standards for Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Transfer, Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities](#)[Chapter 16. Recyclable Materials \(Recyclable Hazardous Wastes\)](#)[Chapter 17. Military Munitions](#)[Chapter 18. Land Disposal Restrictions](#)[Chapter 19. Fees](#)[Chapter 20. The Hazardous Waste Permit Program](#)[Chapter 21. Procedures for Hazardous Waste Permit Decisions](#)[Chapter 22. Enforcement, Inspections, and Informant Rewards](#)[Chapter 23. Standards for Universal Waste Management](#)[Chapter 24. Mercury Thermostat Collection and Performance Requirements](#)[Chapter 29. Standards for the Management of Used Oil](#)[Chapter 31. Waste Minimization](#)[Chapter 32. Management of Tanks](#)[Chapter 33. Best Management Practices for Perchlorate Materials](#)[Chapter 34. Alternative Management Standards for Treated Wood Waste](#)[Chapter 39. Hazardous Waste Property and Land Use Restrictions](#)[Chapter 40. Selection and Ranking Criteria for Hazardous Waste Sites Requiring Remedial Action](#)[Chapter 41. Prohibited Chemical Toilet Additives](#)[Chapter 42. Requirements for Management of Fluorescent Light Ballasts Which Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls \(Pcbs\)](#)[Chapter 43. Additional Requirements for Management of Extremely Hazardous Wastes](#)[Chapter 44. Hazardous Waste Testing Laboratory Certification \[Repealed\]](#)[Chapter 45. Requirements for Units and Facilities Deemed to Have a Permit by Rule](#)

ON-SITE  
MANAGEMENT

ADDITIONAL  
ON-SITE  
MANAGEMENT  
REQUIREMENTS

UNIVERSAL  
WASTE

A waste is a hazardous waste if it is a listed waste, characteristic waste, used oil and mixed wastes. Specific procedures determine how waste is listed, and delisted. For more information, download our [Defining Hazardous Waste](#) web page.

Learn about permits, generators, and transport, storage, and disposal facilities; our emergency response, enforcement, and investigation the home, office, and marketplace. Get help from DTSC's Regulatory Assistance Office.

### ? How do I...

- > [Get a Hazardous Waste ID Number](#)
- > [Find Hazardous Waste Reports](#)
- > [Apply for a Hazardous Waste Permit](#)
- > [View Permitted Hazardous Waste Facilities in California](#)
- > [Get Hazardous Waste Manifest Information](#)
- > [Apply for a 30-day Storage Extension for Hazardous Waste Generators](#)

### Where can I find...

- > [Advisories on the Management of Hazardous Waste during the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- > [Annual fee rates for Hazardous Waste](#)
- > [Annual and Biennial report information](#)
- > [Assistance regarding Hazardous Waste](#)
- > [Hazardous Waste publications](#)
- > [The status of my Hazardous Waste ID](#)

[Link: [Managing Hazardous Waste](#)]

The DTSC website is a useful source of information and links to compliance tools

### Contact DTSC

Have questions? Contact one of our Regulatory Assistance Officers for help! There is also information below to help you request public records, file environmental complaints, find DTSC contact information, and share large files with DTSC.



#### ACCESSING PUBLIC RECORDS

Public records maintained by DTSC are available upon request. Requests for public records may be made in person, by phone, mail, e-mail, or fax, to the office where the records are located. Use these guidelines to submit a request.



#### COMMUNICATION ASSISTANCE RESOLUTION FORM

This form is from our Office of Civil Rights and can be used to request additional language or communication assistance to assist with accessing information or services at DTSC.



#### MAKE A PAYMENT

Find options and information to make payments to DTSC.



#### OFFICE ADDRESSES

Find a list of statewide DTSC offices with addresses, phone and fax numbers.



#### REGULATORY ASSISTANCE OFFICERS

Have a question? Can't find the information you need on our web site? Contact one of Regulatory Assistance Officers for help getting the information you need.



#### REPORT AN ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Are you concerned that something you witnessed is having a negative impact on the environment? Don't do nothing—report it on CalEPA's environmental complaint system!



#### SIGN-UP FOR AN E-LIST

Sign up for one or more of several email lists provided by DTSC to receive information on various topics.



#### SMALL BUSINESS / DISABLED VETERAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ADVOCATE

Assistance for Small Businesses and Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises looking to work with the department.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments



### Federal and State:

- ✓ Legitimate Versus Sham Recycling: U.S. EPA regulation effective July 1, 2015 [40 CFR §§ 260.10 and 261.2(q)] define sham and legitimate recycling. DTSC and District Attorneys enforce the same types of violation under Health and Safety Code § 25143.2, the Excluded Recyclable Material Law, and use the U.S. EPA regulation, which is not in Title 22 as a reference.
- ✓ Generator Improvements Rule: U.S. EPA regulation effective May 30, 2017, made 60 changes to 40 CFR § 262 generator requirements; in particular, adding to Small Quantity Generator (SQG) requirements periodic ID Number reverification, special rules for excursions over 1,000 kgs/month, and additional administrative requirements; and for Large Quantity Generator (LQG) storage area closure requirements. This rule has not been adopted as a Title 22 regulation in California.
- ✓ Electronic Manifests: Based on a federal law and a U.S. EPA regulation [40 CFR §§ 262-264] effective June 30, 2018. All states will eventually adopt electronic manifests, with limited exceptions. Currently, California allows all electronic with a paper copy to DTSC, a hybrid, and all paper.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments – Generator Improvements Rule

### Federal and State Implementation

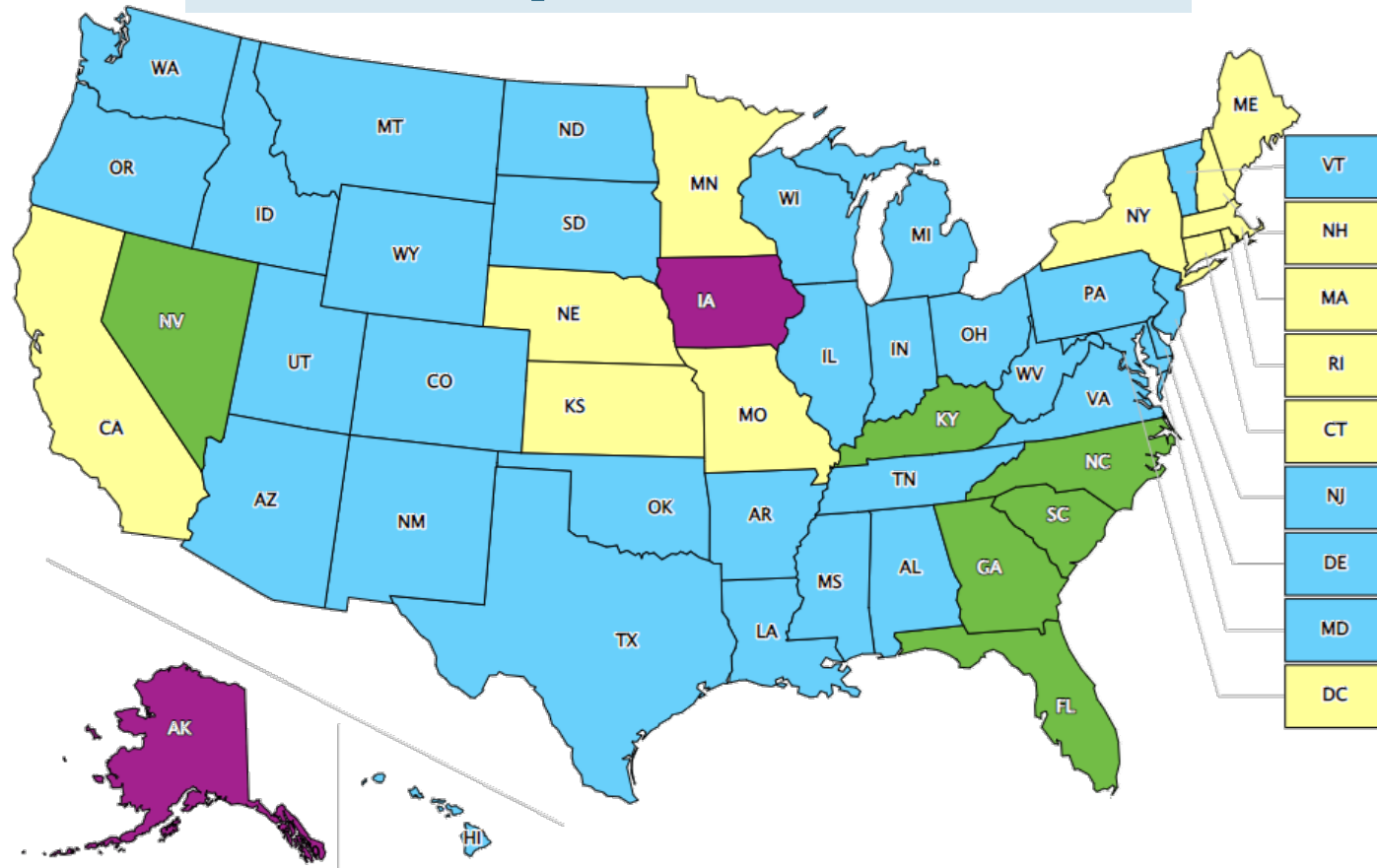
#### ➤ **U.S. EPA Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule (GIR) [60 changes to 40 CFR § 262\*]:**

- ✓ Touted as good news, but only 2 of 60 revisions are [CESQs and SQGs can have limited exclusions over their 100 kgs/1,000 kgs monthly limit without losing their lower status; and CESQs (now called VSQGs, or Very Small Quantity Generators) can send hazardous wastes to a larger co-owned facility for management].
- ✓ SQGs must re-file for EPA ID Number every 4 years and meet LQG requirements for emergency response and employee training, and closure requirements.
- ✓ ALL generators (examples of the 60 changes):
  - Must improve waste characterization practices and documentation.
  - All hazardous waste must be included in generator size determination (similar to California's SB 612 requirement).
  - Hazardous waste labeling of containers on-site and shipped must include specific hazards (same as California).
  - Major changes in LQG biennial reporting.
  - Closure of a generator site requires notification and “clean closure”, or TSDF landfill closure requirements will apply.
  - Violations of conditions for storage permit exemption can be enforced as a permitting violation.



\***Note:** Published November 28, 2016 in the *Federal Register* [81 FR 85808; CFR reference is 40 CFR 262.1 - .18]; effective May 30, 2017

# Where is the Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule in Effect?



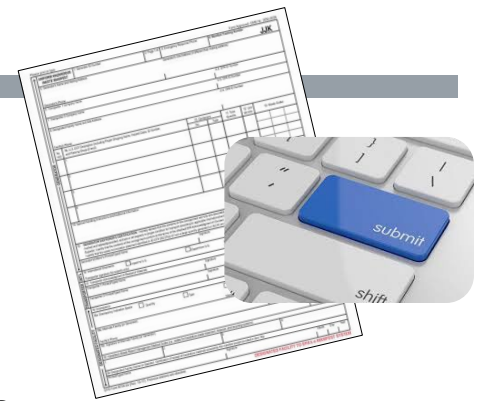
American Samoa
Guam
Northern Mariana Islands
Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands

- Authorized
- Adopted
- Administered by EPA Region
- Neither Adopted nor Authorized

[Link: [U.S. EPA GIR Map](#)]

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments – Electronic Manifests



### ➤ **Electronic Manifests:**

- ✓ On October 5, 2012, Congress passed the “Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act”. On December 21, 2017, and January 3, 2018, U.S. EPA published final regulations on electronic manifests and user fees. [Extensive revisions and additions to 40 CFR 262 – 264.]
- ✓ Phase-in began June 30, 2018.
- ✓ Hard copy manifests will eventually be replaced by electronic manifests in all 50 states.
- ✓ There will be an incentive based into the fee structure to encourage electronic manifests—for example, \$25 fee for hard copy, \$8 for electronic. Fees will be paid by destination facilities, which will add to generator charges.
- ✓ All parties (generators, transporters and destination facility) must obtain an electronic signature agreement in order to utilize the e-Manifest System. Only personnel with “Certifier” or “Site Manager” permission can e-sign.
- ✓ There will be a significant learning curve because the entire hazardous waste commerce system is based on hard copy manifests and integration of state-issued hazardous waste generator EPA ID Numbers with the federal database will be needed.

**Link:** [DTSC Hazardous Waste Manifest Information](#)

# 1. INTRODUCTION

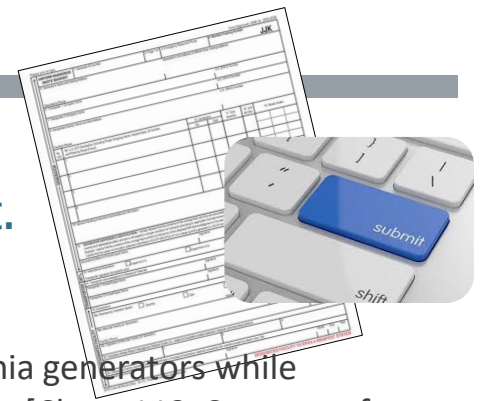
## 1.4 New Developments – Electronic Manifests, cont.



### Electronic Manifests:

- ✓ Assembly Bill 1597 fully authorized use of electronic manifests by California generators while continuing paper manifests. Generator fees for both will remain the same. [Chap. 113, Statutes of 2019; signed July 30, 2019.]
- ✓ EPA proposed rule to amend certain aspects of the hazardous waste manifest regulations, including regulatory changes regarding Exception Reports, Discrepancy Reports, and Unmanifested Waste Reports, which includes using the system to identify when reports may be required and allowing electronic submittal of required reports in e-Manifest. The public comment period deadline was August 1, 2022.

**Link:** [DTSC Hazardous Waste Manifest Information](#)



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments – California-Only



### California-Only Developments:

- ✓ Hazardous Waste EPA ID Number Verification: Via electronic filing effective 2020 instead of the former hard copy form.
- ✓ DTSC Advisory on Used Oil Filters: Must contain metal and be fully drained of oil or fuel.
- ✓ Treated Wood Waste: The statute and regulations allowing treated wood waste to be handled using alternative management standards (AMS) expired December 31, 2020. Assembly Bill 332, introduced on January 27, 2021, to restore the AMS was signed by the Governor on August 31, 2021, and went into effect immediately.
- ✓ Photovoltaic Modules: Designated as universal waste (January 1, 2021)\*
- ✓ Metal Shredder Emergency Regulation: Facilities engaging in processing of scrap metal will be required to be permitted to treat hazardous waste and manage “metal shredder aggregate” as a hazardous waste no longer exempt as scrap metal effective October 26, 2021. The emergency rulemaking readoption expired on Wednesday, September 7, 2022.

---

\*See Section 5. Universal Waste Management

## Hazardous Waste ID Number Verification Questionnaire

### Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

- [General Questions](#)
- [Creating an electronic Verification Questionnaire \(eVQ\) Account](#)
- [Questions Associated with Steps 1 – 4](#)
  - [Step 1: User Information](#)
  - [Step 2: Company Information](#)
  - [Step 3: EPA ID Number and Hazardous Waste Manifest Verification](#)
  - [Step 4: Fees Assessment](#)
- [Completing the eVQ and Paying Fees](#)
- [Inactive EPA ID Numbers](#)

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments – California-Only: eVQ

### — Does my company need to file the 2022 Verification Questionnaire?

A. Your company is required to file the 2022 Verification Questionnaire if it meets any of the following conditions:

- Your company's hazardous waste EPA ID number was active any time during the 2021/2022 *fiscal* year from July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022.
- Your company shipped hazardous waste using an assigned hazardous waste EPA ID number during the 2021 *calendar* year from January 1 – December 31, 2021.

### — Does DTSC mail paper Verification Questionnaires?

No, DTSC does not mail hard copies of the Verification Questionnaires. One of the reasons DTSC created the electronic Verification Questionnaire (eVQ) System was to reduce our carbon footprint. If you do not have internet or computer access call us at 1-877-454-4012 for assistance. Our telephone hours are Monday to Friday from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM PST.

### — How will I be notified when the 2022 VQ cycle begins?

When the 2022 Verification Questionnaire reporting cycle begins, you will be notified in one of the following ways:

- By email. An email notification will be sent, followed by subsequent reminder emails if you do not file the questionnaire within 30 days of receiving the first notification. The notifications are sent to the primary and alternate contacts' emails associated with the eVQ account. For handlers completing the VQ for the first time, the notification will be sent to the site contact's email associated with the EPA ID number. Add [eVQ@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:eVQ@dtsc.ca.gov) to your safe senders list to ensure that you will receive the notifications.
- By mail. For EPA ID numbers that do not have an email associated with it, a notification will be mailed to the mailing address associated with the EPA ID number.

### — When is the deadline to file the 2022 VQ?

The deadline to file the 2022 VQ is 30 days from the date you received the first notification to file from DTSC.

### — What happens if I don't file the 2022 VQ by the deadline?

Failure to complete the 2022 VQ by the deadline constitutes as failure to comply with the California Health and Safety Code section [25205.16](#) and will result in DTSC inactivating your ID number.

### — How do I file the Verification Questionnaire?

The Verification Questionnaire is filed electronically through the [eVQ System](#). If you have an eVQ account, log into your account to file the Verification Questionnaire. If you do not have an account, register an account first. For guidance on how to complete the questionnaire, please download the [VQ User Guide](#).

### — Do generators have to file the Verification Questionnaire every year?

Generators with hazardous waste EPA ID numbers that were active at any time during the previous *fiscal* year from July 1 – June 30 or shipped hazardous waste using an assigned hazardous waste EPA ID number during the previous *calendar* year from January 1 – December 31 are required to file that respective year's VQ.

**[Link: [DTSC eVQ FAQs](#)]**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments –California-Only: Used Oil Filters



### Advisory draining of used oil filters:

- ✓ Advisory warns generators that used oil and fuel filters are **NOT** deemed non-hazardous pursuant to 22 CCR § 66266.130 *if*:
  - A valve prevents all oil or fuel from draining by gravity.
  - Filters do not have a metal housing or metal parts\*.
  - No commingling of exempt and non-exempt oil/fuel filters.
- ✓ These strict requirements apply to both the generator and any service firm collecting them.

\*Rationale is that California's filter exclusion is based on scrap metal recovery, not the U.S. EPA filter exclusion.





# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments – California-Only: Metal Shredders

### California Implements Stricter Oversight of Metal Shredders

[dtsc.ca.gov/2021/10/26/news-release\\_t-21-21](https://dtsc.ca.gov/2021/10/26/news-release_t-21-21)

#### News Release

T – 21 – 21

Meredith Williams, Director

#### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 26, 2021

Contact: Sanford (Sandy) Nax

(916) 416-4309

[Sanford.Nax@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:Sanford.Nax@dtsc.ca.gov)

**SACRAMENTO** – In response to ongoing concerns about metal shredders, the state Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is taking new steps to protect human health, the environment and vulnerable communities from impacts associated with metal shredding operations. These impacts include improper hazardous waste storage, soil contamination, and releases of hazardous waste into surrounding communities.

On Monday, the Office of Administrative Law approved DTSC's emergency regulations, which clarify California's definition of scrap metal. Based on this approval, DTSC requires metal shredders to monitor environmental conditions and provide financial assurance to address environmental concerns. Metal shredding facilities that generate and treat metal shredder aggregate will now need to apply for authorization from DTSC to continue those activities.

"After thoroughly researching this issue, we see an urgent need for regulating this industry with a new approach," DTSC Director Dr. Meredith Williams said. "Every Californian should live and work in a healthy environment. Many of these facilities are in our vulnerable and underserved communities already suffering from a disproportionate amount of pollution. Greater oversight will help reduce this burden and create a better life for all who live, work, and play nearby."

Monday's decision is yet another example of how California is prioritizing and leading by example to protect public health and the environment. There is growing national recognition of the potential threat posed by metal shredder facilities. In July 2021, U.S EPA distributed an alert noting that many of these operations may violate the Clean Air Act.

Most scrap metal in California comes from old vehicles, appliances, construction and demolition materials, and manufacturing. Metal shredding facilities process the scrap to separate metals by type and separate out non-metal material.

DTSC conducted a comprehensive analysis of California's metal shredding industry, documented in this final report released in August. The analysis, initiated by Senate Bill 1249, authored by Senator Jerry Hill, identifies repeated examples of hazardous waste violations – often in communities already burdened by multiple sources of pollution.

DTSC will replace the emergency regulations with permanent regulations developed through public input and the administrative law process. In addition, DTSC has rescinded Official Policy/Procedure 88-6 (OPP 88-6), which DTSC's predecessor, the Department of Health, had used to take a consistent regulatory approach to the management and disposal of scrap metal. DTSC has determined that the policy is inconsistent with

the metal shredding industry and DTSC's regulatory process, please

The emergency rulemaking  
readoption expired on  
Wednesday, September 7, 2022

###

FOR GENERAL INQUIRIES: Contact the Department of Toxic Substances Control by phone at (800) 728-6942 or visit [www.dtsc.ca.gov](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov). To report illegal handling, discharge, or disposal of hazardous waste, call the Waste Alert Hotline at (800) 698-6942.


DTSC's Mission is to protect California's people, communities, and environment from toxic substances, to enhance economic vitality by restoring contaminated land, and to compel manufacturers to make safer consumer products.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments – California- Only: Treated Wood Waste

### DTSC Requirements for Generators of Treated Wood Waste (TWW) Fact Sheet

September 2021\* 

#### What is Treated Wood?

Treated wood is wood that has gone through a treatment process with chemical preservatives to protect it against pests and environmental conditions. Typically, treated wood is used in exterior applications where ground or water contact is likely.

- What qualifies as treated wood?
  - Treated wood means wood that has been treated with a chemical preservative for purposes of protecting the wood against attacks from insects, microorganisms, fungi, and other environmental conditions that can lead to decay of the wood, and the chemical preservative is registered pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act ([7 U.S.C. Sec. 136 et seq.](#)). These preservatives often include one or more of the following constituents: arsenic, chromium, copper, pentachlorophenol, and creosote.
- What doesn't qualify as treated wood?
  - Natural wood with no chemical preservatives.
  - Natural wood that is painted or has a surface finish such as lacquer, shellac, polyurethane and varnish.

**[Link: [DTSC Treated Wood Waste Fact Sheet](#)]**

### What are the different types of Treated Wood?

There are two main groups of treated wood preservatives, water-based and oil-based. Wood treated with water-based preservatives are widely used and are commonly utilized in residential, commercial, marine, agricultural, recreational, and industrial applications. Wood treated with oil-based preservatives is primarily used for industrial applications such as utility poles, piling, posts, and railroad ties.

- What are some chemicals that are commonly used to treat wood?
  - Water-Based Preservatives
    - Acid Copper Chromate (ACC)
    - Alkaline Copper Quaternary (ACQ)
    - Copper Azole (CA)
    - Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA)
    - Copper-HDO
  - Oil-Based Preservatives
    - Copper Naphthenate
    - Creosote
    - Pentachlorophenol (PCP)
- How are the treatment chemicals commonly applied to the wood?
  - Pressure Treatment
  - Brief Dipping
  - Cold Soaking and Steeping
  - Diffusion
- What is treated wood commonly used for?
  - Exterior applications
  - Applications where the wood will be in direct contact with soil or water
  - Applications where long life is important
  - Utility industry – electric, gas, or telephone service (see [HSC 25143.1.5](#))
- What are some wood species that are commonly treated?
  - Hem-Fir and Douglas-Fir
  - Pines (e.g. Southern Yellow Pine, Red Pine, Ponderosa Pine)
  - Spruce

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.4 New Developments – California-Only: SB 673



SB 673 Cumulative Impacts and Community  
Vulnerability Draft Regulatory Framework  
REVISED – May 2021



### Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	i
Acronyms .....	iii
Executive Summary .....	iv
Introduction and Overview .....	iv
SB 673 Draft Regulatory Framework Elements.....	vi
Next Steps in SB 673 Regulatory Development and Public Engagement .....	viii
I. Introduction and Background.....	1
Hazardous Waste Management and Environmental Justice .....	1
Background on SB 673 (Lara, Chapter 611, Statutes of 2015) .....	4
Other Relevant Federal and State Programs .....	5
Permitted Facilities in California.....	7
Hazardous Waste Facility Permitting Process.....	9
II. Overview of Stakeholder Input.....	10
III. Community Cumulative Impacts and Vulnerability .....	12
Definitions .....	12
Comparison of Cumulative Impacts to Other Analysis Tools.....	13
CalEnviroScreen 3.0 and CalEnviroScreen 4.0.....	15
University of California Research.....	18
Supplemental Information .....	
Key Questions for Section IV .....	
IV. Draft Regulatory Framework .....	
Summary of Permitting .....	
Element 1: Community Screening .....	
Community Screening .....	
Facility Screening .....	
Element 2: Facility Screening .....	
Facility Tiered Screening .....	
Case Studies .....	
Public Engagement .....	
Element 3: Facility Action Workplan .....	
Potential Facility Proactive Actions and Allowable Credit .....	40
Good Neighbor Policies or Agreements.....	40
Setback Distances .....	41
Element 4: Facility Action Workplan.....	42
Public Engagement – Draft Facility Action Workplan .....	43
Evaluation of Workplan During Permit Review .....	45
Facility Actions as Enforceable Permit Conditions or Compliance Schedules.....	46
Element 5: Decision to Revoke or Deny a Permit .....	46
Element 6: Violations Scoring Procedure Inspection Scoring Adjustment for Violations in Vulnerable Communities .....	48
Element 7: Updates to Data and Tools.....	49
Key Questions for Section IV .....	50
V. Conclusion and Next Steps .....	51
VI. Appendices .....	52
Appendix 1 – Glossary of Terms .....	52
Appendix 2 – Supplemental Information provided by the University of California Research Team (UC research team).....	58
Appendix 3 – Proposed Workplan Requirements.....	67
Appendix 4 – Case Studies.....	69
Appendix 5 – Summary of Comments.....	77
Appendix 6 – Research list .....	101

## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION:

### 2.1 Regulated Wastes

### 2.2 Conditionally Excluded Potential Hazardous Wastes



## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.1 Regulated Hazardous Wastes and Conditionally Excluded Wastes

- **Wastes regulated under the Hazardous Waste Law and regulations include solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material that is or will be:**
  - ✓ Discarded or abandoned;
  - ✓ Has served its intended purpose;
  - ✓ A manufacturing or mining by-product; or is
  - ✓ Garbage, refuse, or sludge.
  
- **Unless excluded by law or regulation from hazardous waste management requirements by an exclusion from the definition of solid waste or hazardous waste [22 CCR § 66261.2, .3, AND .4), a waste material listed as hazardous waste or exhibits a characteristic(s) of hazardous waste is regulated as hazardous waste during any of the following activities:**
  - ✓ Discarded
  - ✓ Reclaimed
  - ✓ Reused
  - ✓ Stored for any of these purposes
  - ✓ Recycled

**Note:** Hazardous wastes legitimately reused or recycled on- or off-site in full compliance with Health and Safety Code § 25143.2, .9, and .10 are Excluded Recyclable Materials (ERMs). [See form, next page]. The new definition of sham recycling in federal RCRA regulations at 40 CFR 261.2(g) may affect recycling practices federally but has not been adopted into state law or regulations. (See 1.4)

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
**RECYCLABLE MATERIALS REPORT – PAGE 1**  
FOR EXCLUDED OR EXEMPTED MATERIALS ONLY

HAZARDOUS WASTE

FACILITY ID#  1 EPA ID #  2

BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA – Doing Business As)  3

DATES OF REPORTING PERIOD BEGINNING DATE  500 ENDING DATE  501

**I. TYPE OF RECYCLING ACTIVITIES**

If yes, please follow instructions.

1. Do you recycle more than 100 kg/month of excluded or exempted recyclable material at the same location at which the material was generated (onsite recycling)? 502  
☐ YES ☐ NO

2. Do you recycle more than 100 kg/month of non-manifested, excluded recyclable materials received from an offsite location (offsite recycling)? 503  
☐ YES ☐ NO

4. If YES, you are both the generator and recycler. Complete one Recyclable Materials Report. Do not complete Parts II and V.

4. If YES, you are an offsite recycler but not the generator. Complete a Recyclable Materials Report for each generator that sends you materials.

—Businesses that only send recyclable materials to an offsite recyclers are not required to file this report.—

**II. OFFSITE GENERATOR OF RECYCLABLE MATERIAL**

Only complete when the generator is different from the recycler.

OFFSITE GENERATOR OF RECYCLABLE MATERIAL  504 OFFSITE GENERATOR EPA ID#  505

STREET ADDRESS  506 PHONE  507

CITY  508 STATE  509 ZIP CODE  510

MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT)  511

CITY  512 STATE  513 ZIP CODE  514

**III. CERTIFICATION SECTION**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER  DATE  515 NAME OF DOCUMENT PREPARER  516

NAME OF SIGNER (print)  517 TITLE OF SIGNER  518

UPCF (12/99 revised)

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
**RECYCLABLE MATERIALS REPORT – PAGE 2**  
FOR EXCLUDED OR EXEMPTED MATERIALS ONLY

HAZARDOUS WASTE

(One description per material recycled, attach additional pages, if needed)

TOTAL NUMBER OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS  519

FACILITY ID#  1 BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA – Doing Business As)  3

**IV. RECYCLABLE MATERIAL INFORMATION**

**A. DESCRIPTION**

RECYCLABLE MATERIAL NUMBER <span style="float: right;">520</span>	COMMON NAME OF RECYCLABLE MATERIAL <span style="float: right;">521</span>	QUANTITY DURING TWO YEAR REPORTING PERIOD <span style="float: right;">522</span>	UNITS <input type="checkbox"/> a. Gallons <input type="checkbox"/> c. Tons <span style="float: right;">523</span> <input type="checkbox"/> b. Pounds <input type="checkbox"/> d. Kilograms
---	---	--	---

RECYCLABLE MATERIAL DESCRIPTION 524

RECYCLING PROCESS AND BENEFICIAL USE OF RECYCLABLE MATERIAL 525

AUTHORIZING PROVISION OF HSC SECTION 25143.2 526 BASIS FOR CLAIM TO AN EXCLUSION OR EXEMPTION 527

**B. PRODUCT AND CONSTITUENT INFORMATION: OFFSITE ONLY**

Only complete if recyclable material was used to make or substitute for a product and operating pursuant to HSC Section 25143.2(b) or (d)(5) or (6).

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT	HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT In Recyclable Material	HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENT In Final Product	LIST FINAL PRODUCT(S) MADE FROM THIS RECYCLABLE MATERIAL AND BENEFICIAL USE OF FINAL PRODUCT(S)
528	529	531	533
	UNITS <span style="float: right;">530</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	UNITS <span style="float: right;">532</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	
534	535	537	539
	UNITS <span style="float: right;">536</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	UNITS <span style="float: right;">538</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	
540	541	543	545
	UNITS <span style="float: right;">542</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	UNITS <span style="float: right;">544</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	
546	547	549	551
	UNITS <span style="float: right;">548</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	UNITS <span style="float: right;">550</span> <input type="checkbox"/> a percent <input type="checkbox"/> b ppm	

If more than four constituents are recycled, attach additional sheets using this same format.

**V. DOCUMENTATION OF KNOWN MARKET** (Offsite recyclers only)

☐ DOCUMENTATION IS ATTACHED: Offsite recyclers must attach documentation that there was a known market for disposition of the recyclable material and any products manufactured from the recyclable materials and provide copy of this report to the generator when the report is submitted to the CUPA. (HSC Section 25143.10(a)(3)(A)) 552

**Recyclable Materials Report:**  
Submit to CUPA/CERS as part of  
Hazardous Materials Business  
Plan (HMBP)



## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.1 Regulated Hazardous Wastes and Conditionally Excluded Wastes, cont.

- **California regulations also include as wastes potentially regulated as hazardous waste, any hazardous material product that is:**
  - ✓ Misabeled or not adequately labeled, unless relabeled within 10 days of discovery.
  - ✓ Is packaged in deteriorated or damaged containers, unless the material is repackaged within 96 hours of discovery.
- **WARNING: California hazardous waste regulations are more onerous than other states because:**
  - ✓ More wastes are considered hazardous;
  - ✓ There are no conditionally exempt small volume generator (CESQG) exemptions from regulation;
  - ✓ It is harder to meet excluded recyclable material (ERM) exclusions in the state; federal ERMs are non-RCRA hazardous wastes in California if state ERM criteria are not met; and
  - ✓ Surveillance by federal, state, and local CUPAs practically guarantee discovery of violations.

**Links:** Definition of waste: 22 CCR [§ 66261.2](#); Definition of Hazardous Waste: [§ 66261.3](#); Exclusions: [§ 66261.4](#); Excluded Recyclable Materials: [HSC § 25143.2](#)

## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.2 Conditionally Excluded Wastes

➤ **Certain types of potential hazardous waste may be managed as non-hazardous if conditions or rules are followed:**

- ✓ Empty Containers: If completely empty, small (5 gallons or less) containers may be disposed as non-hazardous, including empty aerosol cans (partially-filled cans are universal wastes). Larger empty containers must be reused or recycled within 1 year to be exempt, and labeled during this period. Containers previously holding RCRA acute hazardous waste residues [22 CCR § 66261.33(e)] or California extremely hazardous substances (see state list of chemicals with asterisks at 3.4) must be triple-rinsed. [[§ 66261.7\(d\)](#)]
- ✓ Empty Tanks (USTs or AGTs): Closed and empty hazardous materials storage tanks remain hazardous waste until certified and approved as non-hazardous [[§ 67383](#)]. A UPCF form must be submitted to the CUPA via CERS after certification by a licensed safety professional.
- ✓ Lead-Acid Storage Batteries: Up to 10 if held for reclamation. [[§ 66266.81\(a\)\(I\)](#)]
- ✓ Waste Oil and Fuel Filters: Used oil and fuel filters with some metal content, if no free-flowing liquid is present may be managed as “non-hazardous” if recycled or reclaimed for metals/energy within 1 year [[§ 66266.130](#) and [HSC § 25144.7](#)]. The containers must be closed, labeled “Drained Filters,” and dated.
- ✓ Scrap Metal: [Except for mercury, magnesium, beryllium, battery scrap, and shredder aggregate] with no free-flowing oil and not powdered or contaminated with other hazardous waste.
- ✓ Treated wood waste: A hazardous waste but subject to relaxed regulation.
- ✓ Universal Wastes: Covered in Part V.

## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.2 Conditionally Excluded Wastes, cont.

<b>EMPTY</b>	
PREVIOUS CONTENTS:	_____
	_____
	_____
DATE:	_____
DEPARTMENT:	_____
SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE	_____
THIS DRUM IS EMPTY BY EPA STANDARDS, NO MORE THAN ONE INCH OF RESIDUE REMAINS IN THE BOTTOM OF THE DRUM. ALL RINGS AND BUNGS ARE TIGHT	



Empty Drums: Must be drip-dry and labeled on date emptied, and recycled within 1 year



This form must be used to certify tank decontamination by a state licensed safety professional and submitted to the CUPA

<b>UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM</b> <b>HAZARDOUS WASTE</b> <b>HAZARDOUS WASTE TANK CLOSURE CERTIFICATION</b>									
									Page ____ of ____
<b>I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION</b>									
BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA – Doing Business As) 3.						FACILITY ID#			
TANK OWNER NAME 740.									
TANK OWNER ADDRESS 741.									
TANK OWNER CITY 742.						STATE 743.		ZIP CODE 744.	
<b>II. TANK CLOSURE INFORMATION</b>									
TANK INTERIOR ATMOSPHERE READINGS	Tank ID # (Attach additional copies of this page for more than three tanks)		Concentration of Flammable Vapor				Concentration of Oxygen		
			Top	Center	Bottom	Top	Center	Bottom	
	1	745.	746a.	746b.	746c.	747a.	747b.	747c.	
	2	748.	749a.	749b.	749c.	750a.	750b.	750c.	
	3	751.	752a.	752b.	752c.	753a.	753b.	753c.	
<b>III. CERTIFICATION</b>									
On examination of the tank, I certify the tank is visually free from product, sludge, scale (thin, flaky residual of tank contents), rinseate and debris. I further certify that the information provided herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge.									
SIGNATURE OF CERTIFIER						STATUS OR AFFILIATION OF CERTIFYING PERSON			
NAME OF CERTIFIER (Print) 754.						Certifier is a representative of the CUPA, authorized agency, or LIA: 760.			
TITLE OF CERTIFIER 755.						<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Name of CUPA, authorized agency, or LIA: 761.			
ADDRESS 756.						If certifier is other than CUPA / LIA check appropriate box below: 762.			
CITY 757.						<input type="checkbox"/> a. Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) <input type="checkbox"/> b. Certified Safety Professional (CSP) <input type="checkbox"/> c. Certified Marine Chemist (CMC) <input type="checkbox"/> d. Registered Environmental Health Specialist (REHS) <input type="checkbox"/> e. Professional Engineer (PE) <input type="checkbox"/> f. Class II Registered Environmental Assessor <input type="checkbox"/> g. Contractors' State License Board licensed contractor (with hazardous substance removal certification)			
PHONE 758.									
DATE 759.		CERTIFICATION TIME							
TANK PREVIOUSLY HELD FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS 763.									
(If yes, the tank interior atmosphere shall be re-checked with a combustible gas indicator prior to work being conducted on the tank.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No									
CERTIFIER'S TANK MANAGEMENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCRAP DEALER, DISPOSAL FACILITY, ETC: 764.									
A copy of this certificate shall accompany the tank to the recycling/disposal facility and be provided to the agency overseeing tank closure (i.e. CUPA or other authorized local agency); the owner and/or operator of the tank system; and the tank removal contractor.									

## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.2 Conditionally Excluded Wastes, cont.

Wrong: Only 10 or less  
batteries are exempt



Scrap Metal: No free-  
flowing oil or dust allowed

## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.2 Conditionally Excluded Wastes, cont.

# DRAINED USED OIL FILTERS

Accumulation Start Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Completely Drained Filters  
(Oil or Fuel) with Metal:  
Stored in labeled, covered  
drum for up to 1 year

## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.2 Conditionally Excluded Wastes, cont.

- **Under AB 332, treated wood waste (TWW), including utility poles, fence posts, decking and stairway materials, landscape timbers, railroad ties, and other pesticidal-treated wood is statutory hazardous waste. The type or concentration of the treatment chemical (must be registered as a wood preservative) is not relevant.**
- **Any treated wood waste variance issued by DTSC since March 2021 is now inoperative and has no further effect. Variances are no longer necessary because they will be replaced by an Alternative Management Standard. Fact Sheet and legislation:**
  - ✓ DTSC has published a fact sheet on treated wood waste providing advice on hazardous waste determination and management. [A regulation is anticipated in 2022.]
  - ✓ Management of Treated Wood Waste codified at Health and Safety Code §§ 25230 – 25230.18

---

[Links: [DTSC Treated Wood Waste Fact Sheet](#); [TWW Statutes](#)]



## 2. REGULATED HAZARDOUS WASTES AND CONDITIONALLY EXCLUDED WASTES

### 2.2 Conditionally Excluded Wastes, cont.



**Examples of Treated  
Wood Waste**



**Old PT wood**



# 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES



**THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION:**

- 3.1 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure**
- 3.2 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—RCRA Listed Wastes**
- 3.3 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—RCRA Characteristic Wastes**
- 3.4 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—California Only Hazardous Wastes**
- 3.5 Practical Application of Generator Waste Characterization**

# 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

## 3.1 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure



### Determination of whether a hazardous waste is generated:

Once it is determined a waste is generated and it is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste, and it will not be reused on-site, it must be characterized! Characterization can be based on knowledge and/or testing of a representative sample of the waste. [22 CCR § 66262.10 and .11]



### The characterization process:

**First**, determination of whether the waste is a RCRA listed federal hazardous waste; if not,

**Second**, determination of whether the waste exhibits any RCRA hazardous characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity; if not,

**Third**, determination of whether the waste exhibits any additional state characteristics (corrosivity and toxicity) or is used lubricating oil, or is listed or described by the state list of hazardous wastes.



# Hazardous Waste Characterization Involves Knowledge and/or Testing

## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1002KA LEADED BASE - AMERLOCK 2K PART A - 03 FEB 2003

**HAZARDOUS NATURE** Hazardous according to criteria of NOHSC

**COMPANY DETAILS**

Company AMERON (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD  
Address 183 PROSPECT HIGHWAY,  
SEVEN HILLS, NSW 2147.

Telephone Number (02) 9421 8000 (BUSINESS HOURS)  
Emergency Telephone INFOSAFE: 1800 638 556, POISONS CENTRE: 13 11 26  
Fax Number (02) 9838 9573

## IDENTIFICATION

Product Name AMERLOCK 2K PART A  
Manufacturer's Product Code 1002K A LEADED BASE  
Shipping Name Paint  
U.N. Number UN1263  
Dangerous Goods Class 3  
Subsidiary Risk Not Applicable  
Hazchem Code 3[Y]  
SUSDP Schedule 6  
Packing Group III  
Uses Industrial Paint  
(Spraying)

## Physical Description/Properties

Appearance  
Boiling Point  
Specific Gravity  
Flash Point  
Flammability Limits  
Volatile Content  
Solubility in Water

## Ingredients

Chemical Entity	CAS No.
LIQUID EPOXY RESIN	25068-38-6
LEAD CHROMATE	



Does paint contain lead (toxicity)—  
Knowledge and/or testing?

## VIRGINIA SCALE REMOVER LIQUID

Material Safety Data Sheet

## SECTION I - COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT: VIRGINIA SCALE REMOVER, LIQUID

MANUFACTURED BY:  
Virginia KMP Corporation  
4100 Platinum Way  
Dallas, Texas 75237

## SECTION II - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

OSHA Hazardous Components (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Hydrochloric acid (CAS# 7647-01-0)

Isopropyl alcohol (CAS# 67-63-0)

CL 5ppm  
400 ppm  
STEL: 500 ppm

CL 5ppm  
400 ppm  
STEL: 500 ppm

## SECTION III - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATIONS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: DANGER! Corrosive. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Tissue damage to skin and eyes on contact.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

INHALATION: Symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting.

EYE CONTACT: Contact leads to immediate irritation and burning with destruction of eye tissue.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact leads to immediate irritation and burning sensation followed by destruction of skin tissue. Absorption is unlikely. May aggravate pre-existing skin disorders.

INGESTION: Material is corrosive and toxic.

CHRONIC Effects: None established.

NOTE:

CARCINOGENICITY: LISTED IN NTP? No

IARC? No

OSHA Regulated? No

## SECTION IV - FIRST AID MEASURES

INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air and, if needed, immediately begin artificial respiration. Give oxygen if breathing is labored. Get emergency medical help. Contact a physician immediately.

EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Flush with water or soap and water for 15 minutes or develop and persist.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water.

## SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING

FLASHPOINT (TEST METHOD): None - aqueous solution.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LOWER: NA

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: NE

GENERAL HAZARD: Acid smoke and toxic fumes.

FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Approach fire from upwind side. Firefighters wear protective clothing.

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), water for acid smoke, toxic fumes.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Acid smoke, toxic fumes.

## SECTION VI - ACCIDENT PREVENTION

LAND SPILL: Emergency response coordinator must have mandatory absorbent materials and place in non-leaking container the hazard area of unprotected personnel. Wear appropriate protective clothing. Dike and contain. Remove with vacuum.

WATER SPILL: Notify proper authorities.

Clean up leaks/spills immediately to prevent soil or water contamination.

## SECTION VII - HANDLING

HANDLING: Always add acid to water, never water to acid. Avoid contact before eating, drinking, or smoking. If contact occurs, refer to section IV. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

STORAGE: Store in a cool place away from ignition sources. Store in a well-ventilated area.

pH—Knowledge and/or  
testing for corrosivity





# How Good Is Knowledge?

VIRGINIA SCALE REMOVER LIQUID	
Material Safety Data Sheet	
SECTION I - COMPANY IDENTIFICATION	
PRODUCT: VIRGINIA SCALE REMOVER, LIQUID	CAT. NO.: WL1, WL5, WL55 & WL5C
MANUFACTURED BY: Virginia KMP Corporation 4100 Platinum Way Dallas, Texas 75237	TELEPHONE NUMBERS: Office: 1-(214) 330-7731 Emergency Only: 1-(800) 424-9300
SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS	
OSHA Hazardous Components (29 CFR 1910.120)	EXPOSURE LIMITS: 8 HR. TWA OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV
Hydrochloric acid (CAS# 7647-01-0) Isopropyl alcohol (CAS# 67-63-0)	CL 5ppm CL 5ppm 400 ppm 400 ppm STEL: 500 ppm STEL: 500 ppm
SECTION III - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	
EMERGENCY OVERVIEW: DANGER! Corrosive. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Tissue damage to skin and eyes on contact.	
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS: INHALATION: Symptoms may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. EYE CONTACT: Contact leads to immediate irritation and burning with destruction of eye tissue. SKIN CONTACT: Contact leads to immediate irritation and burning sensation followed by destruction of skin tissue. Absorption is unlikely. May aggravate pre-existing skin disorders. INGESTION: Material is corrosive and toxic. CHRONIC Effects: None established. NOTE: CARCINOGENICITY: LISTED IN NTP? No IARC? No OSHA Regulated? No	
SECTION IV - FIRST AID MEASURES	
INHALATION: Remove victim to fresh air and, if needed, immediately begin artificial respiration. Give oxygen if breathing is labored. Get emergency medical help. Contact a physician immediately. EYE CONTACT: Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention if symptoms develop and persist. SKIN CONTACT: Flush with water or soap and water for 15 minutes or until all traces have been removed. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop and persist. INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water. Get immediate medical attention.	
SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	
FLASHPOINT (TEST METHOD): None - aqueous solution.	UPPER: NA
FLAMMABLE LIMITS: LOWER: NA	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: NE	
GENERAL HAZARD: Acid smoke and toxic fumes.	
FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS: Approach fire from upwind side. Do not breathe fumes or vapors on the downwind side. Firefighters wear protective clothing and equipment.	
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), water fog or spray.	
HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Acid smoke, toxic fumes of Cl <sub>2</sub> , CO, and CO <sub>2</sub> .	
SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES	
LAND SPILL: Emergency response coordinator must have mandated training. Eliminate all ignition sources. SMALL SPILLS: Pick up with absorbent materials and place in non-leaking containers; seal tightly for proper disposal or reuse. LARGE SPILLS: Evacuate the hazard area of unprotected personnel. Wear appropriate respirator and protective clothing. Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels.	
WATER SPILL: Notify proper authorities.	
Clean up leaks/spills immediately to prevent soil or water contamination.	
SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE	
HANDLING: Always add acid to water, never water to acid. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. After handling this product, wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking. If contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing. If needed, take first aid action shown in section IV. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.	
STORAGE: Store in a cool place away from ignition sources. Store away from oxidizers.	

Composition  
- HazWaste  
Constituents

Ignitability

VIRGINIA SCALE REMOVER LIQUID	
ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Local exhaust ventilation is recommended. PERSONAL PROTECTION: Wear chemical impervious gloves, chemical goggles or full face shield. Boots, aprons, and other protective clothing as needed for protection against spills and/or splashes.	
SECTION IX - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
VAPOR PRESSURE: 0.001 mm Hg (20°C) SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.18 (20°C) SOLUBILITY: Soluble in water pH: <2 BOILING POINT: 230 F APPEARANCE & ODOR: Black liquid, sharp, pungent odor.	VAPOR DENSITY (Air=1): ND EVAPORATION RATE (BuA=1): ND VOC (G/L): 42 FREEZING POINT: ND
SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY	
STABILITY: Stable. CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High temperatures. MATERIALS TO AVOID: Alkaline materials, metals. HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: From combustion: Acid smoke, CO, CO <sub>2</sub> , toxic fumes of Cl. HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.	
SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Hydrochloric acid	LDLo: 81 mg/kg (oral - man) LD50: 900 mg/kg (oral - rabbit) LCLo: 1300 ppm/30 min. (inh - human) LCLo: 3000 ppm/5 min. (inh - human)
Isopropyl alcohol	TDLo: 223 mg/kg (oral - human) CNS, CVS LDLo: 3570 mg/kg (oral - human) CNS, PUL, GIT LD50: 12800 mg/kg (skin - rabbit) LD50: 3600 mg/kg (oral - mouse)
SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. Hydrochloric acid 292 ppm / 96 hr / mosquitofish / TLm / fresh water Isopropyl alcohol 100-330 ppm / 48 hr / shrimp / LC50 / salt water Isopropyl alcohol 900-1100 ppm / 24 hr / chub / critical range / fresh water	
SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Dispose as hazardous waste. Classification and documentation is required before disposal. Follow all local, state and federal regulations.	
SECTION XIV - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION	
PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Hydrochloric Acid, Solution, 8, UN1789, PGII HAZARD CLASS: 8 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1789 DOT Emergency Guide #: 157 Reportable Quantity (RQ): 2085 gallons (hydrochloric acid) International: Hydrochloric Acid, Solution, 8, UN1789, PGII, IMDG 8183	
SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION	
TSCA (Toxic Substance Control Act): Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory. CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act): Reportable quantity is 2095 gallons (hydrochloric acid). Contact local authorities for other reporting requirements.	
SARA TITLE III (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act): Section 313: Hydrogen chloride CAS# 7647-01-0 (20-33.5%) CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65: Not listed.	
SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION	
State Right-to-Know Programs: PA, NJ NFPA Ratings Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 0 HMIS Protective Equipment: X See your supervisor	
Prepared by: Virginia KMP Corporation This information is furnished without warranty, expressed or implied, except that it is accurate to the best knowledge of Virginia KMP. The data on this sheet related only to specific material designated here in. Virginia KMP assumes no legal responsibility for use or reliance upon these data.	

Corrosivity

Aquatic  
Toxicity

DOT HazMat  
Classification

WARNING:  
Ignore  
Federal RQ  
in California

# 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

## 3.2 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—RCRA Listed Wastes



To determine whether the wastes are hazardous the following criteria must be addressed:

✓ **Listed hazardous** in Title 22 §§ 66261.30-.33 [RCRA listed Hazardous Wastes]. **Or** exhibits any of the following hazardous characteristics:

✓ **Ignitable:** a liquid with a flashpoint equal to or less than 140°F spontaneously combustible solids, flammable gases and oxidizers. [RCRA ignitable – 22 CCR § 66261.21]

✓ **Corrosive:** pH equal to or less than 2 or equal to or more than 12.5. [RCRA corrosive if liquid, non-RCRA corrosive if solid – § 66261.22]

✓ **Reactive:** unstable materials, for example, a water reactive chemical or an explosive. [RCRA reactive - § 66261.23]

✓ **Toxic:** exceeds regulatory limits of toxic constituents and biological tests based on the following:

- 1) Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) regulatory limits [RCRA toxicity - § 66261.24]

RCRA

✓ **California Toxicity:**

- 2) Total Threshold Limit Concentrations (TTLC) [non-RCRA toxicity].
- 3) Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) using the Waste Extraction Test (WET) [non-RCRA toxicity].
- 4) Presence of any of 16 carcinogenic compounds in excess of 0.001% by weight [non-RCRA toxicity].
- 5) Whole animal, bioassay tests, an example, the aquatic 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> of 500 mg/ℓ or less (minnow) test. Acute oral toxicity (animal – data rarely used) was amended from 5000 mg/kg to 2,500 mg/kg LD<sub>50</sub> [non-RCRA toxicity].

California Only  
(Non-RCRA)

✓ **Used lubricating oil** must be considered and managed as a hazardous waste by a California generator [§ 66279].

✓ **Treated wood waste** is a non-RCRA hazardous waste subject to special handling requirements [HSC § 25150.7 and .8; 22 CCR § 67386].

✓ **California List** of presumed hazardous wastes [§ 66261, Appendix X].

### 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

#### 3.2 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—RCRA Listed Wastes, cont.

- **4 lists of RCRA hazardous wastes based on criteria, including toxicity to humans, persistence or bioaccumulation in the environment, or other environmental or physical harm that may result from the waste [22 CCR §§ 66261.30 - .33 (RCRA Lists)].**
- **The following “listed” wastes are deemed to be hazardous wastes unless specifically delisted through petition to U.S. EPA or otherwise excluded from regulation:**
  - ✓ Hazardous Wastes From Non-Specific Sources: Wastes generated from general industrial and commercial processes. Includes the waste’s EPA hazardous waste number beginning with “F” (“F wastes”) and hazardous characteristic each waste exhibits.
  - ✓ Hazardous Wastes From Specific Sources: Wastes resulting from certain types of industrial or commercial processing. Includes the waste’s EPA hazardous waste number beginning with “K” (“K wastes”) and hazardous characteristics each waste exhibits.
  - ✓ Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof are included on 2 alphabetical lists of chemicals that are wastes or otherwise discarded from any industrial or commercial activity, off-specification products, residues in soil, water, or debris, etc. Chemicals on the first list are acutely hazardous wastes based on toxicity and/or reactivity. These wastes have the EPA waste number beginning with “P” (“P wastes”). The second list’s wastes are from similar sources, however, do not exhibit acute toxicity or reactivity characteristics. They are designated by the EPA hazardous waste number beginning with “U” (“U wastes”). The hazardous characteristic of “U” wastes is toxicity.



#### Article 4. Lists of RCRA Hazardous Wastes

##### §66261.30. General.

(a) A waste is a RCRA hazardous waste if it is listed in this article, unless it has been excluded from this list pursuant to 40 CFR sections 260.20 and 260.22 or is categorized as a non-RCRA hazardous waste pursuant to section 66261.101. Wastes shall only be listed in this article if they are listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D.

(b) The Department will indicate the USEPA Administrator's basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this article by employing one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

Ignitable Waste	(I)
Corrosive Waste	(C)
Reactive Waste	(R)
Acute Hazardous Waste	(H)
Toxic Waste	(T)

Appendix VII of this chapter identifies the constituent which caused the USEPA Administrator to list the waste as a Toxic Waste (T) as included in sections 66261.31 and 66261.32.

(c) Each RCRA hazardous waste listed in this article is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number shall be used in complying with the notification requirements of Health and Safety Code section 25153.6 and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under chapters 12 through 15, 18, and 20 of this division.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 208, 25141 and 25159, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25117, 25120.2, 25141, 25159 and 25159.5, Health and Safety Code and 40 CFR Section 261.30.

##### HISTORY

1. New section filed 5-24-91; effective 7-1-91 (Register 91, No. 2)

##### §66261.31. Hazardous Wastes from Non-Specific Sources.

(a) The following wastes are listed hazardous wastes from non-specific sources unless they are excluded pursuant to 40 CFR sections 260.20 and 260.22:

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F001 ....	the following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: Tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent fixtures;	(T)
F002 ....	the following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane, and 1,1,2-trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;	(T)
F003 ....	the following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above spent non-halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents, and, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;	(I)*
F004 ....	the following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid, and	(T)

EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Hazardous Waste	Hazard Code
F005 ....	nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;	(I,T)
F006 ....	the following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;	(T)
F007 ....	wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum;	(R,T)
F008 ....	spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations;	(R,T)
F009 ....	plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process;	(R,T)
F010 ....	spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process;	(R,T)
F011 ....	quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process;	(R,T)
F012 ....	spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations;	(R,T)
F019 ....	quenching waste water treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process;	(T)
F020 ....	wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum can washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process;	(T)
F021 ....	wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives; (This listing does not include wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)
F022 ....	wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives;	(H)
F023 ....	wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions;	(H)
F023 ....	wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols; (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)


§ 66261.32. Hazardous Wastes from Specific Sources.



The following wastes are listed hazardous wastes from specific sources unless they are excluded pursuant to 40 CFR sections 260.20 and 260.22:

<i>Industry and EPA</i>		
<i>Hazardous</i>		<i>Hazard</i>
<i>Waste No.</i>	<i>Hazardous Waste</i>	<i>Code</i>
Wood preservation:		
K001.....	bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol;	(T)
Inorganic pigments:		
K002.....	wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments;	(T)
K003.....	wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments;	(T)
K004.....	wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments;	(T)
K005.....	wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments;	(T)
K006.....	wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated);	(T)
K007.....	wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments;	(T)
K008.....	oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments;	(T)
Organic chemicals:		
K009.....	distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene;	(T)
K010.....	distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene;	(T)
K011.....	bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile;	(R,T)
K013.....	bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile;	(R,T)
K014.....	bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile;	(T)
K015.....	still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride;	(T)





## § 66261.33. Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Container Residues, and Spill Residues Thereof.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded as described in section 66261.2(b):


(a) any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this section. The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in . . ." refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this section. Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this section, such waste will be listed in either section 66261.31 or 66261.32 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in article 3 of this chapter;

(b) any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this section;

(c) any residue remaining in a container or in an inner liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsections (e) or (f) of this section, unless the container is empty as defined in section 66261.7(d) of this chapter;

(d) any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this section, or any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any off-specification chemical product and manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in subsection (e) or (f) of this section;

(e) the following commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in subsections (a) through (d) of this section, are Acute Hazardous Wastes (H). The primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound only is listed for acute toxicity. These wastes and their corresponding EPA hazardous waste numbers are:



EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No.	Substances
P023	107-20-0	Acetaldehyde, chloro-
P002	591-08-2	Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-
P057	640-19-7	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-
P058	62-74-8	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt
P002	591-08-2	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	107-02-8	Acrolein
P070	116-06-3	Aldicarb
P023	1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone
P004	309-00-2	Aldrin
P005	107-18-6	Allyl alcohol
P006	20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide (R,T)
P007	2763-96-4	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol
P008	504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine

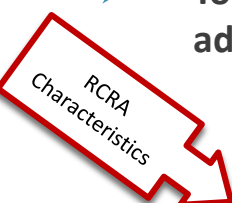


EPA Hazardous Waste No.	Chemical Abstracts No.	Substances
U394	30558-43-1	A2213
U001	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	75-87-6	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	62-44-2	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	53-96-3	Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl
U240		Acetic acid, (2-4-dichlorophenoxy)-, salts and esters
U112	141-78-6	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	301-04-2	Acetic acid, lead (2+) salt
U214	563-68-8	Acetic acid, thallium (1+) salt
See F027	93-76-5	Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-
U002	67-64-1	Acetone (I)
U003	75-05-8	Acetonitrile (I,T)
U004	98-86-2	Acetophenone
U005	53-96-3	2-Acetylaminofluorene
U006	75-36-5	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)
U007	79-06-1	Acrylamide
U008	79-10-7	Acrylic acid (I)
U009	107-13-1	Acrylonitrile
U011	61-82-5	Amitrole
U012	62-53-3	Aniline (I,T)
U136	75-60-5	Arsinic acid, dimethyl-
U014	492-80-8	Auramine
U015	115-02-6	Azaserine
U010	50-07-7	Azirino(2 [1,2-a]indole-4,7-dione,6- amino- 8-[[[(aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl]- 1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a- methoxy-5-methyl-[1aS-(1aalpha, 8beta, 8aalpha,8balph)]-
U280	101-27-9	Barban.
U278	22781-23-3	Bendiocarb.
U364	22961-82-6	Bendiocarb phenol.
U271	17804-35-2	Benomyl.
U157	56-49-5	Benz[j]aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3 -methyl-
U016	225-51-4	Benz[c]acridine
U017	98-87-3	Benzal chloride
U192	23950-58-5	Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dime - thyl-2-propynyl)-
U018	56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene
U094	57-97-6	Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-

# 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

## 3.3 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—Characteristic RCRA Wastes

➤ To determine whether wastes are hazardous under RCRA, the following criteria must be addressed:

- 
- ✓ **Listed hazardous** in Title 22 §§ 66261.30-.33 [RCRA listed Hazardous Wastes], Or exhibits any of the following hazardous characteristics:
  - ✓ **Ignitable**: a liquid with a flashpoint equal to or less than 140°F spontaneously combustible solids, flammable gases and oxidizers. [RCRA ignitable – 22 CCR § 66261.21]\*
  - ✓ **Corrosive**: pH equal to or less than 2 or equal to or more than 12.5. [RCRA corrosive if liquid, non-RCRA corrosive if solid – § 66261.22]
  - ✓ **Reactive**: unstable materials, for example, a water reactive chemical or an explosive. [RCRA reactive - § 66261.23]
  - ✓ **Toxic**: exceeds regulatory limits of toxic constituents and biological tests based on the following:
    - 1) Toxicity characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) regulatory limits [RCRA toxicity - § 66261.24]

\***Note**: The federal exclusion for solvent-contaminated wipes essentially eliminates the characteristic of ignitability for such wastes but has not been adopted in California. (See 1.4)



A waste exhibits the toxicity characteristic if it equals or exceeds specified concentrations of certain metal and organic compounds, as listed below, based on a laboratory analysis following an extraction procedure on a representative sample of the waste. This testing procedure is called the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

Hazardous Constituent and Waste Number	Regulatory Level (mg/ℓ)	Hazardous Constituent and Waste Number	Regulatory Level (mg/ℓ)
Arsenic (D004)	5.0	Hexachlorobenzene (D032)	0.13
Barium (D005)	100.0	Hexachlorobutadiene (D033)	0.5
Benzene (D018)	0.5	Hexachlorethane (D034)	3.0
Cadmium (D006)	1.0	Lead (D008)	5.0
Carbon Tetrachloride (D019)	0.5	Lindane (D013)	0.4
Chlordane (D020)	0.03	Mercury (D009)	0.2
Chlorobenzene (D021)	100.0	Methoxychlor (D014)	10.0
Chloroform (D022)	6.0	Methyl ethyl ketone (D035)	200.0
Chromium (D007)	5.0	Nitrobenzene (D036)	2.0
o-Cresol (D023)	200.0	Pentachlorophenol (D037)	100.0
m-Cresol (D024)	200.0	Pyridine (D038)	5.0
p-Cresol (D025)	200.0	Selenium (D010)	1.0
Cresol (D026)	200.0	Silver (D011)	5.0
2,4-D (D016)	10.0	Tetrachloroethylene (D039)	0.7
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (D027)	7.5	Toxaphene (D015)	0.5
1,2-Dichloroethane (D028)	0.5	Trichloroethylene (D040)	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene (D029)	0.7	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol (D041)	400.0
2,4-Dinitrotoluene (D030)	0.13	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol (D042)	2.0
Endrin (D012)	0.02	2,4,5-TP (Silver) (D017)	1.0
Heptachlor (as its epoxide) (D013)	0.008	Vinyl chloride (D043)	0.2

A waste exhibiting the characteristic of toxicity is assigned the EPA hazardous waste number corresponding to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous on the list of regulatory levels.

# 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

## 3.4 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—California-Only Hazardous Wastes

➤ To determine whether wastes are California characteristic (non-RCRA) or listed/statutory hazardous wastes, the following criteria must be addressed:

✓ **California Toxicity:**

- 1) Total Threshold Limit Concentrations (TTL) [non-RCRA toxicity].
- 2) Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) using the Waste Extraction Test (WET) [non-RCRA toxicity].
- 3) Presence of any of 16 carcinogenic compounds in excess of 0.001% by weight [non-RCRA toxicity].
- 4) Whole animal, bioassay tests, an example, the aquatic 96-hour LC<sub>50</sub> of 500 mg/l or less (minnow) test. Acute oral toxicity (animal – data rarely used) was amended from 5000 mg/kg to 2,500 mg/kg LD<sub>50</sub> [non-RCRA toxicity].

✓ **Solid corrosivity** if 50% solid waste in water exhibits pH of 2.0 or less, or 12.5 or greater  
[§ 66261.22(a)(4)]

✓ **Used lubricating oil** must be managed as a hazardous waste by a California generator [§ 66279.21].

✓ **Treated wood waste** of any type is a hazardous waste in this state [§ 67386]\*

✓ **California List** of presumed hazardous wastes [§ 66261, Appendix X].



\*See update in Appendix B.

<i>Metals</i>	TTLC	
	STLC mg/l (ppm)	Wet-Weight mg/kg (ppm)
Antimony and/or antimony compounds .....	15 .....	500
Arsenic and/or arsenic compounds .....	5.0 .....	500
Asbestos .....	1.0 (as %)	
Barium and/or barium compounds (excluding barite) ..	100 .....	10,000 <sup>e</sup>
Beryllium and/or beryllium compounds .....	0.75 .....	75
Cadmium and/or cadmium compounds .....	1.0 .....	100
Chromium IV compounds .....	5 .....	500
Chromium and/or chromium (III) compounds .....	5 <sup>d</sup> .....	2,500
Cobalt and/or cobalt compounds .....	80 .....	8,000
Copper and/or copper compounds .....	25 .....	2,500
Fluoride salts .....	180 .....	18,000
Lead and/or lead compounds .....	5.0 .....	1,000
Mercury and/or mercury compounds .....	0.2 .....	20
Molybdenum and/or molybdenum compounds .....	350 .....	3,500 <sup>e</sup>
Nickel and/or nickel compounds .....	20 .....	2,000
Selenium and/or selenium compounds .....	1.0 .....	100
Silver and/or silver compounds .....	5 .....	500
Thallium and/or thallium compounds .....	7.0 .....	700
Vanadium and/or vanadium compounds .....	24 .....	2,400
Zinc and/or zinc compounds .....	250 .....	5,000

#### *Organic Compounds*

Aldrin .....	0.14 .....	1.4
Chlordane .....	0.25 .....	2.5
DDT, DDE, DDD .....	0.1 .....	1.0
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid .....	10 .....	100
Dieldrin .....	0.8 .....	8.0
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) .....	0.001 .....	0.01
Endrin .....	0.02 .....	0.2
Heptachlor .....	0.47 .....	4.7
Kepone .....	2.1 .....	21
Lead compounds, organic .....	13 .....	13
Lindane .....	0.4 .....	4.0
Methoxychlor .....	10 .....	100
Mirex .....	2.1 .....	21
Pentachlorophenol .....	1.7 .....	17
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) .....	5.0 .....	50
Toxaphene .....	0.5 .....	5
Trichloroethylene .....	204 .....	2,040
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid .....	1.0 .....	10

a STLC and TTLC values are calculated on the concentrations of the elements, not the compounds.

b In the case of asbestos and elemental metals, the specified concentration limits apply only if the substances are in a friable, powdered or finely divided state. Asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

c In the case of asbestos and elemental metals, the specified concentration limits apply only if the substances are in a friable, powdered or finely divided state. Asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

d In the case of asbestos and elemental metals, the specified concentration limits apply only if the substances are in a friable, powdered or finely divided state. Asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

e If the soluble chromium, as determined by the TCLP set forth in Appendix I of chapter 18 of this division, is less than 5 mg/l, and the soluble chromium, as determined by the procedures set forth in Appendix II of chapter 11, equals or exceeds 560 mg/l and the waste is not otherwise identified as a RCRA hazardous waste pursuant to section 66261.100, then the waste is a non-RCRA hazardous waste.

f Excluding molybdenum disulfide.



California Toxicity  
Characteristic  
Constituents and STLC  
and TTLC regulatory  
limits. Note b is an  
exemption for non-  
finely divided metals  
(scrap metal) and non-  
friable asbestos



### 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

#### 3.4 Hazardous Waste Determination Procedure—California-Only Hazardous Wastes, cont.

##### ➤ **Presence of carcinogenic constituents:**

Waste is hazardous if it contains a carcinogenic constituent (listed below) in a single or combined concentration of 0.001% by weight:

2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)

Acrylonitrile

4-Aminodiphenyl

Benzidine and its salts

bis (Chloromethyl) ether

Methyl chloromethyl ether

B-Propiolactone (BPL)

3,3-Dichlorobenzidine and its salts

4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene

Ethyleneimine (EL)

a-Naphthylamine (1-NA)

B-Naphthylamine (2-NA)

4-Nitrobiphenyl (4-NBP)

N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBPC)

Vinyl Chloride (VCM)



##### ➤ **Aquatic bioassay toxicity test (used to test non-quantitative toxicity criteria at 500 mg/ℓ (1 to 2,000 dilution in minnows). This criteria is increasingly common in dumpster diving and other CUPA enforcement because many household cleaners fail.**

##### ➤ **Used lubricating oil (statutory definition).**

##### ➤ **Treated wood waste (statutory definition).**

##### ➤ **California List of Presumed Hazardous Wastes.**



**Appendix X**  
**List of Chemical Names and Common Names for Hazardous**  
**Wastes and Hazardous Materials**

(a) This subdivision sets forth a list of chemicals which create a presumption that a waste is a hazardous waste. If a waste consists of or contains a chemical listed in this subdivision, the waste is presumed to be a hazardous waste unless it is determined that the waste is not a hazardous waste pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 66262.11. The hazardous characteristics which serve as a basis for listing the chemicals are indicated in the list as follows: (X) toxic, (C) corrosive, (I) ignitable and (R) reactive. A chemical denoted with an asterisk is presumed to be an extremely hazardous waste unless it does not exhibit any of the criteria set forth in section 66261.110 and section 66261.113. Trademark chemical names are indicated by all capital letters.

1. Acetaldehyde (X,I)
1. Acetic acid (X,C,I)
3. Acetone, Propanone (I)
4. Acetone cyanohydrin (X)
5. Acetonitrile (X,I)
6. \* 2-Acetylaminofluorene, 2-AAF (X)
7. Acetyl benzoyl peroxide (X,I,R)
8. \* Acetyl chloride (X,C,R)
9. Acetyl peroxide (X,I,R)
10. Acridine (X)
11. \* Acrolein, Aqualin (X,I)
12. \* Acrylonitrile (X,I)
13. \* Adiponitrile (X)
14. \* Aldrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endo- exodimethanonaphthalene (X)
15. \* Alkyl aluminum chloride (C,I,R)
16. \* Alkyl aluminum compounds (C,I,R)
17. Allyl alcohol, 2-Propen-1-ol (X,I)
18. Allyl bromide, 3-Bromopropene (X,I)
19. Allyl chloride, 3-Chloropropene (X,I)
20. Allyl chlorocarbonate, Allyl chloroformate (X,I)
21. \* Allyl trichlorosilane (X,C,I,R)
22. Aluminum (powder) (I)
- 23A. Aluminum chloride (X,C)
- 23B. \* Aluminum chloride (anhydrous) (X,C,R)
24. Aluminum fluoride (X,C)
25. Aluminum nitrate (X,I)
26. \* Aluminum phosphide, PHOSTOXIN (X,I,R)
27. \* 4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-ADP (X)
28. \* 2-Aminopyridine (X)

**791 Chemicals**  
**Names**

Note: An asterisk  
means an extremely  
hazardous waste

29. \* Ammonium arsenate (X)
30. \* Ammonium bifluoride (X,C)
31. Ammonium chromate (X,I)
32. Ammonium dichromate, Ammonium bichromate (X,C,I)
33. Ammonium fluoride (X,C)
34. Ammonium hydroxide (X,C)
35. Ammonium molybdate (X)
36. Ammonium nitrate (I,R)
37. Ammonium perchlorate (I,R)
38. Ammonium permanganate (X,I,R)
39. Ammonium persulfate (I,R)
40. Ammonium picrate (I,R)
41. Ammonium sulfide (X,C,I,R)
42. n-Amyl acetate, 1-Acetoxyptane (and isomers) (X,I)
43. n-Amylamine, 1-Aminopentane (and isomers) (X,I)
44. n-Amyl chloride, 1-Chloropentane (and isomers) (X,I)
45. n-Amylene, 1-Pentene (and isomers) (X,I)
46. n-Amyl mercaptan, 1-Pentanethiol (and isomers) (X,I)
47. n-Amyl nitrite, n-Pentyl nitrite (and isomers) (X,I)
48. \* Amyl trichlorosilane (and isomers) (X,C,R)
49. Aniline, Aminobenzene (X)
50. Anisoyl chloride (X,C)
51. Anthracene (X)
52. Antimony (X)
53. Antimony compounds (X)
54. \* Antimony pentachloride (X,C,R)
55. \* Antimony pentafluoride (X,C,R)
56. Antimony pentasulfide (X,I)
57. Antimony potassium tartrate (X)
58. Antimony sulfate, Antimony trisulfate (X,I)
59. Antimony trichloride, Antimony chloride (X,C)
60. Antimony trifluoride, Antimony fluoride (X,C)
61. Antimony trioxide, Antimony oxide (X)
62. Antimony trisulfide, Antimony sulfide (X,I,R)
63. \* Arsenic (X)
64. \* Arsenic acid and salts (X)
65. \* Arsenic compounds (X)

Continues to 791 [pages intentionally omitted]

790. \* Zirconium chloride, Zirconium tetrachloride (X,C,R)

791. Zirconium picramate (I)

(b) This subdivision sets forth a list of common names of wastes which are presumed to be hazardous wastes unless it is determined that the waste is not a hazardous waste pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 86262.11. The hazardous characteristics which serve as a basis for listing the common names of wastes are indicated in the list as follows:

(X) toxic, (C) corrosive, (I) ignitable and (R) reactive.

Acetylene sludge (C)  
Acid and water (C)  
Acid sludge (C)  
AFU Flocc (X)  
Alkaline caustic liquids (C)  
Alkaline cleaner (C)  
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid (C)  
Alkaline corrosive liquids (C)  
Asbestos waste (X)  
Ashes (X,C)  
Bag house wastes (X)  
Battery acid (C)  
Beryllium waste (X)  
Bilge water (X)  
Boiler cleaning waste (X,C)  
Bunker Oil (X,I)  
Catalyst (X,I,C)  
Caustic sludge (C)  
Caustic wastewater (C)  
Cleaning solvents (I)  
Corrosion inhibitor (X,C)  
Data processing fluid (I)  
Drilling fluids (X,C)  
Drilling mud (X)  
Dyes (X)  
Etching acid liquid or solvent (C,I)  
Fly ash (X,C)  
Fuel waste (X,I)  
Insecticides (X)  
Laboratory waste (X,C,R,I)  
Lime and sulfur sludge (C)  
Lime and water (C)  
Lime sludge (C)  
Lime wastewater (C)  
Liquid cement (I)  
Mine tailings (X,R)  
Obsolete explosives (R)  
Oil and water (X)  
Oil Ash (X,C)  
Paint (or varnish) remover or stripper (I)  
Paint thinner (X,I)  
Paint waste (or slops) (X,I)  
Pickling liquor (C)  
Pigments (X)  
Plating waste (X,C)  
Printing Ink (X)  
Retrograde explosives (R)  
Sludge acid (C)  
Soda ash (C)  
Solvents (I)  
Spent acid (C)  
Spent caustic (C)  
Spent (or waste) cyanide solutions (X,C)

Common  
Waste  
Descriptions

Spent mixed acid (C)  
Spent plating solution (X,C)  
Spent sulfuric acid (C)  
Stripping solution (X,I)  
Sulfonation oil (I)  
Tank bottom sediment (X)  
Tanning sludges (X)  
Toxic chemical toilet wastes (X)  
Unrinsed pesticide containers (X)  
Unwanted or waste pesticides --an unusable portion of active ingredient or undiluted formulation (X)  
Waste epoxides (X,I)  
Waste (or slop) oil (X)  
Weed Killer (X)

(c) This subsection sets forth a list of electronic wastes that are presumed to be hazardous wastes and that are "covered electronic device[s]" pursuant to chapter 8.5 of part 3 of division 30 of the Public Resources Code section 42460 et seq., if they have a viewable screen size [as defined in sec. 86260.201, subsec. (b)(3)(C)] greater than four inches, unless it is determined that the electronic waste is not a hazardous waste pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 86262.11. The hazardous characteristic that serves as a basis for listing the common names of electronic wastes is toxicity.

- (1) Cathode ray tube (CRT)-containing devices (CRT devices);
- (2) CRTs;
- (3) CRT-containing computer monitors;
- (4) Liquid crystal display (LCD)-containing laptop computers;
- (5) LCD-containing desktop monitors;
- (6) CRT-containing televisions;
- (7) LCD-containing televisions (excluding LCD projection televisions);
- (8) Plasma televisions (excluding plasma projection televisions);
- (9) Portable DVD players with LCDs.

Electronic  
Universal  
Wastes

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 25140, 25141, 25214.9, and 25214.10.1, Health and Safety Code; and Section 42475, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 25117, 25140, 25141, 25214.9, 25214.10 and 25214.10.1, Health and Safety Code; Section 42463, Public Resources Code.

HISTORY

1. New section filed 5-24-91; effective 7-1-91 (Register 91, No. 22).
2. New subsection (c) and amendment of Note filed 6-7-2004 as an emergency; operative 6-7-2004 (Register 2004, No. 24). Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42475.2, a Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 6-7-2006 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
3. Amendment of subsection (c) and amendment of Note filed 12-27-2004 as an emergency; operative 12-27-2004 (Register 2004, No. 53). Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42475.2, a Certificate of Compliance must be transmitted to OAL by 1-1-2007 or emergency language will be repealed by operation of law on the following day.
4. New subsection (c) and Note, including subsequent emergency amendments, refiled 6-5-2006 as an emergency; operative 6-5-2006 (Register 2006, No. 23). Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25214.10.2, this emergency regulation shall remain in effect for a period of two years or until revised by the department, whichever occurs sooner.
5. Amendment of subsection (c) and Note filed 12-29-2006 as an emergency; operative 12-29-2006 (Register 2006, No. 52). Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25214.10.2, this emergency regulation shall remain in effect for a period of two years or until revised by the department, whichever occurs sooner.
6. New subsection (c) and Note refiled 5-8-2008 as an emergency; operative 5-8-2008 (Register 2008, No. 19). Pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25214.10.2, this emergency regulation shall remain in effect for a period of two years or until revised by the department, whichever occurs sooner.
7. Certificate of Compliance as to 5-8-2008 order, including further amendment of subsection (c), new subsections (c)(1)-(9) and amendment of Note, transmitted to OAL 12-19-2009 and filed 2-4-2009 (Register 2009, No. 6).

# 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

## 3.5 Practical Applications of Generator Waste Characterization

- **The ability and regulatory license for a generator to characterize its wastes opens the door to better regulatory compliance and more cost effective and practical waste management options**
- **Improved accuracy for generator size determination, hazardous waste management, manifesting, and disposal:**
  - ✓ A generator must know if it is generating a hazardous waste; GIR will require improved characterization.
  - ✓ Presuming a waste is hazardous is, at best, inefficient and costly.
  - ✓ Any new waste being generated or an unusual event results in waste generation – these situations call for waste characterization.
- **Refuse disposal compliance (dumpsters) can be improved and streamlined if a generator can characterize its wastes by knowledge and/or testing.**
- **Community sewer discharge of non-hazardous wastewater is essential, cost-effective, and practical for many facilities:**
  - ✓ Must ensure discharge to any point is not hazardous waste.
  - ✓ Ensure hazardous waste is not being treated without a permit
  - ✓ Characterization of discharge of non-hazardous waste must meet sanitation district requirements.

### 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

#### 3.5 Practical Application of Generator Waste Characterization: Refuse Management

- **Knowing how to characterize waste by knowledge and/or testing can improve and streamline refuse disposal practices.**

##### Proper Dumpster Practices

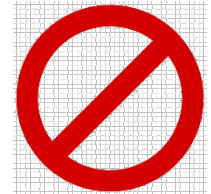


##### OK to Dispose:

- ✓ Completely empty (drip-dry containers 5-gallons or less; if extremely hazardous material residue (\*), must be triple rinsed).
- ✓ Completely empty aerosol containers (absolutely sure it is empty).
- ✓ Garbage, refuse with no chemical content, paper, packaging materials.
- ✓ Untreated wood waste.
- ✓ Incandescent light bulbs (have filaments).
- ✓ Metal objects that are not electronic devices.

##### Prohibited:

- ✗ Empty containers over 5-gallons.
- ✗ Unrinsed containers with extremely hazardous (\*) residues.
- ✗ Full or partially-full containers if any ingredient is on state list (unless documentation shows non-hazardous).
- ✗ Full or partially-full aerosol containers.
- ✗ Treated wood waste.
- ✗ Asbestos-containing material.
- ✗ Batteries of any type.
- ✗ Fluorescent tubes and compact fluorescent lights.
- ✗ Electronic devices.
- ✗ Universal wastes, including any mercury-containing devices or novelty.
- ✗ Medical and biohazardous wastes, including pharmaceuticals [HSC § 117645(g)].
- ✗ Vitamins and supplements that exhibit characteristics of toxicity (e.g., zinc, selenium, etc.).
- ✗ Radioactive materials or isotopes [HSC § 114960].
- ✗ Any other waste prohibited by the solid waste service firm or the land disposal site it uses.



## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### Product identifier

Product Name Clorox® Outdoor Bleach

### Other means of identification

Synonyms None

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use General purpose bleach for

Uses advised against No information available

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

### Supplier Address

The Clorox Company  
1221 Broadway  
Oakland, CA 94612

Phone: 1-510-271-7000

### Emergency telephone

Emergency Phone

Ingredients listed  
as presumed  
hazardous waste

Clorox® Outdoor Bleach

### Unknown Toxicity

Not applicable.

### Other information

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Interactions with Other Chemicals

Reacts with other household chemicals such deck cleaners, wood bleaches, wood finishes, toilet bowl cleaners, acids or products containing ammonia to produce chlorinated compounds.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON

Chemical Name	CAS-No
Sodium hypochlorite	7681-52-9
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2

\* The exact percentage (concentration) of composition has

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURE

### First aid measures

General Advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor

Eye Contact Flush immediately with water for at least 15 minutes. Call a doctor or poison center.

Skin Contact Remove contaminated clothing and wash immediately. Call a doctor or poison center.

Inhalation Move to fresh air. If breathing is affected, call a doctor or poison center.

Ingestion Drink a glassful of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a doctor or poison center.

Protection of First-aiders Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Wear personal protective clothing.

### Important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Important Symptoms and Burning of eyes and skin.

### of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Physician Treat symptomatically. Use of gastric lavage.

Clorox® Outdoor Bleach

Revision Date New

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State Viscous liquid  
Appearance Clear  
Color Pale yellow  
Odor Bleach  
Odor Threshold No information available

Property	Values	Remarks/ Method
pH	~12.9	None known
Melting/freezing point	No data available	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash Point	Not flammable	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limits in Air	No data available	None known
Upper flammability limit	No data available	None known
Lower flammability limit	No data available	None known
Vapor pressure	No data available	None known
Vapor density	No data available	None known
Specific Gravity	~1.1	None known
Water Solubility	Soluble in water	None known
Solubility in other solvents	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	No data available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known
Explosive Properties	Not explosive	None known
Oxidizing Properties	No data available	None known

pH 12.5 and above  
is corrosive  
hazardous waste

### Other Information

Softening Point No data available  
VOC Content (%) No data available  
Particle Size No data available  
Particle Size Distribution No data available

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### Reactivity

Reacts with other household chemicals such deck cleaners, wood bleaches, wood restorers, rust removers, wood or masonry finishes, toilet bowl cleaners, acids or products containing ammonia to produce hazardous gases, such as chlorine and other chlorinated compounds.

### Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None under normal processing.

### Conditions to avoid

None known based on information supplied.

### Incompatible materials

Deck cleaners, wood bleaches, wood restorers, rust removers, wood or masonry finishes, toilet bowl cleaners, acids, and products containing ammonia.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known based on information supplied.

Practical approach to  
controlling risk of dumpster  
diving—Using the State List  
to keep obvious hazardous  
wastes out of dumpsters.  
Most common example—  
Chlorine bleach



**Appendix X**  
**List of Chemical Names and Common Names for Hazardous**  
**Wastes and Hazardous Materials**

(a) This subdivision sets forth a list of chemicals which create a presumption that a waste is a hazardous waste. If a waste consists of or contains a chemical listed in this subdivision, the waste is presumed to be a hazardous waste unless it is determined that the waste is not a hazardous waste pursuant to the procedures set forth in section 66262.11. The hazardous characteristics which serve as a basis for listing the chemicals are indicated in the list as follows: (X) toxic, (C) corrosive, (I) ignitable and (R) reactive. A chemical denoted with an asterisk is presumed to be an extremely hazardous waste unless it does not exhibit any of the criteria set forth in section 66261.110 and section 66261.113. Trademark chemical names are indicated by all capital letters.

- |      |   |      |  |
|------|---|------|--|
| 1.   | Acetaldehyde (X,I)  | 654. | Silver nitrate (X)                                 |
| 1.   | Acetic acid (X,C,I)   | 655. | Silver styphnate, Silver trinitroresorcinate (I,R) |
| 3.   | Acetone, Propanone (I)  | 656. | Silver tetrazene (I,R)                             |
| 4.   | Acetone cyanohydrin (X)   | 657. | * Sodium (C,I,R)                                   |
| 5.   | Acetonitrile (X,I)  | 658. | Sodium aluminate (C)                               |
| 6.   | * 2-Acetylaminofluorene, 2-AAF (X)  | 659. | * Sodium aluminum hydride (C,I,R)                  |
| 7.   | Acetyl benzoyl peroxide (X,I,R)   | 660. | * Sodium amide, Sodamide (C,I,R)                   |
| 8.   | * Acetyl chloride (X,C,R)   | 661. | * Sodium arsenate (X)                              |
| 9.   | Acetyl peroxide (X,I,R)   | 662. | * Sodium arsenite (X)                              |
| 10.  | Acridine (X)  | 663. | Sodium azide (I,R)                                 |
| 11.  | * Acrolein, Aqualin (X,I)   | 664. | * Sodium bifluoride, Sodium acid fluoride (X,C)    |
| 12.  | * Acrylonitrile (X,I)   | 665. | Sodium bromate (X,I)                               |
| 13.  | * Adiponitrile (X)  | 666. | * Sodium cacodylate, Sodium dimethylarsenate (X)   |
| 14.  | * Aldrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endo-exodimethanonap (X) | 667. | Sodium carbonate peroxide (I)                      |
| 15.  | * Alkyl aluminum chloride (C,I,R)   | 668. | Sodium chlorate (X,I)                              |
| 16.  | * Alkyl aluminum compounds (C,I,R)  | 669. | Sodium chlorite (X,I)                              |
| 17.  | Allyl alcohol, 2-Propen-1-ol (X,I)  | 670. | Sodium chromate (X,C)                              |
| 18.  | Allyl bromide, 3-Bromopropene (X,I)   | 671. | * Sodium cyanide (X)                               |
| 19.  | Allyl chloride, 3-Chloropropene (X,I)   | 672. | Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (I)                    |
| 20.  | Allyl chlorocarbonate, Allyl chloroformate (X,I)  | 673. | Sodium dichromate, Sodium bichromate (X,C,I)       |
| 21.  | * Allyl trichlorosilane (X,C,I,R)   | 674. | Sodium fluoride (X)                                |
| 22.  | Aluminum (powder) (I)   |      | * Sodium hydride (X,C,I,R)                         |
| 23A. | Aluminum chloride (X,C)   |      | Sodium hydrosulfite, Sodium hyposulfite (I)        |
| 23B. | * Aluminum chloride (anhydrous) (X,C,R)   |      | Sodium hydroxide, Caustic soda, Lye (X,C)          |
| 24.  | Aluminum fluoride (X,C)   |      | * Sodium hypochlorite (X,I,R)                      |
| 25.  | Aluminum nitrate (X,I)  |      | * Sodium methylate, Sodium methoxide (C,I,R)       |
| 26.  | * Aluminum phosphide, PHOSTOXIN (X,I,R)   |      | Sodium molybdate (X)                               |
| 27.  | * 4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-ADP (X)  |      | Sodium nitrate, Soda niter (X,I,R)                 |
| 28.  | * 2-Aminopyridine (X)   |      |  |

The 2 active ingredients in liquid chlorine bleach are listed along with their hazardous characteristics. Unless you can prove by knowledge and/or testing that they are not hazardous, they are!

Sodium Hypochlorite – Toxic, Ignitable, Reactive and (\*) an Extremely Hazardous Waste

Sodium Hydroxide – Toxic & Corrosive



### 3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

#### 3.5 Practical Application of Generator Waste Characterization: Community Sewer Discharge of Non-Hazardous Wastewater

➤ **Compliant discharge of wastewater to community sewer systems must meet the following requirements:**

- ✓ Must meet local sanitation district requirements for industrial discharges (can be permit exempt).
- ✓ No discharge of any recognizable hazardous waste to any entry to the sewer system.
- ✓ Comply with federal categorical (by industry) pretreatment standards. [Not covered here because there are permitted industrial discharges.]
- ✓ Ensure treatment of hazardous wastewater complies with tiered permitting. (See 6.7.)

➤ **Local sanitation districts enforce general discharge limitations or specific industrial user permit requirements:**

- ✓ Specific numerical limits are set forth for toxic pollutants such as heavy metals, organic solvents, and oil and grease, etc.
- ✓ Specific numerical limits are set for physical parameters such as temperature, pH, BOD, total dissolved and suspended solids, etc.
- ✓ General prohibitions are established restricting unpolluted water, colored discharges, noxious material, hazardous wastes, etc.

Note: Hazardous waste compliance is measured at the point of entry to the facility's wastewater system (sink, floor drain, process discharge). Compliance with sanitation district discharge limits is at the "mixing point" where the combined sewage enters the district sewer.

Example sanitation  
district discharge limits  
table from sewer  
ordinance



# CENTRAL CONTRA COSTA SANITARY DISTRICT LOCAL DISCHARGE LIMITS\*

Effective 9/1/07

Pollutant	Discharge Limitation**	Limit Applies To:
Antimony (Sb)	5.0	All Industrial Users (IUs)
Arsenic (As)	0.8	All IUs
Cadmium (Cd)	0.3	All IUs
Chromium (Cr(T))	1.5	All IUs
Copper (Cu)	0.9	Permitted IUs
	0.04	Unpermitted IUs
Lead (Pb)	0.4	Permitted IUs
	0.001	Unpermitted IUs
Mercury (Hg)	0.003	Permitted IUs
	0.0001	Unpermitted IUs
Nickel (Ni)	3.0	All IUs
Selenium (Se)	0.3	All IUs
Silver (Ag)	1.0	All IUs
Zinc (Zn)	4.5	All IUs
Cyanide (CN)	0.5	Permitted IUs
	Prohibition	Unpermitted IUs
Phenol	10.0	All IUs
pH (Instantaneous limits)	5.5 – 11.5	All IUs
Oil & Grease - Mineral	100	All IUs
Oil & Grease - Animal & Vegetable	300	All IUs
Total Toxic Organics (TTO) (see separate list)	2.10	All IUs

Special Limitations for Groundwater Remediation Projects*:	
Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene & Xylene (BTEX)	1.0
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	10.0

- \* More stringent limits may apply for industries subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- \*\* Expressed in mg/L unless otherwise noted. Limits are daily maximum limits unless otherwise specified.

Pollutant Parameters with Alternative Control Strategies	
Pollutant	Control Strategy
Chlorpyrifos	Best Management Practices
Diazinon	Best Management Practices
Dieldrin	Discharge Prohibition
Dioxin compounds	Discharge Prohibition
4,4'-DDE	Discharge Prohibition
PCBs	Discharge Prohibition
Perchloroethylene (PCE) from dry cleaning	Discharge Prohibition
Tributyltin	Discharge Prohibition

The following parameters are established in General Discharge Prohibitions of Title 10:	
Radioactivity	Refer to 10CFR20.2003
Closed-Cup Flashpoint (test method 40CFR Part 261.21)	140°F (60°C)
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	
2 successive readings	5%
single reading	10%
Temperature	150°F (65°C)

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AND STORAGE AREAS:

- 4.1 Regulatory Framework for On-Site Management of Hazardous Wastes
- 4.2 Initial Point of Generation Requirements
- 4.3 Storage Time Limits as a Permit Exemption
- 4.4 Extended Storage Time or Practical Waste Management Under the Satellite Rule
- 4.5 Summary of Requirements for Storage Areas
- 4.6 Containment Requirements for Hazardous Wastes Packaged in Containers
- 4.7 Containment Requirements for Hazardous Wastes in Tanks
- 4.8 Storage Area Security and Signs
- 4.9 Additional Mandatory Storage Area Requirements
- 4.10 Hazardous Waste Storage Area Inspections



## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.1 Regulatory Framework for On-Site Management of Hazardous Wastes

- Hazardous waste regulations are organized based on location of hazardous wastes at a typical generator facility and in anticipation of the relative amounts of hazardous wastes likely to be held at each location:
- ✓ Point of Generation Accumulation Area (can be satellite accumulation if rules at 4.4 are followed) – containerization and labeling requirements.
  - ✓ Optional Separate Satellite Accumulation Area – containerization and labeling requirements. (Also subject to rules at 4.4.)
  - ✓ Central Accumulation or Storage Area (potentially large amount of hazardous waste) – essentially all requirements applicable to a hazardous waste treatment storage and disposal facility (TSDF).\*

\***Note 1:** The applicable regulations for storage areas were adopted verbatim from federal regulations designed for the amount of RCRA hazardous wastes a refinery or chemical plant could generate in a 90-day period. They are quite conservative for many California generators of mainly non-RCRA hazardous wastes.

**Note 2:** New federal Generator Improvement Regulations use different nomenclature than state regulations. Not in effect in California. (See 1.4)

---

**Links:** DTSC Managing Hazardous Waste Program Publications – [Accumulating Hazardous Wastes at Generator Sites](#)

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.2 Initial Point of Generation Requirements



**Generators must ensure employee compliance with the following initial point of generation requirements:**

- ✓ Immediately package any hazardous waste generated in a suitable container and keep wastes segregated to not mix incompatible materials.
- ✓ Always keep the container fully closed except to add or remove wastes.
- ✓ Affix a label marked as illustrated by the example on the following page.

**Note 1:** The accumulation start date is the day when the waste is first put in the container.

**Note 2:** Compliance with these requirements is an essential element of training and compliance.

---

**Links:** State Accumulation Regulation, Title 22 CCR Storage time - [§ 66262.34](#), Satellite rule - [§ 66262.34\(e\)](#)

Waste Description, Point of  
Generation, PWI #

## Mandatory On-Site Label Information

Month/Day/Year

Name & Address of  
Generator

Enter Date or  
"Emptied  
Daily" for a  
Recurrent Use  
Container

**HAZARDOUS WASTE**

**STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL.**  
IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY  
AUTHORITY, OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, OR  
THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL.

GENERATOR INFORMATION:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

EPA IDENTIFICATION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ MANIFEST TRACKING NO. \_\_\_\_\_

EPA WASTE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ CA WASTE NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ACCUMULATION START DATE \_\_\_\_\_

CONTENTS, COMPOSITION: \_\_\_\_\_

PHYSICAL STATE: ☐ SOLID ☐ LIQUID

HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES: ☐ FLAMMABLE ☐ TOXIC  
☐ CORROSIVE ☐ REACTIVITY ☐ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME AND UN OR NA NO. WITH PREFIX \_\_\_\_\_

**HANDLE WITH CARE!**

Liquid (free) OR Solid (bone dry)

Mark One or More Hazards

**Note:** Major differences from RCRA regulations, which do not require information beyond hazardous waste/type of waste, hazard word or pictogram and start date.





Typical Compliant Point of  
Generation Accumulation  
Container

(Can also be considered satellite  
accumulation)



Example of “Closed Containers”

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.3 Storage Time Limits as a Permit Exemption



Hazardous wastes can be stored at the point of generation or moved and stored at a central storage unit for a certain period from the accumulation start date without any permit requirement, as follows:

- ✓ 90 days if the generator is a large quantity generator, which means producing 1,000 kgs (2200 pounds or more) in a month of both RCRA and non-RCRA hazardous wastes combined.
- ✓ 180 days (or 270 days if the hazardous wastes are transported 200 miles or more for treatment/disposal) if the generator is a small quantity generator of less than 1,000 kgs in a month if the amount on site does not exceed 6,000 kgs.

**Note:** If acute or extremely hazardous wastes exceed 1 kg in any month, the 90-day limit applies.



**WARNING:** The Generator Improvements Rule, when adopted in California will strictly regulate SQG size determination and excursions in any month (episodic generation).

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.3 Storage Time Limits as a Permit Exemption, cont.

- These time limits can be extended up to 1 year based on the Satellite Accumulation Rule.
- A violation of a storage time limitation is a failure to have a permit offense, which is a Class I violation subject to administrative, civil or criminal enforcement at the discretion of the enforcing agency. In a worst-case scenario, the generator can anticipate serious sanctions, including up to 6-figure penalties, permit fee restitution and facility closure requirements.
- A 1-time “emergency” extension of the applicable time limit for 90 extra days can be obtained by application to the CUPA with jurisdiction. However, the process is complicated, and may result in an inspection and fees may be charged.

**Advice:** Make sure an extension is needed; be sure to consider the time it took to fill the container and was exempt under the Satellite Rule if its conditions were satisfied.

---

**Links:** State Accumulation Time Regulation 22 CCR [§ 66262.34](#); state Extension to Accumulation Time Regulation 22 CCR [§ 66262.35](#)

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.4 Extended Storage Time or Practical Waste Management Under the Satellite Rule

➤ The Satellite Accumulation Rule allows the accumulation of a limited quantity of hazardous waste for an extended period, if precise rules are meticulously followed:

- ✓ The volume limitation is 55 gallons of total hazardous waste and 1 quart of acute or extremely hazardous waste at each satellite accumulation area (SAA). After the volume limit is reached, the 90- or 180-day time limit applies after a 3-day grace period used to remark the accumulation start date and move the container or containers to the facility's established hazardous waste storage area.
- ✓ However, the total time limit is 1-year total from the date of initial accumulation to when the hazardous waste is transported off-site for treatment or disposal. **Note**: This is a major difference from RCRA regulations that allow an indefinite time to accumulate the 55 gallons.
- ✓ The accumulation must be in containers, not tanks.



**WARNING**: The GIR revised federal SAA requirements, but once in effect in California, will result in stricter SAA enforcement.

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.4 Extended Storage Time or Practical Waste Management Under the Satellite Rule, cont.

- ✓ The satellite accumulation area must be at or near the point of generation and under the control of the operator who generates the waste. There may be a satellite accumulation container or containers for separate incompatible wastes at each point of generation, if bona fide. Laboratory satellite wastes may be located “as close as practical” to the point of generation [HSC § 25200.3.1].
- ✓ Satellite accumulation container labels must comply with full California label requirements, except for being able to change the accumulation start date.

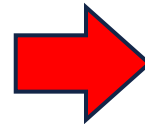

**Note:** There is a narrow exception to the 55-gallon SAA limit at 22 CCR § 66262.34(e)(2)(B) allowing more than one 55-gallon container in exceptional circumstances. Care should be exercised because it only applies to non-RCRA hazardous waste and allows a regulator review of the practice.

---

**Link:** State Satellite Rule regulation 22 CCR [§ 66262.34\(e\)](#)



Laboratory Point of  
Generation Recurrent  
Use Containers  
(Emptied Daily)



**HAZARDOUS WASTE**  
STATE & FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL  
IF FOUND, CONTACT THE MARSHAL POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION FOR BOX 15 INFORMATION  
PROTECTION AGENCY ON THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

PROPER D.G.T.  
SHIPPING NAME

UN LBL BY

CONTENTS COMPOSITION *Acetic Acid*

PHYSICAL STATE *HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES CALIFORNIA CODE*  
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HAZARDOUS  
WASTE  
SATELLITE  
AREA

Painting  
Use of  
Accum  
Containe  
than 55



Optional Recommended Supplemental Satellite Storage Label—  
Use With Regular Label without a Start Date Until Full, or Just  
Prior to Transportation

**SATELLITE  
STORAGE**

**WASTE DESCRIPTION:**

**START DATE:**

**HAZARDOUS  
WASTE**

**Note:** Regulators favor a separate dated label for initial satellite accumulation. In fact, this is a GIR requirement.

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.5 Summary of Requirements for Hazardous Waste Storage Areas

- **Hazardous wastes must be managed in an on-site storage area in a manner providing safety for personnel and protection for the environment. Provisions assuring this level of protection include:**
- ✓ Container and tank requirements for reducing VOC emissions from hazardous waste storage, if applicable.
  - ✓ Adequate secondary containment for hazardous wastes packaged in containers. Generator storage is subject to a performance standard.
  - ✓ Secondary containment for hazardous wastes stored in tanks pursuant to regulatory requirements.
  - ✓ Storage unit security, signage, and special requirements for ignitable, reactive, and incompatible wastes.
  - ✓ Storage unit safety equipment and communications.
  - ✓ Storage area inspections.

**Note:** The federal GIR refers to “storage area” as Central Accumulation Area and includes separate rules for SQGs and LQGs. These changes are not in effect in California.

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.5 Summary of Requirements for Hazardous Waste Storage Areas, cont.

- **VOC Emission Controls:** Hazardous wastes containing 500 parts per million (ppm) or more of VOCs must be contained and stored in a manner preventing VOC releases to the atmosphere [22 CCR § 66262.34(a)(1)(A)]. For containers, this requires packaging in closed DOT-approved drums, positive-closing devices during storage and other requirements set forth at 22 CCR § 66265.1087. For tanks, technical requirements with respect to design, venting and other aspects of containment are set forth at § 66265.1085.

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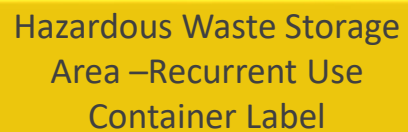
**Links:** State Regulation: Title 22: Generator requirements - [§ 66262.34](#) (refers to following sections); Tanks - [§ 66265.190](#) - [.200](#) and [.1085](#); Containers - [§ 66265.170](#) – [.177](#) and [.1087](#) (containers); Security - [§ 66265.14](#); Inspections - [§ 66265.174](#) (containers) and [.195](#) (tanks)

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.6 Containment Requirements For Hazardous Wastes Packaged in Containers

- **Points of generation and satellite accumulation areas are not subject to a secondary containment policy given the relatively small volume of wastes handled and frequent surveillance. However, adequate secondary containment is required for storage areas given the environmental or safety concerns due to larger quantities of hazardous waste potentially present. Examples of engineered secondary containment:**
  - ✓ Sufficiently large floor surface.
  - ✓ Sloped flooring designated to collect spilled material.
  - ✓ Bermed or curbed area.
  - ✓ Drainage system collecting and holding or treating spillage.
  - ✓ Practical non-engineered methods like pallets and other container protection systems equipped with secondary containment.
- **Spilled materials and collected water must be removed from secondary containment systems. Outdoor storage areas should be covered to minimize water accumulation and storm water pollution.**

**Links:** Generator requirements at 22 CCR [§ 66262.34](#) referencing container requirements at 22 CCR [§ 66265.170 - .177](#) and preparedness and prevention at [§ 66265.30, et seq.](#)



## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.7 Containment Requirements for Hazardous Wastes in Tanks

- Storage or treatment of hazardous wastes in tank systems usually triggers onerous regulatory requirements, including mandatory secondary containment for tanks and ancillary equipment. There is some relief for small quantity generators not treating hazardous wastes in tank systems. Most tiered-permitted treatment tanks are subject to special rules that went into effect on January 24, 1998, but with some flexibility in design if approved by DTSC or the CUPA. *Note:* these requirements do not currently apply to portable tanks, which are considered containers.
- A certification by an independent qualified state registered professional engineer (mechanical or civil) of tank structural integrity and secondary containment is required for most hazardous waste storage and treatment tanks, and ancillary equipment on a 5-year frequency. Violation of this requirement has led to significant penalties due to daily fine assessment.

---

**Links:** Title 22 Hazardous Waste Tank Regulations at 22 CCR § 66265.190 - .200, .1085 and .195 (Inspections)



## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.7 Containment Requirements for Hazardous Wastes in Tanks, cont.

#### ➤ **Tank storage of hazardous waste also triggers stringent operating requirements:**

- ✓ Full “Hazardous Waste” labeling of the tank. Ancillary equipment (piping) labeling as “Hazardous Waste” is required (not a full container label).
- ✓ Recordkeeping of removals of hazardous wastes for off-site shipment on a log or label.
- ✓ Daily inspections.
- ✓ Release response procedures and DTSC/CUPA notification requirements (if a release cannot be mitigated in 24-hours).
- ✓ Separation and property line setback requirements for ignitable, reactive, and incompatible wastes.
- ✓ Closure and post-closure planning and implementation.

**Links:** Hazardous Waste Tank Regulations 22 CCR [§ 66265.190 - .202](#) and [§ 66262.34\(f\)](#) for labeling





Hazardous wastewater treatment system meeting  
state tank containment requirements

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.8 Storage Area Security and Signs

- Generators must provide sufficient security to prevent unauthorized entry into hazardous waste storage areas. This requirement is part of the general performance standard applicable to generators and can usually be satisfied by external plant security and warning signs.
- Signs are required for permitted facilities at entrances and around hazardous waste storage areas (about every 25 feet).

**WARNING!**  
**HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA**  
**UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT**

- Generators should post a similar sign at hazardous waste storage areas as a means of controlling access and meeting the general performance standard.

Links: Preparedness and Prevention, Title 22 CCR §§ 66265.30 - .37, referenced by generator standards at 22 CCR § 66262.34

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.9 Additional Mandatory Storage Area Requirements

- Ignitable and reactive hazardous wastes must be protected from sources of ignition and are subject to a 50-foot property line set back.
- Incompatible wastes must be physically separated by a berm, held in separate secondary containers or by sufficient distance to prevent contact in the event of a release.
- Minimum aisle space must be provided for containers of hazardous waste to afford inspection and response to leakage. Drums must be stored in orderly rows, not bunches.
- An emergency communication system must be available at the hazardous waste storage area to signal an emergency and request assistance.
- Safety equipment and supplies must be available for routine waste handling and anticipated emergencies. Included at a minimum are gloves and protection clothing, goggles and/or face shields, spill control absorbent and clean up equipment, and an emergency eyewash/shower, if appropriate for the wastes stored.

**Links:** Preparedness and Prevention—22 CCR [§§ 66265.30 - .37](#), referenced by generator standards at 22 CCR [§ 66262.34](#). A list of incompatible wastes is at 22 CCR [Appendix V](#).

## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.10 Hazardous Waste Storage Area Inspections

- Hazardous waste storage areas must be inspected on a periodic scheduled basis and the inspection documented. A checklist and inspection log are the most convenient methods of documenting inspections.
- Tank storage areas must be inspected daily during operating periods.
- Container storage areas must be inspected weekly. Satellite accumulation areas are exempt from the inspection requirement.



## 4. PHYSICAL MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

### 4.10 Hazardous Waste Storage Area Inspections, cont.



#### **Inspection should address the following items:**

- ✓ Condition of containers (leaks or deterioration caused by corrosion or mechanical damage), or condition of tank systems for leaks and proper operating conditions.
- ✓ Secondary containment status: free from defects, debris, waste or water accumulation, evidence of leakage into or out of containment.
- ✓ Appropriate aisle space between containers.
- ✓ Proper container labeling, including accumulation start date and compliance with storage time limits.
- ✓ Functioning of the alarm/communication system.
- ✓ Adequate supply of absorbent material and other cleanup supplies.
- ✓ Safety equipment—personal protective equipment and safety showers/eyewashes—present and in proper working order.



#### **The inspection, deficiencies, and corrective actions taken in response must be documented.**

---

**Links:** Inspection requirements are located with container rules 22 CCR [§ 66265.174](#), and tank rules [§ 66265.195](#)



**MODEL INSPECTION LOG**  
(Weekly for Containers/Daily for Tanks)

Date

Date	Inspector's Name	Signature	Areas Inspected		
			General	Containers	Tanks

[illegible]

MODEL DEFICIENCY REPORT	
Facility: _____	Inclusive Dates: _____
<p><u>Note:</u> Inspector, if a deficiency is noted, please complete the following information, make a copy, and report to the Facility Manager. You must verify that corrective actions have been taken.</p>	

Date of Report	Description of Deficiencies	
----------------	-----------------------------	--

Corrective Action Needed	Corrective Action Taken
1. The company should implement a comprehensive safety training program for all employees, focusing on proper lifting techniques and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).	1. The company has implemented a comprehensive safety training program for all employees, focusing on proper lifting techniques and the use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
2. The company should conduct regular safety audits to identify and address potential hazards in the warehouse.	2. The company has conducted regular safety audits to identify and address potential hazards in the warehouse.
3. The company should ensure that all equipment, including forklifts and pallet jacks, is properly maintained and inspected before use.	3. The company has ensured that all equipment, including forklifts and pallet jacks, is properly maintained and inspected before use.
4. The company should establish clear communication protocols to ensure that all employees are aware of safety procedures and any changes to them.	4. The company has established clear communication protocols to ensure that all employees are aware of safety procedures and any changes to them.
5. The company should consider implementing additional safety measures, such as safety barriers or floor markings, to prevent accidents in high-traffic areas.	5. The company has considered implementing additional safety measures, such as safety barriers or floor markings, to prevent accidents in high-traffic areas.

[illegible]

# 5. UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION:

5.1 Wastes Regulated as Universal Wastes

5.2 Requirements for On-Site Management of Universal Wastes

5.3 Moving Universal Wastes for Off-Site Management



## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.1 Wastes Regulated as Universal Wastes

- **The following are the wastes currently subject to the California consolidated universal waste rule as a condition of exclusion from hazardous waste regulation per 22 CCR § 66273:**
- ✓ Fluorescent tubes, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, sodium vapor, and metal-halide lamps are regulated by this rule (March 6, 2000).\*
  - ✓ Batteries regulated under this rule are rechargeable devices governed by federal universal waste rule (Ni-Cad, sealed lead acid, lithium-ion, mercuric oxide, etc.)\* plus alkaline, copper and zinc containing (except zinc electrode batteries) under the California regulation. (March 6, 2000)
  - ✓ Thermostats containing elemental mercury ampoules. (March 6, 2000)\*
  - ✓ Cathode ray tubes, or CRTs (computer, TV, and other video display tubes),\* except for generators of 5 or fewer CRTs in any year, but they must be properly disposed through a reclaimer. (August 3, 2001)
  - ✓ Electronic devices exhibiting toxicity and contains lead, copper, zinc, etc. at levels exceeding § 66261.24 thresholds. Presumed hazardous waste electronic devices are listed on the state list described at 3.4. (February 3, 2003)
  - ✓ Photovoltaic modules as presumed hazardous wastes manageable as universal waste and listed at 3.4 (January 1, 2021)

## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.1 Wastes Regulated as Universal Wastes, cont.

- ✓ Mercury-containing motor vehicle switches, including the vehicles containing such switches. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Mercury-containing switches (non-automotive) and products containing such switches. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Dental amalgam waste. (March 15, 2003)
- ✓ Mercury-containing pressure or vacuum gauges. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Mercury-added novelties. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Mercury counterweights and dampers. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Mercury thermometers. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Mercury dilators and weighted tubing. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Mercury-containing rubber flooring. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Mercury-containing gas flow regulators. (March 15, 2003)\*
- ✓ Waste aerosol cans not completely empty per 22 CCR [§ 66261.7](#) (by legislation SB 1158, HSC § 25201.6 on January 1, 2002; by final regulation effective March 15, 2003).

**Notes:**    \*RCRA or federally regulated universal wastes

    \*\*Universal waste aerosol cans can be processed with a puncturing device subject to CUPA notification and other requirements, and the empty can disposed as refuse [[HSC § 25201.16](#)]

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**Links:** Universal Waste Regulation—22 CCR [§ 66273](#) DTSC Electronic Hazardous Waste (E-Waste)

**Sealed Lead-Acid Gel Batteries**



**Cathode Ray Tube**



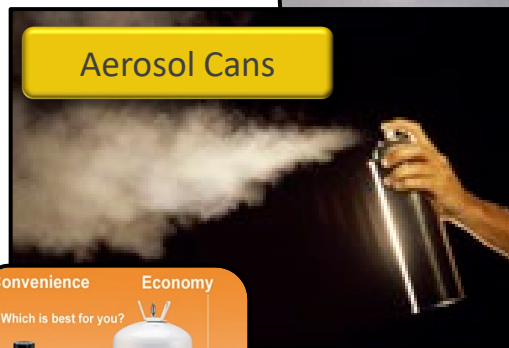
**Electronic Devices**



**Mercury-Containing Gas Meter**



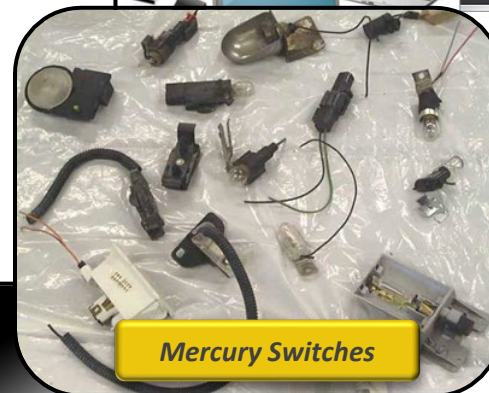
**Aerosol Cans**



**Convenience Economy**



**Mercury Switches**



**Mercury Ampoule from Thermostat**



**Examples of Universal Wastes**

**Thermometer**



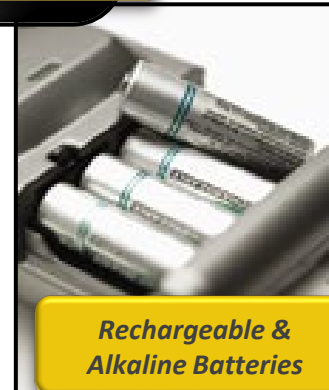
**Lamps**



**Mercury-Containing Thermostat**



**Rechargeable & Alkaline Batteries**





## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.2 Requirements for On-Site Management of Universal Wastes

➤ The state's universal waste rule established the following requirements as conditions for exemption from hazardous waste regulation of universal wastes. All applicable regulatory requirements must be satisfied or the person or facility generating the waste will be in violation of the Hazardous Waste Control Law.

- ✓ Standards for Universal Waste Handlers [§ 66273.30 - .39].
- ✓ Standards for Universal Waste Transporters [§ 66273.50 - .57].
- ✓ Standards for Destination Facilities [§ 66273.60 - .62].

**Note 1:** The UWR uses the term “handler” instead of generator; with respect to generators of universal wastes the distinction is insignificant.

**Note 2:** All exemptions, including households, terminated on February 8, 2006.

**Note 3:** Effective February 4, 2009, the previous version of UWR were amended to conform to “consolidated UWR,” which eliminated any distinction between small and large handlers, include more specific handling instructions for the more exotic universal wastes, and mandatory annual training.

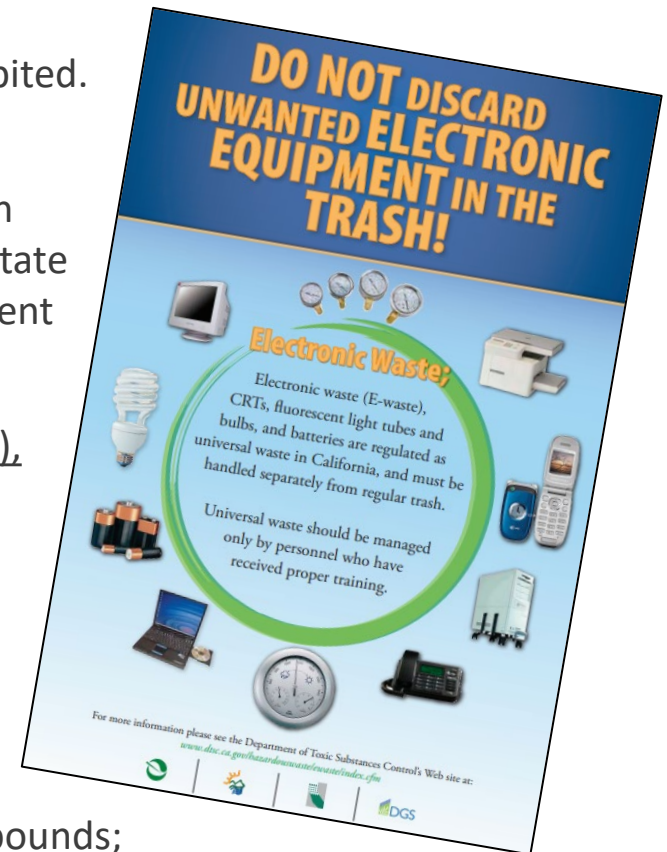
**Links:** Universal Waste Regulation—[22 CCR § 66273](#)

## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.2 Requirements for on-site Management of Universal Wastes, cont.

➤ **Requirements applicable to generators of universal wastes can be summarized as follows:**

- ✓ Prohibitions: Disposal, dilution, or treatment are prohibited.
- ✓ Notifications: SQHs (less than 5,000 kgs/year) are not required to notify U.S. EPA or DTSC. LQGs must have an EPA ID number (if RCRA, a federal one; if non-RCRA, a state one), but an existing hazardous waste number is sufficient [§ 66273.32(a) and (b)].
- ✓ Receipt of Electronic Devices, Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), or CRT Glass by any universal waste handler requires notification to DTSC for each location receiving such universal wastes. [See registration.]
- ✓ Annual Reporting of electronic devices, CRTs, or CRT glass from an off-site source is required by February 1 each year if more than 220 pounds are received in a year, or the handler generates over 5,000 kgs (11,000 pounds; about 200 CRTs), and treaters/recyclers (collectors and dismantlers). [See forms.]



## Annual Report for e-waste Handling and Recycling Activity

- **Each location** that collected more than 220 lbs of e-waste (electronic devices, CRTs, and/or CRT glass) in one calendar year must submit this annual report to DTSC by February 1 of the next calendar year.
- **Handlers and Generators must fill out "Handler" portions of the Annual Report form. Recyclers must fill out the whole Annual Report form.**

Universal Waste Handlers may accept and accumulate e-wastes from offsite sources, remove batteries and ink cartridges from electronic devices (22 CCR Section 66273.71), and remove CRTs from CRT devices (22 CCR Section 66273.72). Handlers may not treat or alter e-wastes in any other way.

Universal Waste Generators cannot accept e-waste from offsite, but must submit this annual report if more than 220 lbs of e-wastes were generated in the last calendar year.

Universal Waste Handlers who Treat (Recyclers) must submit an annual report if they treat any electronic device, CRT, or CRT glass. This includes any activities such as dismantling electronic devices, removing yokes from CRTs, treating or recycling CRT glass, and/or treating printed circuit boards (22 CCR Sections 66273.72(c) and 66273.73 (a) and (b)).

All section numbers are found in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (abbreviated 22 CCR)

**Section 1: Business information [22 CCR Sections 66273.32(d) and 66273.74(b)] (Handlers and Recyclers)**

Reporting Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Check one: ☐ Handler ☐ Generator ☐ Recycler

Facility ID # (Optional. Found in your online reporting account, **not** CEW ID number): \_\_\_\_\_

Business name: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone number: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person's name: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact telephone number: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Contact email address (optional): \_\_\_\_\_ EPA/State ID number: \_\_\_\_\_

Physical address (if different from mailing address): \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

**For recyclers only [22 CCR section 66273.74(b)]:**

Facility Description (warehouse, parking lot, shed): \_\_\_\_\_ Number of days operated this year: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Mailing address of the owner/operator: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

[3 pages omitted]



California Department of  
Toxic Substances Control



Universal Waste Electronic Devices (UWED)

Universal Waste Electronic Devices

## Universal Waste Electronic Devices

Universal Waste Electronic Devices Online System for Notification and Reporting Requirements

### Logon

User Name:

Password:

[Forgot your user name or password?](#)

Business not registered? Click [Register new business](#).

New user for an existing business account? Email to request a new user be associated to an existing account [electronicwaste@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:electronicwaste@dtsc.ca.gov).

[Return to DTSC E-Waste page.](#)

For assistance, please contact Hazardous Waste Management Program, 800-728-6942, [electronicwaste@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:electronicwaste@dtsc.ca.gov)

**[Link: DTSC Online Notification and Reporting System]**

Online registration and  
annual reporting is required  
if electronic universal  
wastes are consolidated  
from off-site sources

## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.2 Requirements for On-Site Management of Universal Wastes, cont.

- ✓ Management and Response to Release: The handler must comply with management requirements applicable to the different types of universal wastes. Releases must be recontainerized or separately managed as hazardous waste [§ 66273.33 and .37].
  - Batteries must be contained in a manner preventing releases from both intact or damaged batteries (*e.g.*, structurally sound and closeable containers). The generator can conduct certain activities, like sorting by type or mixing types, discharging, disassembling, removing from products or assemblies and removing electrolyte. **Note:** Lithium and other batteries may need terminals insulated. (*See* supplier and shipper warnings).
  - Thermostats with mercury ampoules must be containerized in a compatible, sound, closed container. Ampoules may be removed using a containment tray or pan in an area with good ventilation by properly trained employees.





Example of Compliant  
Universal Waste Battery  
Management

Note: Segregation and  
Labeling

## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.2 Requirements for On-Site Management of Universal Wastes, cont.

- Lamps and photovoltaic modules must be contained in “containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages shall remain closed and shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable condition. . . Any lamp or PV module that is broken or shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage must be containerized compatible with the contents.” **Note:** Fluorescent tubes may be crushed, but the generator must obtain a tiered permit for hazardous waste treatment and use a DTSC certified crushing device according to its instructions.
- Cathode ray tubes must be protected in structurally sound containers or other means of packaging, including shrink-wrapping. Disassembly of devices with CRTs is permitted.
- Reasonably comparable containment of other universal wastes is required [[§ 66273.33](#)].
- PV module management requirements are specified at [§ 66273.33.6](#) (see next page).



## § 66273.33.6. Universal Waste Management Requirements for PV Modules.

[govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I97DB7A8BA0CE498CB349E00DD7D20473](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I97DB7A8BA0CE498CB349E00DD7D20473)

The requirements of this section apply only to universal waste handlers of PV modules.

(a) PV modules.

(1) A universal waste handler of PV modules shall:

(A) Comply with the applicable requirements of sections 66273.30 through 66273.32, and sections 66273.34 through 66273.39, of this article with respect to the management of PV modules; and

(B) Manage PV modules in a way that prevents releases of any constituent of a PV module to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions, as follows:

1.a. A universal waste handler shall contain any PV module in a manner that prevents breakage and release of any constituent of a PV module to the environment. If a container or package is used, such a container or package shall prevent breakage, leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

b. Intact PV modules that are managed in a manner that prevents breakage of the PV modules and release of constituents of the PV modules to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions (e.g., stretch-film on a pallet) shall be deemed to comply with subsection (a)(1)(B)1.a. of this section.

2. A universal waste handler shall immediately clean up and place in a container any PV module or constituent of the PV module if that PV module is accidentally or unintentionally broken. The container shall be structurally sound, compatible with the PV modules and their constituents, and shall prevent releases of constituents of the PV modules to the environment under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a)(3) of this section, a universal waste handler of PV modules shall comply with the applicable requirements of article 7 of this chapter in addition to the requirements of subsection (a)(1) of this section with respect to the PV modules.

(3) A universal waste handler of PV modules shall be exempt from the requirements of article 7 of this chapter with respect to the PV modules if the universal waste handler:



(A) Manages only PV modules that are intact (except for the occasional PV module that is accidentally or unintentionally broken and that is managed according to the applicable provisions of this chapter);

(B) Ensures that the intact PV modules remain intact (except for the occasional PV module that is accidentally or unintentionally broken and that is managed according to the applicable provisions of this chapter) throughout the entire time they are in the universal waste handler's custody; and

(C) Complies with the requirements of section (a)(1) of this section.

Note: Authority cited: Sections 25141, 25150, 25201, 25259 and 58012, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 25141, 25150, 25201 and 25259, Health and Safety Code.

### HISTORY

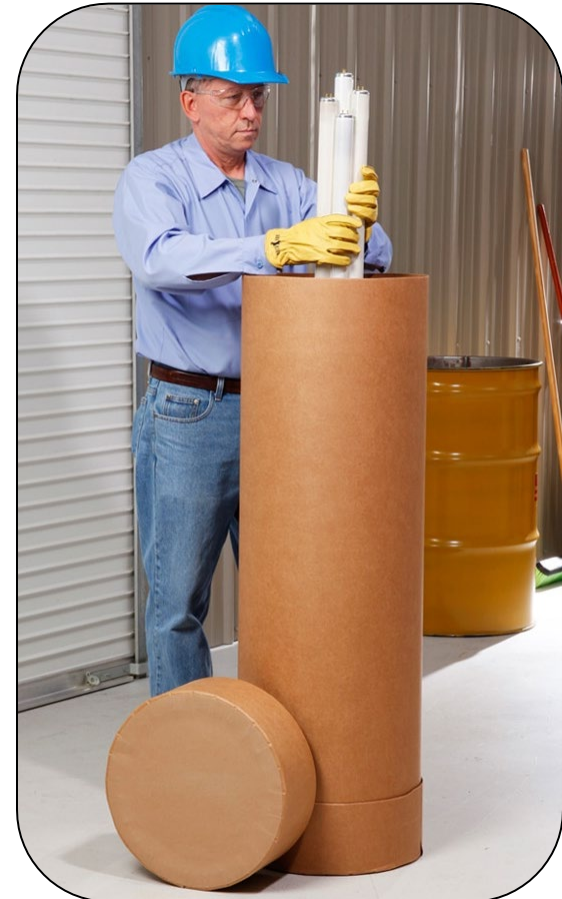
1. New section filed 9-28-2020; operative 1-1-2021 (Register 2020, No. 40). Filing deadline specified in Government Code section 11349.3(a) extended 60 calendar days pursuant to Executive Order N-40-20 and an additional 60 calendar days pursuant to Executive Order N-66-20.

This database is current through 10/22/21 Register 2021, No. 43

[Link: [§ 66273.33.6](#)]



Examples of Non-Compliant  
Universal Waste Lamp  
Storage Versus Compliant  
Practice (below, right)



[Link: [New Pig](#)]

## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.2 Requirements for On-Site Management of Universal Wastes, cont.

- ✓ Labeling/Marking: of each device container is required as follows:
  - Batteries: “Universal Waste - Battery(ies)”
  - Thermostats: “Universal Waste - Mercury-Containing Equipment”
  - Lamps: “Universal Waste - Lamps”
  - CRTs: “Universal Waste - CRTs”
  - Electronic Devices: “Universal Waste - Electronic Devices”
  - Photovoltaic Modules: “Universal Waste – PV Module(s)”
- ✓ Time Limits: for accumulation and storage of universal wastes is limited to 1 year. The provision for storage for over 1 year to facilitate recycling was removed from the regulation. Documentation of compliance with the time limit can be by:
  - Marking the label or container with the date of first accumulation.
  - Marking each item contained.
  - Posting or documenting the date of receipt in the storage area.
  - Maintaining an inventory system.
  - Any other effective method.

**Note**: The consolidated UWR tightened up labeling requirements.

**Links**: Labeling/marking: [§ 66273.34](#); time limits: [§ 66273.35](#)

# UNIVERSAL WASTE

FEDERAL AND STATE LAW PROHIBITS  
IMPROPER DISPOSAL

THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS ARE REGULATED AS A  
UNIVERSAL WASTE IN ACCORDANCE WITH  
40 CFR § 273/22 CCR § 66273

- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – BATTERY(IES)
- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – MERCURY THERMOSTATS
- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – MERCURY-CONTAINING  
EQUIPMENT
- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – AEROSOL CANS (PART FILLED)
- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – LAMP(S)
- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – ELECTRONIC DEVICE(S)
- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – CRT(S)
- ☐ UNIVERSAL WASTE – PV MODULE(S)

ACCUMULATION START DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

D.O.T. PROPER SHIPPING NAME AND UN OR NA NO. WITH PREFIX  
(REQUIRED DURING TRANSPORT, WHEN MATERIAL IS ALSO REGULATED BY 49  
CFR PART 172.180)

## HANDLE WITH CARE!

Example of a commercial  
Universal Waste label –  
Modified format for use in  
California

## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.2 Requirements for On-Site Management of Universal Wastes, cont.

- ✓ Employee training: must be provided initially and annually to employees who manage universal wastes, including proper handling in compliance with the regulation and emergency procedures, proper disposition, and applicable regulatory requirements. This training is comparable to point-of-generation training for hazardous waste handlers and must be documented (sign-in sheet is acceptable). Generating employees are exempt, but it is in the employer's best interest that they clearly understand universal wastes cannot be disposed and the employer's management procedures.

## 5. UNIVERSAL WASTES

### 5.3 Moving Universal Wastes for Off-site Management

- ✓ Off-Site Shipment: may be by self-transportation or universal waste transporter, which is not required to be a registered hazardous waste transporter; a manifest is not required. During self-transportation, a handler must meet transporter requirements (no disposal and delivery to a universal waste handler or a permitted destination facility.) Note: If DOT hazardous materials transportation requirements are applicable (*e.g.*, liquid mercury-containing wastes), shipping comply with 49 CFR §§ 172, *et seq.* provisions for a hazardous material shipment, not hazardous waste. In such cases, hazardous waste manifests and labels are not required, and the shipping name cannot be listed as “hazardous waste” or “waste”.
- ✓ Tracking Shipments: (recordkeeping) with receipts is required for all shipments or off-site deliveries and maintained for at least 3 years.
- ✓ Cost-Effective Management: given the flexibility provided in the Universal Waste Regulation, handlers should take advantage of every opportunity to establish a cost-effective universal waste management system by using universal waste service firms and self-transportation, if appropriate.

Links: Training: [§ 66273.36](#); off-site shipments: [§ 66273.38](#); tracking: [§ 66273.39](#)



### Who Are You?

- [Consumer](#)
- [Collector/Recycler](#)
- [Manufacturer](#)
- [Retailer](#)
- [Local Government](#)

### General Information

- [What Is E-waste](#)
- [Where Can I Recycle It?](#)
- [Search for Approved Collectors and Recyclers](#)
- [CEW Recycling Program](#)

### Resources

- [Regulatory Information](#)
- [News and Events](#)
- [Future of Electronic Waste Management in California](#)

[Home](#) » [Electronics](#) » E-Recycle

## Where Do I Recycle E-Waste?

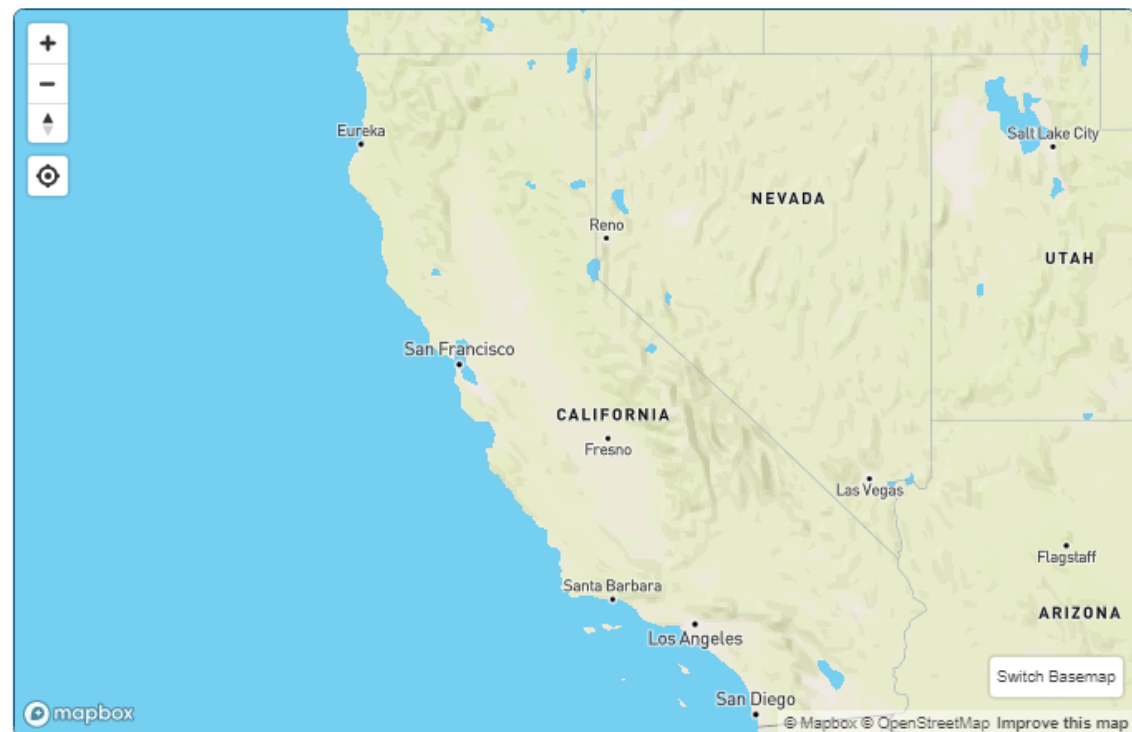
The search feature below enables you to find organizations that recover unwanted electronics. The organizations listed in this directory are participants in the Covered Electronic Waste Recycling Program established by California's Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003. You should contact any of the listed organizations to determine the details of their services, hours, and any potential charges before loading up your vehicle.

Location:

[Find Me](#)

[Advanced Search](#)

[Search](#)



[\[Link: Where Do I Recycle E-Waste?\]](#)

## **6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS, INCLUDING PERMITTING TO TREAT HAZARDOUS WASTE**

**THE HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS IMPOSE A NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS ON GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE:**

- 6.1 Recordkeeping of the Types and Amounts of Hazardous Wastes Generated**
- 6.2 Obtaining and Maintaining a U.S. EPA Identification Number**
- 6.3 Submission of Applicable CUPA Unified Program Forms Relevant to Hazardous Waste Management**
- 6.4 LQG-Only Reporting: Biennial Report and SB 14 Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Plan**
- 6.5 Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Plan**
- 6.6 Training Requirements for Hazardous Waste Handlers**
- 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste**

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**Links:** Title 22 CCR—Emergency Plan - [§ 66265.30 - 37](#); Contingency Plan - [§ 66265.50 - .56](#); Employee Training - [§ 66265.16](#); EPA Identification Number - [§ 66262.12](#); Biennial Generator Report - [§ 66262.41](#); On-Site Treatment Permitting – [HSC §§ 25200 et seq.](#), 22 CCR [§ 67450](#)

## **6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

### **6.1 Recordkeeping of the Types and Amounts of Hazardous Waste Generated**

- **Generators of hazardous waste are required to maintain documentation of the volume and types of hazardous waste generated to determine applicability of certain reporting requirements and to have information necessary to prepare such reports.**
- **Regulatory reporting requirements based on the type and volume of hazardous waste generation:**
  - ✓ Determination of whether the generator is a LQG, SQG, or CESQG under both federal and state regulations.
  - ✓ Obtaining proper U.S. EPA ID Number.
  - ✓ Certification of a hazardous waste minimization program on each hazardous waste manifest.
  - ✓ Biennial generator report.
  - ✓ Hazardous waste source reduction plan.
  - ✓ Hazardous waste fees.
  - ✓ Qualification for government hazardous waste collection programs (if available in the community).

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.1 Recordkeeping of the Types And Amounts of Hazardous Waste Generated, cont.

➤ **A log of waste generation maintained on a monthly basis is the only method of meeting this requirement. Keeping track of shipments on a quarterly or semi-annual basis is an inaccurate means of determining monthly and, in some cases, annual generation.**

**Note 1:** The U.S. EPA's application for an EPA ID Number requires disclosure of LQG or SQG status, but the state ID Number form does not.

**Note 2:** Compliance with GIR and new state law and regulation on counting all hazardous wastes toward generator size will require more diligent determination of a facility's actual total hazardous waste generation by including consolidated "milk-run" manifested wastes, treated hazardous wastes; and possibly treated wastewaters that exhibit hazardous waste characteristics.

**Note 3:** GIR provides for episodic exceedance of 1,000 kgs in any month by SQGs. State regulations to implement GIR will probably address this issue.

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**Links:** Accumulation Time – 22 CCR [§ 66262.34](#); Counting all Wastes Toward Generator Size [§ 66262.34\(i\)](#); Senate Bill 612, [HSC § 25158.1](#)

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.1 Recordkeeping of the Types And Amounts of Hazardous Waste Generated, cont.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Model</i> Hazardous Waste Generation Log</p> <p>Generator Name: _____ Monthly Log of Hazardous Waste Generation for the Year: _____</p> <p>Address: _____</p>						
MONTH	TOTAL VOLUME OF HW GENERATED (in kgs)	TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED (in kilograms)				
		RCRA	NON-RCRA (INCLUDING USED OIL)	RCRA ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE*	CALIFORNIA EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS WASTE*	SPILL CLEAN-UP MATERIAL CONTAMINATED WITH RCRA ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE*
January						
February						
March						
April						
May						
June						
July						
August						
September						
October						
November						
December						
Totals for Year						
*Probably not applicable to most generators						

## U. S. EPA takes action against metal finishing company to protect community, environment from improperly managed hazardous waste / Alloy Processing fined \$150,000 for violations at its Compton facility

Release Date: 03/30/2009

Contact Information: Francisco Arcaute, (213) 244-1815, cell (213) 798-1404, [arcaute.francisco@epa.gov](mailto:arcaute.francisco@epa.gov)

(03/30/09) LOS ANGELES – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency today fined Alloy Processing, a metal finishing company located in Compton, Calif., \$150,000 for failing to comply with federal hazardous waste management regulations.

The EPA inspected the Alloy Processing facility in Compton in March 2008, and found that the company failed to properly classify and manage hazardous wastes generated by the company, as well as other hazardous waste management violations, including:

- \* Failure to submit biennial reports;
- \* Failure to obtain an EPA identification number;
- \* Failure to perform waste determinations;
- \* Storage of hazardous waste without a permit;
- \* Failure to develop and implement a personnel training program.

"Strict enforcement of hazardous waste regulations not only protects the health and environment of a local community, it also helps ensuring a level playing field for all businesses, regardless of their size" said Jeff Scott, the EPA's Waste Management Division director for the Pacific Southwest Region. "This agency will see that Alloy Processing, as well as any other delinquent businesses, comply with all hazardous waste regulations or face costly fines and legal action."

Firms that handle hazardous waste must properly handle and store waste to prevent spills and safeguard worker health. The EPA administers programs under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which provides for safe management of solid and hazardous waste.

Type and volume of hazardous waste mistakes can be costly!

## U.S. EPA settles with metal finishing company over hazardous waste violations at Glendale, California facility

09/21/2020

Contact Information:

Soledad Calvino ([calvino.maria@epa.gov](mailto:calvino.maria@epa.gov))

415-972-3512

**LOS ANGELES** – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced a settlement with Automation Plating Corporation over federal hazardous waste violations at their metal finishing facility in Glendale. Under the settlement, the company will pay a \$49,706 civil penalty.

"Metal plating facilities must ensure they comply with hazardous waste laws to prevent harm to workers and the surrounding community," said EPA Pacific Southwest Regional Administrator John Busterud. "Improper management of hazardous waste can lead to fires, explosions or release of hazardous waste into the environment."

EPA inspected the Glendale facility in 2019 with the Glendale Fire Department. The inspection identified violations of federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.

As a result of the inspection, EPA determined that Automation Plating Corporation:

- Failed to make a hazardous waste determination for certain wastes generated at the facility.
- Failed to prepare a manifest for shipment of hazardous waste.
- Stored hazardous waste without a permit beyond the 90 days allowed.
- Failed to comply with the labeling requirement for some hazardous waste containers.
- Failed to keep a hazardous waste container closed.

The facility has since resolved these violations.

In addition to paying the penalty, the facility also agreed to develop and implement a standard operating procedure for inspecting and maintaining containment systems associated with plating operations, including but not limited to: preventing debris from accumulating; inspecting for cracks in and deterioration of secondary containment systems; and ensuring epoxy coatings are inspected and repaired.

Metal finishers use a plating or anodizing process to coat industrial metal, and typically generate hazardous wastes including: sludges containing heavy metals such as chromium, cadmium, and lead; spent plating solutions containing metals or cyanides; flammable liquids; and both alkaline and acidic corrosive liquids. U.S. law requires metal finishing companies to properly manage hazardous waste to prevent harm to human health and the environment and to prevent costly cleanups.



## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.2 Obtaining and Maintaining an EPA ID Number

- A U.S. EPA ID Number is a unique 3-letter, 9-digit number assigned to a facility generating hazardous waste.
- Any facility generating any hazardous waste in California is required to obtain an EPA ID Number.
- A generator facility is a discrete geographic location requiring 1 and only 1 EPA ID Number. EPA ID Numbers can be requested as a(n):
  - ✓ Permanent number.
  - ✓ Provisional for 1-time non-emergency situations, valid for 90 days.
  - ✓ Emergency for 1-time cleanup operations for government agencies only.
- Provisional and emergency numbers are assigned by both agencies online.



## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.2 Obtaining and Maintaining an EPA ID Number, cont.

- **Permanent U.S. EPA ID Numbers are assigned by U.S. EPA and DTSC upon the mailing or electronic filing of a “Notification of Regulated Waste Activity” form (U.S. EPA only) or “California Hazardous Waste Permanent ID Number Application” (CA only).**
- ✓ U.S. EPA assigns the number to generators of more than 100 kgs of RCRA hazardous waste (or more than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste) in any month. These numbers begin with "CAD" or "CAR" for a California facility. Information on facility location, generator status, volume, and types of hazardous wastes generated must be provided and updated if the information changes. LQGs must resubmit this form with their biennial reports.  
  
*Note:* Under the GIR regulation, SQGs of RCRA hazardous wastes must resubmit the Notice of Regulated Waste Activity form every 4 years.
  - ✓ DTSC assigns the number to generators of non-RCRA hazardous wastes and those generating less than 100 kgs in any month of RCRA waste. These numbers begin with "CAL" for permanent numbers and "CAC" for provisional and emergency numbers.
  - ✓ The state annually updates its EPA ID number data through a fee assessment and verification form, which is an electronic report beginning July 2017. DTSC charges up to \$250 per facility to a maximum corporate fee of \$5,000. Other fees are assessed by the state Board of Equalization.

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**Links:** 22 CCR § 66262.12 (ID Numbers), Electronic Verification Questionnaire (eVQ) registration at [DTSC website](#)

# Managing Hazardous Waste

We strengthen regulations and streamline waste management

## Hazardous Waste Identification (ID) Numbers

### What is a Hazardous Waste EPA ID Number and Who Needs One?

A hazardous waste EPA ID number is issued by either the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (federal EPA ID numbers) or by DTSC (California State EPA ID numbers). The EPA ID number identifies each handler of hazardous waste on hazardous waste manifests and other paperwork. In addition, the EPA ID number enables regulators to track the waste from its origin to final disposal, a process also referred to as "cradle to grave." With a few exceptions (See [Exemptions to a Hazardous Waste EPA ID Number](#)), most hazardous waste generators must have an EPA ID number before a registered hazardous waste transporter will accept their waste for shipment. All hazardous waste transporters and permitted treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) must have EPA ID numbers.

### How Many ID Numbers Do I Need?

Each facility where hazardous waste is generated requires a separate ID number. State EPA ID numbers are site and owner specific, and federal EPA ID numbers are site specific. If you have a business that generates waste at multiple addresses that are not physically connected (contiguous), each address needs a separate ID number. In the case where generators are independent businesses that operate in suites within the same building, each business must have their own ID number. If you are not clear as to whether you operate on one site or multiple sites please contact DTSC at 800-618-6942 or email [ldnumber@dtsc.ca.gov](mailto:ldnumber@dtsc.ca.gov).

### Types of Hazardous Waste EPA ID Numbers

Permanent EPA ID Numbers

Temporary EPA ID Numbers

Permanent EPA ID numbers are issued to people or businesses who routinely generate or handle hazardous waste. Permanent EPA ID numbers are divided into two categories called State EPA and federal EPA ID numbers. The type of ID number you need to obtain is determined by the type and quantity of waste you generate. Please read below for explanations about State EPA and federal EPA ID numbers.

Hazardous Waste Related Links

- Annual/Biennial Reports
- Emergency Response Program
- EnviroStor
- Export-Import Standards
- Fact Sheets & Publications

California ID Numbers

Federal ID Numbers

State EPA ID Numbers

Federal EPA ID Numbers

California State EPA ID numbers are issued to people and businesses who generate the following:

- Less than 100 kg of RCRA hazardous waste per month
- Less than 1 kg of RCRA acutely hazardous waste per month
- Any amount of a non-RCRA hazardous waste per month

One hundred (100) kg is 220 pounds, which is about 27 gallons of liquid volume.

California-only waste is commonly known as non-RCRA waste. Examples of non-RCRA hazardous waste are used oil or universal waste. Examples of universal waste are fluorescent lamps, batteries, and mercury waste. State EPA ID numbers are owner and site specific. When the legal business owner and/or site location changes, a new State EPA ID number must be obtained. Please go to [California Hazardous Waste Codes](#) for a list of non-RCRA (California-only) waste codes.

## Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) ID Numbers

Household hazardous waste ID numbers can only be obtained by a government employee, not a contractor or consultant.

Permanent HHW ID Numbers

Temporary HHW ID Numbers

Permanent HHW ID numbers are used for collection events reoccurring at the same site on a regular basis, such as once every 30-90 days or used for a collection site that is always open, such as a garbage facility.

## 114

**10. Type of Regulated Waste Activity (at your site)**

Mark "Yes" or "No" for all current activities (as of the date submitting the form); complete any additional boxes as instructed.

### A. Hazardous Waste Activities

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. Generator of Hazardous Waste—If “Yes”, mark only one of the following—a, b, c
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. LQG -Generates, in any calendar month, 1,000 kg/mo (2,200 lb/mo) or more of non-acute hazardous waste (includes quantities imported by importer site); or - Generates, in any calendar month, or accumulates at any time, more than 1 kg/mo (2.2 lb/mo) of acute hazardous waste; or - Generates, in any calendar month or accumulates at any time, more than 100 kg/mo (220 lb/mo) of acute hazardous spill cleanup material.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. SQG 100 to 1,000 kg/mo (220-2,200 lb/mo) of non-acute hazardous waste and no more than 1 kg (2.2 lb) of acute hazardous waste and no more than 100 kg (220 lb) of any acute hazardous spill cleanup material.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c. VSGG Less than or equal to 100 kg/mo (220 lb/mo) of non-acute hazardous waste.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Short-Term Generator (generates from a short-term or one-time event and not from on-going processes). If “Yes”, provide an explanation in the Comments section. <i>Note: If “Yes”, you MUST indicate that you are a Generator of Hazardous Waste in Item 10.A.1 above.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Treater, Storer or Disposer of Hazardous Waste—Note: Part B of a hazardous waste permit is required for these activities.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Receiver of Hazardous Waste from Off-site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. Recycler of Hazardous Waste
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Recycler who stores prior to recycling
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Recycler who does not store prior to recycling
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Exempt Boiler and/or Industrial Furnace—If “Yes”, mark all that apply.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Small Quantity On-site Burner Exemption
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption

**B. Waste Codes for Federally Regulated Hazardous Wastes.** Please list the waste codes of the Federal hazardous wastes handled at your site. List them in the order they are presented in the regulations (e.g. D001, D003, F007, U112). Use an additional page if more spaces are needed.


**C. Waste Codes for State Regulated (non-Federal) Hazardous Wastes.** Please list the waste codes of the State hazardous wastes handled at your site. List them in the order they are presented in the regulations. Use an additional page if more spaces are needed.


**11. Additional Regulated Waste Activities (NOTE: Refer to your State regulations to determine if a separate permit is required.)**

#### A. Other Waste Activities

<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	1. Transporter of Hazardous Waste—If “Yes”, mark all that apply.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Transporter
	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Transfer Facility (at your site)
<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	2. Underground Injection Control
<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	3. United States Importer of Hazardous Waste
<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	4. Recognized Trader—If “Yes”, mark all that apply.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Importer
	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Exporter
<input type="checkbox"/> Y	<input type="checkbox"/> N	5. Importer/Exporter of Spent Lead-Acid Batteries (SLABs) under 40 CFR 266 Subpart G—If “Yes”, mark all that apply.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Importer
	<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Exporter

### B. Universal Waste Activities

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	1. Large Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (you accumulate 5,000 kg or more) - If "Yes" mark all that apply. Note: Refer to your State regulations to determine what is regulated.
<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Batteries
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Pesticides
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Mercury containing equipment
<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Lamps
<input type="checkbox"/>	e. Aerosol Cans
<input type="checkbox"/>	f. Other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	g. Other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	2. Destination Facility for Universal Waste Note: A hazardous waste permit may be required for this activity.

### C. Used Oil Activities

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	1. Used Oil Transporter—If “Yes”, mark all that apply.
<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Transporter
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Transfer Facility (at your site)
<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	2. Used Oil Processor and/or Re-refiner—If “Yes”, mark all that apply.
<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Processor
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Re-refiner
<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	3. Off-Specification Used Oil Burner
<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	4. Used Oil Fuel Marketer—If “Yes”, mark all that apply.
<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Marketer Who Directs Shipment of Off-Specification Used Oil to Off-Specification Used Oil Burner
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Marketer Who First Claims the Used Oil Meets the Specifications

OMB# 2050-0024: Expires 04/30/2024

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	1. Operating under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart P for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals—if "Yes", mark only one. Note: See the Item-by-Item instructions for definitions of healthcare facility and reverse distributor.
<input type="checkbox"/>	a. Healthcare Facility
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Reverse Distributor
<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	2. Withdrawing from operating under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart P for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals. Note: You may only withdraw if you are a healthcare facility that is a VSQG for all of your hazardous waste, including hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	A. Opting into or currently operating under 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart K for the management of hazardous wastes in laboratories— If “Yes”, mark all that apply. Note: See the item-by-item instructions for definitions of types of eligible academic entities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	1. College or University
<input type="checkbox"/>	2. Teaching Hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university
<input type="checkbox"/>	3. Non-profit Institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university
<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	B. Withdrawing from 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart K for the management of hazardous wastes in laboratories.

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	Are you an SQG or VSQG generating hazardous waste from a planned or unplanned episodic event, lasting no more than 60 days, that moves you to a higher generator category. If "Yes", you must fill out the Addendum for Episodic Generator.
---	---

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	Are you an LQG notifying of consolidating VSQG Hazardous Waste Under the Control of the Same Person pursuant to 40 CFR 262.17(f)? If "Yes", you must fill out the Addendum for LQG Consolidation of VSQG hazardous waste.
---	---

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	LQG Site Closure of a Central Accumulation Area (CAA) or Entire Facility.
A. <input type="checkbox"/> Central Accumulation Area (CAA) or <input type="checkbox"/> Entire Facility	
B. Expected closure date: _____ mm/dd/yyyy	
C. Requesting new closure date: _____ mm/dd/yyyy	
D. Date closed : _____ mm/dd/yyyy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. In compliance with the closure performance standards 40 CFR 262.17(a)(8) <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Not in compliance with the closure performance standards 40 CFR 262.17(a)(8)	

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

OMB# 2050-0024; Expires 04/30/2024

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	Are you notifying under 40 CFR 260.42 that you will begin managing, are managing, or will stop managing hazardous secondary material under 40 CFR 260.30, 40 CFR 261.4(a)(23), (24), (25), or (27)? If "Yes", you must fill out the Addendum to the Site Identification Form for Managing Hazardous Secondary Material.
---	---

<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N	Are you notifying as a person, as defined in 40 CFR 260.10, electing to use the EPA electronic manifest system to obtain, complete, and transmit an electronic manifest under a contractual relationship with a hazardous waste generator?
---	--

19. **Certification** I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for those who knowingly provide false information. **Note: For the RCRA Hazardous Waste Part A permit Application, all owners and operators must sign (see 40 CFR 270.11).**

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_



ADDENDUM TO THE SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM:  
NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS SECONDARY MATERIAL ACTIVITY



**ONLY** fill out this form if:

- You are located in a State that allows you to manage excluded hazardous secondary material (HSM) 260.30, 261.4(a)(23), (24), (25), or (27) (or state equivalent; See <https://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazardouswaste/statepdf.htm> for a list of eligible states; AND
- You are or will be managing excluded HSM in compliance with 40 CFR 260.30, 261.4(a)(23), (24), (25), or (27) (or state equivalent) or have stopped managing excluded HSM in compliance with the exclusion(s) and do not expect to manage any amount of excluded HSM under the exclusion(s) for at least one year. Do not include any information regarding your hazardous waste activities in this section. Note: If your facility was granted a solid waste variance under 40 CFR 260.30 prior to July 13, 2015, your management of HSM under 40 CFR 260.30 is grandfathered under the previous regulations and you are not required to notify for the HSM management activity excluded under 40 CFR 260.30.

**1. Reason for Notification** (Include dates where requested)

- ☐ Facility will begin managing excluded HSM as of \_\_\_\_\_ (mm/dd/yyyy).
- ☐ Facility is still managing excluded HSM/re-notifying as required by March 1 of each even-numbered year.
- ☐ Facility has stopped managing excluded HSM as of \_\_\_\_\_ (mm/dd/yyyy) and is notifying as required.

**2. Description of Excluded HSM Activity.** Please list the appropriate codes (see Code List section of the instructions) and quantities, in short tons, to describe your excluded HSM activity ONLY (do not include any information regarding your hazardous wastes). Use additional pages if more space is needed.

[illegible]

### ADDENDUM TO THE SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM: EPISODIC GENERATOR



**ONLY** fill out this form if:

- You are an SQG or VSQG generating hazardous waste from a planned or unplanned episodic event, lasting no more than 60 days, that moves the generator to a higher generator category pursuant to 40 CFR 262 Subpart L. Note: Only one planned and one unplanned episodic event are allowed within one year; otherwise, you must follow the requirements of the higher generator category. Use additional pages if more space is needed.

## Episodic Event

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1. Planned</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Excess chemical inventory removal<br><input type="checkbox"/> Tank cleanouts<br><input type="checkbox"/> Short-term construction or demolition<br><input type="checkbox"/> Equipment maintenance during plant shutdowns<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | <b>2. Unplanned</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> Accidental spills<br><input type="checkbox"/> Production process upsets<br><input type="checkbox"/> Product recalls<br><input type="checkbox"/> "Acts of nature" (Tornado, hurricane, flood, etc.)<br><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ |
|---|--|

3. Emergency Contact Phone

4. Emergency Contact Name	
---------------------------	--

5. Beginning Date \_\_\_\_\_ (mm/dd/yyyy)

6. End Date \_\_\_\_\_ (mm/dd/yyyy)

### Waste 1

- |   |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 7. Waste Description                          |  |  |  | 8. Estimated Quantity (in pounds) |  |
| 9. Federal and/or State Hazardous Waste Codes |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|   |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|   |  |  |  |                                   |  |

### Waste 2

- |   |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 7. Waste Description                          |  |  |  | 8. Estimated Quantity (in pounds) |  |
| 9. Federal and/or State Hazardous Waste Codes |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|   |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|   |  |  |  |                                   |  |

### Waste 3

- |   |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| 7. Waste Description                          |  |  |  | 8. Estimated Quantity (in pounds) |  |
| 9. Federal and/or State Hazardous Waste Codes |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|   |  |  |  |                                   |  |
|   |  |  |  |                                   |  |

EPA ID Number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

OMB# 2050-0024; Expires 04/30/2024

ADDENDUM TO THE SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM:  
LQG CONSOLIDATION OF VSQG HAZARDOUS WASTE



New GIR  
Provision

**ONLY fill out this form if:**

- You are an LQG receiving hazardous waste from VSQGs under the control of the same person. Use additional pages if more space is needed.

**VSQG 1**

1. EPA ID Number (if assigned)		2. Name	
3. Street Address			
4. City, Town, or Village		5. State	6. Zip Code
7. Contact Phone Number		8. Contact Name	
9. Email			

**VSQG 2**

1. EPA ID Number (if assigned)		2. Name	
3. Street Address			
4. City, Town, or Village		5. State	6. Zip Code
7. Contact Phone Number		8. Contact Name	
9. Email			

**VSQG 3**

1. EPA ID Number (if assigned)		2. Name	
3. Street Address			
4. City, Town, or Village		5. State	6. Zip Code
7. Contact Phone Number		8. Contact Name	
9. Email			

# Application Form for a State-Only EPA ID Number

State of California  
**PERMANENT STATE ID NUMBER APPLICATION**  
DTSC Form 1358 (Revision 12/2021)

California Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Page 1 of 2

**IMPORTANT: Please read the instructions before completing this form. Fill out this form completely and accurately. Incomplete and inaccurate forms will be rejected. All fields are required except those indicated as optional.**

**NEW NUMBER REQUESTS.** Check all that apply

☐ 1. I am applying for a new permanent State ID number as a hazardous waste:

☐ a) Generator ☐ b) Transporter

Reason for a new number:

☐ a) Never had a number ☐ b) Business moved ☐ c) Legal business owner changed

**CHANGES TO STATUS OR INFORMATION FOR AN EXISTING STATE ID NUMBER**

For existing ID number (include the lettered prefix): \_\_\_\_\_

☐ 2. I am updating the mailing address and/or contact information only.

☐ 3. I am inactivating this ID number.

☐ 4. I am reactivating this ID number.

☐ 5. I am changing the business name only, no ownership change.

6. a) Site/Facility/Business Name (include DBA): \_\_\_\_\_

b) Business Type: ☐ Sole Proprietor ☐ Corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ LLC ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

7. Site Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street

City State ZIP Code County

8. a) Federal Employer ID Number (FEIN): \_\_\_\_\_

b) CA Secretary of State Filing/Entity Number (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

c) CDTFA Account Number (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

9. Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street

City State

State of California  
**PERMANENT STATE ID NUMBER APPLICATION**  
DTSC Form 1358 (Revision 12/2021)

California Environmental Protection Agency  
Department of Toxic Substances Control  
Page 2 of 2

10. Site Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_  
First and Last Name

Contact Person's Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street

City State ZIP Code

Contact Person's Phone Number: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
Area Code Phone Number Extension

Fax Number (optional): (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
Area Code Fax Number

Contact's Business Email Address: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Legal Business Owner (not property owner): \_\_\_\_\_

Principal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street

City State ZIP Code

Owner's Phone Number: (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
Area Code Phone Number Extension

Fax Number (optional): (\_\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_  
Area Code Fax Number

12. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code for the Site (4-digit number): \_\_\_\_\_

13. Certification: I certify under penalty of law that the information on this document was prepared to the best of my knowledge and believed to be true, accurate and complete.

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

(include DBA): \_\_\_\_\_

**Do not use DTSC Form 1358 to apply for a temporary State ID number or to apply for or make changes to a federal EPA ID number**

[Link: [Application Form](#)]

# 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

## 6.3 Submission of Applicable CUPA Unified Program Forms

### Business Activities: Company X

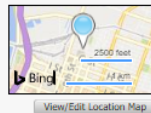
Home » Prepare Submittal (10160831) » Facility Information: Business Activities (Draft)

Save Cancel

#### Site Identification

Facility Name  Edit  
Company X  
Business Site Address  Edit  
819 F St  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
County: Sacramento

CERSID  
10160831  
EPA ID Number  Edit



View/Edit Location Map

#### Hazardous Materials

Does your facility have on site (for any purpose) at any one time, hazardous materials at or above 55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, or 200 cubic feet for compressed gases (include liquids in ASTs and USTs); or is regulated under more restrictive local inventory reporting requirements (shown below if present); or the applicable Federal threshold quantity for an extremely hazardous substance specified in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A or B; or handle radiological materials in quantities for which an emergency plan is required pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40 or 70? ☒ Yes ☐ No

#### Underground Storage Tank(s) (UST)

Does your facility own or operate underground storage tanks? ☐ Yes ☒ No

#### Hazardous Waste

Does your facility generate Hazardous Waste? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If yes, provide an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID).

Does your facility treat hazardous waste on-site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is your facility's treatment subject to financial assurance requirements (for Permit by Rule or Conditional Authorization)? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Does your facility consolidate hazardous waste generated at a remote site? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If yes, provide an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID).

Does your facility need to report the closure/removal of a tank that was classified as hazardous waste and cleaned on-site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Does your facility generate in any single calendar month 1,000 kilograms (kg) (2,200 pounds) or more of RCRA (federally-regulated) hazardous waste, or generate in any single calendar month greater than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or generate more than 100 kg (220 pounds) of spill cleanup materials contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste. Do not check this if you only generate non-RCRA waste. ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If yes, provide an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID), file Biennial Report (EPA Form 8700-13A(B)), and satisfy requirements for RCRA Large Quantity Generator.

Is your facility a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection site? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If yes, see CUPA for required forms.

#### Excluded and/or Exempted Materials

Does your facility recycle more than 100 kg/month of excluded or exempted recyclable materials (per HSC 25143.2)? ☒ Yes ☐ No

#### Aboveground Petroleum Storage

Does your facility own or operate aboveground petroleum storage tanks or containers AND: ☐ Yes ☒ No  
• have a total aboveground petroleum storage capacity of 1,320 gallons or more, OR  
• have one or more petroleum tanks in an underground area?

#### Regulated Substances

Does your facility have Regulated Substances stored onsite in quantities greater than the threshold quantities established by the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If yes, coordinate with your local authority responsible for CalARP. CERS does not currently support any data entry or document uploads for CalARP.

### CERS Business

### Hazardous Material Inventory: Company X

Home » Prepare Submittal (10160831) » HazMaterials Inventory: Hazardous Material Inventory (Draft)

#### Instructions/Help

You must enter a separate inventory record for each individual hazardous material and hazardous waste that you handle at your facility in an aggregate quantity subject to Hazardous Material Business Plan (HMBP) reporting requirements (or as required by your local regulator). The completed inventory must reflect all hazardous materials at your facility, reported separately for each building or outside storage area, with separate entries for unique occurrences of physical state, storage temperature, storage pressure.

**New Inventory** Select **Add Material** to manually enter new materials for your facility, or select **Upload Inventory** to upload a spreadsheet of your entire inventory.

**Update Inventory** Review your facility's entire inventory to make sure it reflects your current hazardous materials management practices. Select **Search Inventory** to find previously entered materials needing updating. Replace (or append to) your current inventory by selecting **Upload Inventory**.

**Inventory Complete?** Review any status and guidance messages for your forms or submittals by selecting the guidance icons. Then select **Done** when you have completed reviewing/updating your facility's inventory.

#### Inventory Actions

[Upload Inventory](#)

[Inventory Reports](#)

[Download Inventory](#)

[CERS Chemical Library](#)

[Search Facility's Inventory](#)

#### Hazardous Materials Inventory (0)

Draft Jun. 11, 2015 [Add Material](#) [Add Site Map](#) [Done](#)

☐ Only show materials with errors/warnings

Common Name	CAS	Location	Max Daily Amount
<a href="#">Validate My Inventory</a>	<a href="#">HMS Matrix Report</a>		<a href="#">Export To Excel</a>
10 items per page			

No items to display

[Link: [CERS Log-In/Registration](#)]

CERS Business Activities, including information on hazardous waste and adding it to the facility's hazardous materials inventory is mandatory

☒ = covered in this webinar

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.4 LQG-Only Reporting: Biennial Report And SB 14 Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Plan

➤ **A Biennial Generator Report is applicable to a RCRA LQG if the generator exceeds the following criteria in an odd-numbered year:**

- ✓ Generated 1,000 kgs (2,200 pounds) or more of RCRA (federally defined) hazardous waste in any single month; or
- ✓ Generated in any single month, or accumulated at any time, 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or
- ✓ Generated or accumulated at any time more than 100 kgs (220 pounds) of spill clean up material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste.

**Note:** In the past, the state has required non-RCRA hazardous wastes to be included but eliminated by regulation from 1995 reports and extended by DTSC policy and reporting instructions (no regulatory change).

➤ **A Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Plan is required by Senate Bill 14 and DTSC Title 22 regulation if any generator produces more than 12,000 kgs of routinely generated hazardous waste (RCRA or Non-RCRA) in any year, and/or 12 kgs of an extremely hazardous waste.**

**Links:** Biennial Reports: 22 CCR [§ 66262.41\(b\)](#); HWSRP: [22 CCR §§ 67100, et seq.](#)

Biennial reporting forms include waste generation and management (Form GM), RCRA Subtitle C Site ID form (Updated EPA ID Number Application Form), and specialized forms for certain on-site recycling activities, and receipt from off-site recycling



## RCRA Subtitle C Reporting Instructions and Forms

EPA Forms 8700-12, 8700-13 A/B, 8700-23

**DISCLAIMER: This is an excerpt containing only the information pertinent to the Hazardous Waste Report Form (Form 8700-13A/B). The Instructions and Forms for all three forms can be found here:**

**[https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/documents/rcra\\_subtitleC\\_forms\\_and\\_instructions.pdf](https://rcrapublic.epa.gov/rcrainfoweb/documents/rcra_subtitleC_forms_and_instructions.pdf)**

(OMB #2050-0024; Expires 04/30/2024)

**\*\*NOTE\*\***

The current report is now located with all RCRA Subtitle C Reporting Instructions and Forms, which the U.S. EPA consolidated into a single document





## Unlucky versus Lucky Biennial Reporting Violators

### EPA settles with Bakersfield, Calif., steel company to ensure safe handling of hazardous waste

Release Date: 10/28/2014

Contact Information: Nahal Mogharabi, 213-244-1815, mogharabi.nahal@epa.gov

**LOS ANGELES**—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency fined Kern Steel Fabrication, Inc. \$57,100 for improper management of hazardous waste generated at its 627 Williams Street facility in Bakersfield, Calif.

During a 2012 investigation, EPA found that the facility failed to properly label about 30 of its containers holding hazardous wastes such as waste paint, fluorescent light lamps, used oil and batteries. EPA also found that many of the containers were not properly closed. Proper containerization of hazardous waste is required to minimize the possibility of a fire or sudden release of hazardous materials.

The facility also failed to characterize some of the waste generated onsite as hazardous or not hazardous and did not have an adequate contingency plan designed to protect human health or the environment in the event of any fires, explosions or any unplanned release of hazards into the environment.

Finally, EPA found that the facility did not submit a timely Biennial Report for 2011 and 2013. These reports are required for facilities that generate a minimum of 2,200 lbs of hazardous waste per month.

The facility, located in a commercial-industrial area of Bakersfield, about three blocks from residential neighborhoods, is a structural steel fabricator that constructs aircraft ground support maintenance platforms, work stands, and docking stations, among other products.

Today's settlement is part of the EPA Region 9's efforts to work together with our federal, state, and local partners to reduce pollution from facilities that manage, store, or handle large volumes of hazardous waste. The Agency's goal is to reduce the risk to human health and the environment for the four million residents living in the San Joaquin Valley by ensuring wastes from these types of facilities are properly managed.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorizes EPA to oversee the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. Under RCRA, hazardous waste must be stored, handled and disposed of using measures that safeguard public health and the environment.

For more information on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, please visit:  
<http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/waste-chemical-and-clean-up-enforcement#waste>

### 7 California Companies Penalized For Failing to Report 285 Tons of Hazardous Waste

Release date: 08/19/2009

Contact Information: Mary Simms, (415) 760-5419, simms.mary@epa.gov

**SAN FRANCISCO** -- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has fined seven California companies for not filing biennial hazardous waste reports with the Agency. The companies, listed below, are located throughout the state in the cities of South San Francisco, Burbank, Alameda, Irvine, Anaheim, Arleta, and Sausalito.

Even in very small amounts, hazardous waste can cause severe health effects. The federal Resource and Conservation Act requires companies that generate more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste or more than 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste a month to report every other year to the EPA the quantities, types, and dispositions of their hazardous wastes.

As a result of these actions, the seven companies reported more than 285 tons of hazardous waste to the EPA. In addition to filing their missing biennial hazardous waste reports, last month each company paid a fine of \$2,500.

"The biennial reports provide the EPA, the state, and local communities with important information on what hazardous wastes are generated and stored in their communities," said Jeff Scott, director of the EPA's Waste Management Division for the Pacific Southwest region. "We would like to see all companies meet the upcoming March 1, 2010 deadline rather than be subject to enforcement and fines for failing to report."

The reports collect information about the changes in waste volume and toxicity that can be used to measure the impact of the EPA's efforts in the area of pollution prevention and waste minimization. The data is also used to evaluate the effect of regulations and policies on companies that generate hazardous waste.

In 2008, approximately 2,400 California companies filed their 2007 reports. The deadline for filing the 2009 report is March 1, 2010.

The companies that recently settled with the EPA are:

Achaogen, Inc. - 7000 Shoreline Ct., Suite 371, South San Francisco

Ameriflight, Inc. - 4700 Empire Avenue, Burbank

Bioneer Inc. - 1000 Atlantic Ave Suite 102, Alameda

Ceradyne, Inc. - 1922 Barranca Pkwy, Irvine

Copper Clad Multilayer Products, Inc. - 1150 No. Hawk Circle, Anaheim

Golden State M & P Lab, Inc - 9301 Laurel Canyon Blvd., Arleta

Heath Ceramics - 400 Gate 5 Rd., Sausalito

For more information, please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/inforesources/data/biennialreport/index.htm>

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.4 LQG-Only Reporting: Biennial Report and SB 14 Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Plan, cont.

➤ **Hazardous wastes subject to HWSR are any hazardous wastes, including wastes containerized and shipped off-site for management and any wastewater generated and/or treated on-site, except:**

- ✓ Non-routine activities (demolitions, asbestos removals and non-recurring maintenance activities).
- ✓ Motor vehicle fluids and filters.
- ✓ Wastes from laboratory-scale research.
- ✓ Hazardous waste streams that are less than 600 kg per year, or 0.6 kg of extremely hazardous waste.
- ✓ Hazardous waste streams (non-wastewater) that are less than 5% of the non-wastewater hazardous wastes generated.

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**Links:** Source reduction regulations 22 CCR §§ 67100, *et seq.* DTSC Guidance Manual available from [DTSC Pollution Prevention Program](#) at [www.dtsc.ca.gov](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov)

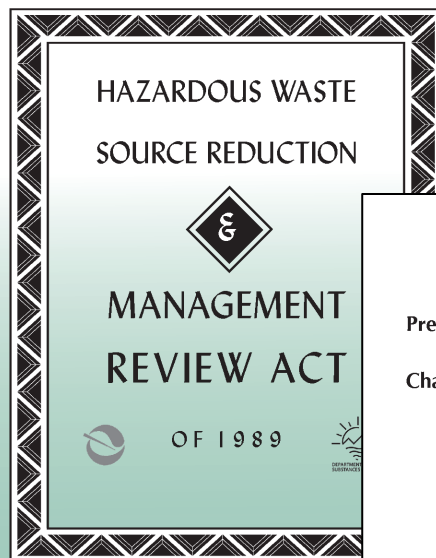
## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.4 LQG-Only Reporting: Biennial Report and SB 14 Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Plan, cont.

- **A Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Plan for an over 12,000 kgs generator (or 12 kgs of EHW) includes an initial and quadrennial revised Source Reduction Evaluation and Plan, and a Performance Report and Progress Report Summary due initially on September 1, 1999, or the first year over the threshold, and each 4 years thereafter (regardless of the generator's 4-year cycle), and the required certifications (2019, 2023, 2027...).**
- **The Source Reduction Plan includes specific information on the facility and waste stream data:**
  - ✓ Identification of hazardous wastewater streams and other than wastewater streams that exceed 600 kgs and are over 5% of the on-site generation, and a description of operations generating this waste.
  - ✓ Evaluation of the feasibility of available source reduction measures and selection of viable actions and reduction targets.
  - ✓ A schedule for implementation and measuring progress.
  - ✓ Certification by an independent PE or an employee of the generator responsible for hazardous waste operations.
  - ✓ The Quadrennial Progress Report is no longer required to be electronically submitted to DTSC; however, it must be retained on-site and available upon DTSC or CUPA request. The facility's plan must also be revised.

# GUIDANCE MANUAL

for complying with the



Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor  
State of California

Linda S. Adams, Agency Secretary  
California Environmental Protection Agency

## Table of Contents

### Preface

### Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1.2 Required SB 14 Documents
- 1.3 About the Guidance Manual
- 1.4 To Obtain SB 14 Documents
- 1.5 Completeness Reminders
- 1.6 Submittal Reminders

### Chapter 2 Applicability

- 2.1 Applicability Thresholds
- 2.2 Terms and Definitions
- 2.3 Exempted Waste Streams
- 2.4 Additional Considerations

### Chapter 3 Compliance Deadlines

- 3.1 Dates to Remember
- 3.2 Mandatory Summary Progress Report Submittal
- 3.3 New Owner

### Chapter 4 Options for a Small Business, Multiple Sites, or a Complex Site

- 4.1 Definition of "Small Business"
- 4.2 Options For a Small Business
- 4.3 Options For Multiple Sites
- 4.4 Options For a Complex Site

### Chapter 5 The Plan

- 5.2 General Site Information
- 5.3 Identify Major Waste Streams
- 5.1 Subtotaling Similar Waste Streams into one Major Waste Stream
- 5.5 Information on Major Waste Streams
- 5.6 Identify and Evaluate Source Reduction Measures
- 5.7 Information on Selected Source Reduction Measures
- 5.8 Evaluate Multimedia Effects
- 5.9 List Rejected Measures
- 5.10 Schedule Steps Toward Implementation
- 5.11 Set a Numerical Goal
- 5.12 Certify the Plan Technical and Financial Certification
- 5.13 Completeness Reminder
- 5.14 Update the Plan and Implementation Schedule

### Chapter 6 The Performance Report

- 6.1 Before Preparing the Report
- 6.2 General Site Information
- 6.3 Baseline Year and Reporting Year
- 6.4 Compare Quantities of Major Waste Streams
- 6.5 Describe Waste Management Approaches
- 6.6 Assess the Effect of Waste Management Approaches
- 6.7 Describe Factors Affecting Major Waste Streams
- 6.8 Certify the Performance Report
- 6.9 Completeness Reminders

### Chapter 7 The Summary Progress Report

- 7.1 Background
- 7.2 SB 14 Reporting Requirements
- 7.3 SPR Reporting and Submittal Requirements

17

- 7.4 Completing the SPR
- 7.5 Solutions to Common SPR Mistakes
- 7.6 Send completed SPR to OPPTD
- 7.7 Assistance and DTSC Publications

### Chapter 8 Public Access and Trade Secrets

- 8.1 Availability of Source Reduction Documents
- 8.2 Protecting Trade Secrets

23

25

25  
26  
26  
27

**Note:** The Department is no longer updating the Guidance Manual. However, the information it contains is still useful for maintaining compliance.

## SUMMARY PROGRESS REPORT

**TABLE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

A hazardous waste generator subject to SB 14, is required to complete Tables 1 and 2 by **September 1, (2019)**. The generator is to prepare only one Table 1. However, the generator may need to prepare more than one Table 2, one for each reportable waste stream.

See Summary Progress Report publication or SB 14 Guidance Manual Chapter 7, for assistance.

(1) Name of Generator, Facility, or Business		
<input type="checkbox"/> (1a) MULTI-SITE? (If this is a multi-site business, please check this box and list the primary EPA ID number under box #2 and add the remaining EPA ID numbers under "COMMENTS" below. Combine data for similar wastes from the multiple sites for the remainder of the Summary Progress Report).		
(2) EPA ID No.	(3) SIC Code	(4) NAICS Code
(5) Street Address	(6) City	(7) County
(8) Mailing Address	(9) City	(10) Zip Code
(11) Contact Name	(12) Contact Phone	
(13) Type of Business, Operation, or Activity:		
(14) SB 14 reportable total quantities of Hazardous Waste Generated at Site, for baseline and current Reporting Years. Reportable Total Quantities include all hazardous wastes subject to SB 14. Do not include nonroutinely generated, exempted, or secondary wastes. Exempted and nonroutinely generated wastes are listed in Section 67100.2(c), Title 22, California Code of Regulations. Secondary waste is hazardous waste generated as a result of onsite treatment of HAZARDOUS waste.		
Obtain information requested below from your baseline and current reporting year Plans or compliance Checklists.	Baseline year 2014	Reporting Year 2018
(15) SB 14 hazardous waste processed onsite in a wastewater pretreatment unit for discharge to POTW or NPDES permit (Category A*) Total:	lbs	lbs
(16) All other SB 14 hazardous waste (Category B*)	lbs	lbs
(17) All extremely hazardous waste	lbs	lbs

[Link: SB 14 Reporting Requirements and Forms]

*Note: 1 Summary Progress Report form for each hazardous waste stream generated*

## SUMMARY PROGRESS REPORT

**TABLE 2: SPECIFIC WASTE STREAM INFORMATION**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

Complete and submit a separate Table 2 for each major hazardous waste stream.	
Complete and submit a separate Table 2 for each minor hazardous waste stream for which a source reduction measure was selected.	
<b>IDENTIFICATION</b>	
(19) NAME OF GENERATOR, FACILITY, or BUSINESS	(20) EPA ID NO.
(21) HAZARDOUS WASTE STREAM DESCRIPTION	(22) CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE
CWC:	
(23) THIS HAZARDOUS WASTE IS (please check one):	
<input type="checkbox"/> Processed onsite in a wastewater pretreatment unit for discharge to POTW or NPDES permit (Category A) <input type="checkbox"/> Other SB 14 hazardous waste (Category B) <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely hazardous waste	
<b>ACCOMPLISHMENTS</b>	
Your 2006 SB 14 Plan, Performance Report, or Compliance Checklist, has this information.	
(24) Provide the following information for this waste stream:	
How much waste was generated in the 2014 Reporting Year? _____ pounds	
Describe the source reduction measure(s) implemented since 2014 (add page if needed):	
Estimate when this source reduction measure was implemented: _____ Month _____ Year	
For this measure, what source reduction quantity was projected in the 2006 Plan: _____ pounds per year	
Estimate the quantity of waste reduced annually by this measure since implementation: _____ pounds per year	
(See Summary Progress Report publication or SB 14 Guidance Manual Chapter 6, to help estimate hazardous waste reduced.)	
<b>PROJECTIONS</b>	
Your 2010 SB 14 Plan or Compliance Checklist has this information.	
(25) Provide the following information for this waste stream:	
How much waste was generated in the 2018 Reporting Year? _____ pounds	
Describe the source reduction measure selected to be implemented by 2022: (add page if needed):	
Estimate when this source reduction measure will be implemented: _____ Month _____ Year	
What is the annual projected source reduction quantity identified in the 2018 Plan? _____ pounds per year	
*Since the information required for Table 2 is waste stream specific, a separate Table 2 must be completed for each Major waste stream. Add additional waste streams by clicking on the "Table 2-1" through "Table 2-10" tabs at the bottom as necessary.	



## SB14 Introduction and Overview

Senate Bill 14 is the Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989. SB 14 requires hazardous waste generators to seriously consider source reduction as the preferred method of managing hazardous waste. Source reduction is preferable over recycling and treatment options because source reduction avoids waste generation costs and management liability. Source reduction also provides the best protection for public health and the environment.

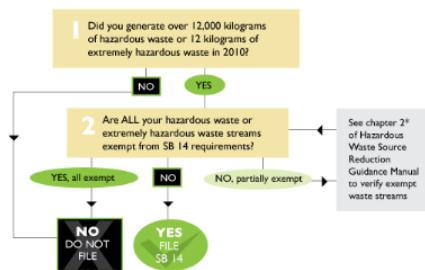
SB 14 was amended on July 2012 by SB 1018, which changed the reporting requirements for businesses. This is in Health and Safety code section 25244.21(a):

*Every generator shall retain the original of the current review and plan and report, shall maintain a copy of the current review and plan and report at each site, or, for a multisite review and plan or report, at a central location, and upon request, shall make it available to any authorized representative of the department or the unified program agency conducting an inspection pursuant to Section 25185. If a generator fails, within five days, to make available to the inspector the review and plan or report, the department, the unified program agency, or any authorized representative of the department, or of the unified program agency, conducting an inspection pursuant to Section 25185, shall, if appropriate, impose a civil penalty pursuant to Section 25187, in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day the violation of this article continues, notwithstanding Section 25189.2.*

### What does it mean for you?

While qualifying generators must still complete all three SB14 documents (the Plan, the Performance Report and the Summary Progress Report), the law no longer requires generators to submit these documents to DTSC. However, generators must still make these documents available to DTSC or the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) during inspection.

### Who Needs to File?



\*See chapter 2 of the [Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Guidance Manual](#) to verify exempt waste streams.

### What Does SB 14 Require that I Do?

SB 14 requires:

1. Preparation of three Hazardous Waste Source Reduction documents\*
  1. if company routinely generated more than 12,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in current reporting year
  2. if company routinely generated 12 kilograms of extremely hazardous waste in current reporting year
2. Report Federal RCRA hazardous waste totals generated in current reporting year
3. Report non-RCRA California-only hazardous generated in current reporting year\*\*

## SB 14 COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST FOR DTSC AND CUPA FIELD INSPECTORS

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_ EPA ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reporting year: \_\_\_\_\_ Baseline year: \_\_\_\_\_

### A. APPLICABILITY [22 CCR 67100.2]

1. Does facility pretreat hazardous waste on-site in a wastewater treatment system, and then discharge the effluent to the sewer? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes to No. 1, enter the approximate volume of wastewater prior to pretreatment generated in the reporting year. *If the amount is greater than 3,165 gallons, SB14 applies. If not, proceed to No. 3.* \_\_\_\_\_
3. Convert the value from No. 2 to pounds (8.34 lbs/gallon). \_\_\_\_\_
4. Review hazardous waste manifest data (Haznet data) and subtract from the reporting year total: a) exempted waste streams; b) nonroutinely generated wastes; and c) hazardous waste treatment residuals. *(May need to work with the facility to make determination regarding routine generated wastes)* \_\_\_\_\_
5. Add the values from No. 3 and No. 4. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Does the total from No. 5 exceed 26,400 lbs? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
*If "No," SB14 does not apply. If "Yes," proceed to Section B.*

### B. ARE SB14 DOCUMENTS PREPARED?

1. Does the generator have a Source Reduction Plan available at the site for review [22 CCR 67100.5]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - 1a. If "No," is the generator a small business and does it have a completed Compliance Checklist or equivalent document [22 CCR 67100.2(f)]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Does the generator have a Performance Report available at the site for review [22 CCR 67100.7]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
  - 2a. If no, is the generator a small business and does it have its most recent biennial generator report available for review [22 CCR 67100.2(f)]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Is the generator aware of the requirement to submit an SPR and have they submitted one to DTSC [22 CCR 67100.9]? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
**Contact OPPTD to find out if generator submitted an SPR (optional).**  
*Facilities that have not prepared SB14 documents should obtain the SB14 Guidance Manual from OPPTD by calling (916) 322-3670 or accessing the website [<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/PollutionPrevention>].*

### C. CHECK COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

1. Does the Plan include process descriptions, including block flow diagrams [22 CCR 67100.5(i)(3)]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. Does the Plan identify and quantify hazardous waste generation by California Waste Code (CWC) [22 CCR 67100.5(i)]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Does the Plan identify source reduction alternatives for each major waste stream [22 CCR 67100.5(j)]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Does the Plan include a schedule for implementing selected source reduction alternatives [22 CCR 67100.5(p)]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Does the Plan include signed technical and financial certification statements [22 CCR 67100.13]? ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. Does the Plan include signed technical and financial certification statements for each generator [22 CCR 67100.13]? ☐ Yes ☐ No

## Model CUPA SB 14 Checklist

Source: Los Angeles County Fire Department

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.5 Emergency Planning and Contingency Plans – LQGS

- Emergency response capability, procedures and training are an essential element of hazardous waste good management practices and are highly regulated. Although there are different requirements for large versus small quantity generators in terms of documentation, each hazardous waste handling employee must know what to do in the event of a spill or release and be trained in the appropriate response.
- ✓ The following are minimum requirements for Large Quantity Generators based on interim permitted facility requirements, as referenced by generator requirements [22 CCR § 66262.34, referencing §§ 66265.30 - .56]

Link: 22 CCR § 66262.34

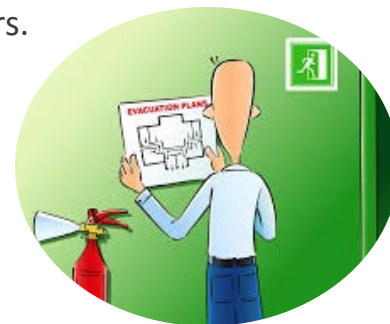


## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.5 Emergency Planning and Contingency Plans – LQGS, cont.

➤ **A written contingency plan, including emergency procedures with the following elements at a minimum is required:**

- ✓ Identification of emergency coordinators and off-site emergency responders.
- ✓ Emergency agency contacts.
- ✓ Inventory of hazardous waste activities and wastes present.
- ✓ Emergency equipment inventory.
- ✓ Evacuation plan for facility personnel.
- ✓ Written emergency procedures based on anticipated incidents.
- ✓ Documented attempt to coordinate with off-site emergency responders, including providing a copy of the facility's plan.
- ✓ An annual review and amendment whenever plan information changes significantly.



**Note 1:** Compliance may be achieved with a fully documented business plan (CUPA Forms) that meets all above requirements. However, implementation of GIR in California will require both SQGs and LQGs to enhance emergency response planning and documentation.

**Note 2:** The Cal/OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) [[8 CCR § 5192\(p\)](#) and (q)] regulates emergency response actions by hazardous waste generators if an emergency, in fact, could occur and an aggressive response is authorized. In addition, if transportation is involved (shipping and receiving), U.S. DOT requires emergency response training initially and triennially thereafter [[49 CFR 172.700](#)].

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.5 Emergency Planning and Contingency Plans – LQGS, cont.

➤ **Small Quantity Generators are afforded relief from extensive emergency planning and documentation requirements [22 CCR § 66262.34(d) referencing the federal regulation at 40 CFR § 262.34 (d)]. [This last reference has been changed by GIR to 40 CFR 262.16(c)(9).] A SQG is required to meet the following criteria for emergency response preparedness:**

- ✓ Have at least 1 employee present or on-call with the responsibility of coordinating an emergency response.
- ✓ The following information must be posted next to the telephone:
  - (1) The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator;
  - (2) Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and
  - (3) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.
  - (4) The telephone number of the local CUPA and the state OES.
- ✓ All employees must be thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies, including off-site emergency notification procedures.

**Note:** The facility's CUPA-required Hazardous Materials Business Plan, if properly prepared and available to employees who are trained on it meets this requirement. Posting of the information is urged using the poster available from [www.unidocs.org](http://www.unidocs.org). The new federal Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule will change most of the above for SQGs nationally.

## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES - POST NEAR TELEPHONE

In case of a fire, spill, or other emergency involving hazardous chemicals or waste, do the following:

### Major Emergency

- ☒ Evacuate the affected areas per the facility Evacuation Plan
- ☒ Call 911 and report the emergency to DEH-HMD and OES
- ☒ Report the emergency to the facility Emergency Coordinator

### Minor Emergency

- ☒ Attempt to control the emergency if you are trained to do so and can do it safely
- ☒ Report the emergency to the facility Emergency Coordinator

#### EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

Emergency Coordinator	NAME	WORK PHONE	MOBILE PHONE	HOME PHONE
Primary	Jane Smith	619-123-4567	619-123-4570	619-123-4573
Secondary	John Brown	619-123-4568	619-123-4571	619-123-4574
Alternate	Chris Jones	619-123-4569	619-123-4572	619-123-4575

#### EMERGENCY CONTACTS & RELEASE REPORTING

AGENCY	Telephone Number
Fire Department, Ambulance, Police	9 - 1 - 1
Local Fire Department Emergency Center (SDFD)	(858) 573-1300
County of San Diego Hazardous Materials Division (DEH-HMD)	(858) 505-6657
California Office Of Emergency Services	(800) 852-7550
California State Warning Center	(916) 845-8911
Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Contractor ( <i>optional</i> )	(619) 111-1111
Medical Facility ( <i>optional - hospital, urgent care clinic, etc.</i> )	(619) 222-2222

Local CUPA

#### EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Location
Fire Extinguishers	At exits, in kitchen, in welding area
Spill Control Material ( <i>e.g. spill kit</i> )	Inside waste enclosure
Indicate Fire Alarm Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Automatic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manual Pull Stations Near Exits <input type="checkbox"/> None	

Ensure that employees are familiar with these emergency and evacuation procedures.

An emergency coordinator must be available 24-hours to assist emergency response personnel.

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS

County of San Diego CUPA  
Department of Environmental Health-Hazardous Materials Division

HM-952 (02/2016)

## Facility/Site

## Company X

819 F St  
Sacramento, CA 95814

CERS ID  
**10160831**

## Submittal Status

This was a **Draft** submittal as of 10/24/2016; Last updated by *James T. Dufour* on 6/11/2015 10:35 AM

## Identification

James Dufour

Operator Phone

Business Phone  
(916) 553-3111

Business Fax

Beginning Date

6/11/2015

Ending Date

6/10/2016

Dun &amp; Bradstreet

SIC Code

Primary NAICS

## Facility/Site Mailing Address

819 F Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## Primary Emergency Contact

James Dufour

Title

Business Phone

24-Hour Phone  
(916) 553-3111

Pager Number

## Owner

James Dufour

(916) 553-3111

819 F St

Sacramento, CA 95814

## Secondary Emergency Contact

Title

Business Phone

24-Hour Phone

Pager Number

## Billing Contact

819 F St  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## Environmental Contact

Name of Signer

James T. Dufour

Additional Information

Signer Title

Document Preparer

James T. Dufour

## Locally-collected Fields

Some or all of the following fields may be required by your local regulator(s).

## Property Owner

Phone

Mailing Address

Assessor Parcel Number (APN)

Number of Employees

Facility ID

**Note:** Facility  
Emergency Contacts  
must have hazardous  
waste and emergency  
response training



CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING SYSTEM (CERS)									
CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY RESPONSE / CONTINGENCY PLAN									
Prior to completing this Plan, please refer to the INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING A CONSOLIDATED CONTINGENCY PLAN									
A. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS OVERVIEW									
FACILITY ID #		CERS ID #		DATE OF PLAN PREPARATION/REVISION					
BUSINESS NAME (Same as Facility Name or DBA - Doing Business As)		INCIDENTAL OPERATIONS (e.g., Fleet Maintenance)							
BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS		BUSINESS SITE CITY							
TYPE OF BUSINESS (e.g., Painting Contractor)		INCIDENTAL OPERATIONS (e.g., Fleet Maintenance)							
THIS PLAN COVERS CHEMICAL SPILLS, FIRES, AND EARTHQUAKES INVOLVING (Check all that apply):		HAZARDOUS MATERIALS; HAZARDOUS WASTES							
B. INTERNAL RESPONSE									
INTERNAL FACILITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE WILL OCCUR BY (Check all that apply):		CALLING PUBLIC EMERGENCY RESPONDERS (e.g., 9-1-1); CALLING HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTRACTOR; ACTIVATING IN-HOUSE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM							
C. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS, PHONE NUMBERS AND NOTIFICATIONS									
In the event of an emergency involving hazardous materials and/or hazardous waste, all facilities must IMMEDIATELY:									
1. Notify facility personnel and evacuate if necessary in accordance with the Emergency Action Plan (Title 8 California Code of Regulations §3220);									
2. Notify local emergency responders by calling 9-1-1;									
3. Notify the local Unified Program Agency (UPA) at the phone number below; and									
4. Notify the State Warning Center at (800) 852-7550.									
Facilities that generate, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste have additional responsibilities to notify and coordinate with other response agencies. Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation such as an explosion, fire, or release, the Emergency Coordinator must follow the appropriate requirements for the category of facility and type of release involved:									
1. Title 22 California Code of Regulations §66265.56. Emergency Procedures for generators of 1,000 kilograms or more of hazardous waste in any calendar month.									
2. Title 22 California Code of Regulations §66265.196. Response to Leaks or Spills and Disposition of Leaking or Unfit-for-Use Tank Systems.									
3. Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations §302.6. Notification requirements for a release of a hazardous substance equal to or greater than the reportable quantity.									
4. Title 22 California Code of Regulations §66262.34(d)(2) and Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations §262.34(d)(5)(ii) for generators of less than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste in any calendar month.									
Following notification and before facility operations are resumed in areas of the facility affected by the incident, the Emergency Coordinator shall notify the local UPA and the local fire department's hazardous materials program, if necessary, that the facility is in compliance with requirements to:									
1. Provide for proper storage and disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from an explosion, fire, or release at the facility; and									
2. Ensure that no material that is incompatible with the released material is transferred, stored, or disposed of in areas of the facility affected by the incident until cleanup procedures are completed.									
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHONE NUMBERS:		AMBULANCE, FIRE, POLICE AND CHP (800) 852-7550							
		CALIFORNIA STATE WARNING CENTER (CSWC)/CAL OES (800) 424-8802							
		NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC) (800) 222-1222							
		POISON CONTROL CENTER (800) 222-1222							
		LOCAL UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY (UPA)							
		OTHER (Specify):							
NEAREST MEDICAL FACILITY / HOSPITAL NAME:									
AGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE NUMBERS:		CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC) (916) 255-3545							
		REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD (RWQCB)							
		U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (US EPA) (800) 300-2193							
		CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE (CDFW) (916) 358-2900							
		U.S. COAST GUARD (USCG) (202) 267-2180							
		CAL OSHA (916) 263-2800							
		CAL FIRE OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL (OSFM) (916) 323-7390							
		OTHER (Specify):							
		OTHER (Specify):							

INTERNAL FACILITY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS OR ALARM NOTIFICATION WILL OCCUR BY (Check all that apply):		C11
1. VERBAL WARNINGS; 2. PUBLIC ADDRESS OR INTERCOM SYSTEM; 3. TELEPHONE; 4. PAGERS; 5. ALARM SYSTEM; 6. PORTABLE RADIO		
NOTIFICATIONS TO NEIGHBORING FACILITIES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY AN OFF-SITE RELEASE WILL OCCUR BY (Check all that apply):		C12
1. VERBAL WARNINGS; 2. PUBLIC ADDRESS OR INTERCOM SYSTEM; 3. TELEPHONE; 4. PAGERS; 5. ALARM SYSTEM; 6. PORTABLE RADIO		
EMERGENCY COORDINATOR CONTACT INFORMATION:		C13
PRIMARY EMERGENCY COORDINATOR NAME: PHONE NO.: PHONE NO.:		
ALTERNATE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR NAME: PHONE NO.: PHONE NO.:		
Check if additional Emergency Coordinator contact and address information is available onsite or by calling PHONE NO.:		
Note: If more than one alternate emergency coordinator is designated, attach a list in order of responsibility.		
D. EMERGENCY CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP PROCEDURES		
Check the applicable boxes to indicate your facility's procedures for containing spills and preventing and mitigating releases, fires and/or explosions.		D1
1. MONITOR FOR LEAKS, RUPTURES, PRESSURE BUILD-UP, ETC.; 2. PROVIDE STRUCTURAL PHYSICAL BARRIERS (e.g., Portable spill containment walls, built-in berms); 3. PROVIDE ABSORBENT PHYSICAL BARRIERS (e.g., Pads, spill pigs, spill pillows); 4. COVER OR BLOCK FLOOR AND/OR STORM DRAINS; 5. LINED TRENCH DRAINS AND/OR SUMPS; 6. AUTOMATIC FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM; 7. ELIMINATE SOURCES OF IGNITION FOR FLAMMABLE HAZARDS; 8. STOP PROCESSES AND/OR OPERATIONS; 9. AUTOMATIC / ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT SHUT-OFF SYSTEM; 10. SHUT OFF WATER, GAS, ELECTRICAL UTILITIES; 11. CALL 9-1-1 FOR PUBLIC EMERGENCY RESPONDER ASSISTANCE AND/OR MEDICAL AID; 12. NOTIFY AND EVACUATE PERSONS IN ALL THREATENED AND/OR IMPACTED AREAS; 13. ACCOUNT FOR EVACUATED PERSONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER EVACUATION; 14. PROVIDE PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR ON-SITE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM; 15. REMOVE CONTAINERS AND/OR ISOLATE AREAS; 16. HIRE LICENSED HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTRACTOR; 17. USE ABSORBENT MATERIAL FOR SPILL CONTAINMENT; 18. VACUUM SUCTION USING APPROPRIATE VACUUM (e.g., Intrinsically safe) FOR SPILL CONTROL AND/OR CLEANUP; 19. DECONTAMINATE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT WITHIN DESIGNATED AREA AND DISPOSE OF WASTEWATER AS HAZARDOUS WASTE; 20. PROVIDE SAFE TEMPORARY STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED DURING EMERGENCY ACTIONS; 21. OTHER (Specify):		D2
E. FACILITY EVACUATION		
THE FOLLOWING ALARM SIGNAL(S) WILL BE USED TO BEGIN EVACUATION OF THE FACILITY (Check all that apply):		E1
1. BELLS; 2. HORNS/SIRENS; 3. VERBAL (i.e., Shouting); 4. OTHER (Specify):		E2
THE FOLLOWING LOCATION(S) WILL BE USED FOR AN EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY AREA(S) (e.g., Parking lot, street corner):		E3
Note: The Emergency Coordinator must account for all onsite employees and visitors after evacuation.		
EVACUATION ROUTE S AND ALTERNATE EVACUATION ROUTES ARE DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:		E4
1. WRITTEN PROCEDURES DESCRIBING ROUTES, EXITS, AND ASSEMBLY AREAS; 2. EVACUATION MAP(S) DEPICTING ROUTES, EXITS, AND ASSEMBLY AREAS; 3. OTHER (Specify):		E5
Note: Evacuation procedures and/or maps should be posted in visible facility locations and must be included in the Contingency Plan.		
F. ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES		
ADVANCE ARRANGEMENTS FOR LOCAL EMERGENCY SERVICES (Check one of the following):		F1
1. HAVE BEEN DETERMINED NOT NECESSARY; 2. THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE (Specify):		F2
Note: Advance arrangements with local fire and police departments, hospitals, state and local emergency response teams, and/or emergency services contractors should be made for your facility, if necessary. Large Quantity Generators must describe arrangements in the Contingency Plan.		

Consolidated Contingency Plan forms like this example can meet hazardous waste emergency planning requirements if properly implemented

**G. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT**

Check the applicable boxes to list emergency response equipment available at the facility, identify the location(s) where the equipment is kept, and indicate the equipment's capability, if applicable.

TYPE	EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE <sup>G1</sup>	LOCATION <sup>G2</sup>	CAPABILITY <sup>G3</sup>
<b>EXAMPLE</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GLOVES	SPILL RESPONSE KIT	SINGLE USE, OIL RESISTANT ONLY
<b>Safety and First Aid</b>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE SUITS, APRONS, AND/OR VESTS		
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GLOVES		
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE BOOTS		
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> SAFETY GLASSES, GOGGLES, AND FACE SHIELDS		
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> HARD HATS		
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATORS		
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA)		
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> FIRST AID KITS		
	9. <input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBED EYEWASH FOUNTAIN AND/OR SHOWER		
	10. <input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE EYEWASH KITS AND/OR STATION		
	11. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
<b>Fire Fighting</b>	12. <input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS		
	13. <input type="checkbox"/> FIXED FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS AND/OR SPRINKLERS		
	14. <input type="checkbox"/> FIRE ALARM BOXES		
	15. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
<b>Spill Control and Clean-Up</b>	16. <input type="checkbox"/> ALL-IN-ONE SPILL KIT		
	17. <input type="checkbox"/> ABSORBENT MATERIAL		
	18. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTAINER FOR USED ABSORBENT		
	19. <input type="checkbox"/> BERM AND/OR DIKING EQUIPMENT		
	20. <input type="checkbox"/> BROOM		
	21. <input type="checkbox"/> SHOVEL		
	22. <input type="checkbox"/> VACUUM		
	23. <input type="checkbox"/> EXHAUST HOOD		
	24. <input type="checkbox"/> SUMP AND/OR HOLDING TANK		
	25. <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL NEUTRALIZERS		
	26. <input type="checkbox"/> GAS CYLINDER LEAK REPAIR KIT		
	27. <input type="checkbox"/> SPILL OVERPACK DRUMS		
	28. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
<b>Communications and Alarm Systems</b>	29. <input type="checkbox"/> TELEPHONES (e.g., Cellular)		
	30. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERCOM AND/OR PA SYSTEM		
	31. <input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE RADIOS		
	32. <input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC ALARM CHEMICAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT		
<b>Other</b>	33. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		
	34. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		

**H. EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY**

Identify areas of the facility that are vulnerable to hazardous materials releases due to seismic motion. These areas require immediate isolation and inspection.

VULNERABLE AREAS (Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> 1. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND/OR WASTE STORAGE AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> 2. PROCESS LINES AND PIPING <input type="checkbox"/> 3. LABORATORY <input type="checkbox"/> 4. WASTE TREATMENT AREA	LOCATIONS (e.g., Shop, outdoor shed, lab):
--	--

Identify mechanical systems vulnerable to releases / spills due to earthquake-related motion. These systems require immediate isolation and inspection.

VULNERABLE SYSTEMS AND/OR EQUIPMENT (Check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> 1. SHELVES, CABINETS AND/OR RACKS <input type="checkbox"/> 2. TANKS AND SHUT-OFF VALVES <input type="checkbox"/> 3. PORTABLE GAS CYLINDERS <input type="checkbox"/> 4. EMERGENCY SHUT-OFF AND/OR UTILITY VALVES <input type="checkbox"/> 5. SPRINKLER SYSTEMS <input type="checkbox"/> 6. STATIONARY PRESSURIZED CONTAINERS (e.g., Propane tank)	LOCATIONS:
---	------------

**I. EMPLOYEE TRAINING**

Employee training is required for all employees and/or contractors handling hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes during normal and/or emergency operations. Most facilities will need to submit a separate Training Plan. However, your CUPA may accept this section as the Training Plan for some small facilities.

Employee training plans may include the following content:

- Applicable laws and regulations;
- Emergency response plans and procedures;
- Safety Data Sheets;
- Hazard communication related to health and safety;
- Methods for safe handling of hazardous substances;
- Hazards of materials and processes (e.g., fire, explosion, asphyxiation);
- Hazard mitigation, prevention and abatement procedures;
- Coordination of emergency response actions;
- Notification procedures for local emergency responders, CUPA, Cal OES, and onsite personnel;
- Communication and alarm systems;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Use and maintenance of emergency response equipment and supplies (e.g. Fire extinguishers, respirators, spill control materials);
- Decontamination procedures;
- Evacuation procedures and evacuation staging locations;
- Identification of facility areas, equipment, and systems vulnerable to earthquakes and other natural disasters.
- OTHER (Specify):

Check the applicable boxes below to indicate how the employee training program is administered.

<input type="checkbox"/> 1. FORMAL CLASSROOM	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. VIDEOS	<input type="checkbox"/> 3. SAFETY MEETINGS	<input type="checkbox"/> 4. STUDY GUIDES / MANUALS
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. OTHER (Specify):			
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. NOT APPLICABLE SINCE FACILITY HAS NO EMPLOYEES			
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. CHECK IF A SEPARATE EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN IS USED AND UPLOADED TO CERS AS A PDF DOCUMENT			
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. CHECK IF EMPLOYEE TRAINING IS COVERED BY THE ABOVE REFERENCED CONTENT AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ONSITE			

**EMPLOYEE TRAINING FREQUENCY AND RECORDKEEPING TRAINING MUST BE:**

- Provided initially for new employees as soon as possible following the date of hire. New employees should not work in an unsupervised position that involves hazardous materials handling and/or hazardous waste management without proper training;
- Provided within six months from the date of hire for new employees at a large quantity generator;
- Ongoing and provided at least annually;
- Amended prior to a change in process or work assignment;
- Given upon modification to the Emergency Response/Contingency Plan.

**Large Quantity Generator Training:** Large quantity generators (1,000 kg or more) must retain written plan and documentation of employee training which includes:

- A written description of the type and amount of both initial and ongoing training that will be given to persons filling each job position having responsibility for hazardous waste management and/or emergency response.

- The name, job title and job description for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management.
- Current employee training records must be retained until closure of the facility and former employee training records must be retained for at least three years after termination of employment.

**Small Quantity Generator Training:** Small quantity generators (less than 1,000 kg) must include basic hazardous waste management and emergency response procedures but a written employee training plan and training records are not required. In order to show that the facility has met the small quantity generator employee training requirement, an employee training plan and training records may be made available.

**Hazardous Materials Business Plan Training:** Businesses must provide initial and annual employee training that includes the content referenced above. The training may be based on the job position and training records must be made available for a period of at least three years.

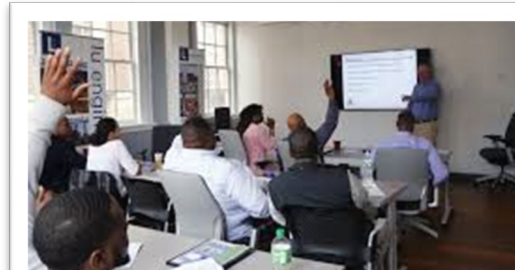
**J. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

Check one of the following: <input type="checkbox"/> 1. NO ATTACHMENTS ARE REQUIRED; or <input type="checkbox"/> 2. THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE ATTACHED:	J1 J2
---	----------

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.6 Training For Hazardous Waste Handlers & Requirements

- Hazardous waste regulations require that employees who handle hazardous wastes in any capacity must be trained at a level commensurate with their duties. The source of this requirement is the permitted facility training requirement referenced in the generator rules for LQGs OR the "thoroughly familiar" training for SQGs. [See citations at links.]
- Training must be provided by a "qualified person" and may be classroom or on-the-job training. Annual refresher training is required. Minimum content of training:
  - ✓ Identification and hazards of hazardous and universal wastes being handled, and proper procedures to comply with regulations.
  - ✓ Implementation of the contingency plan and emergency procedures.
  - ✓ Use of waste handling equipment and safety equipment.



## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.6 Training for Hazardous Waste Handlers & Requirements, cont.



#### **LQG training documentation must include:**

- ✓ Employee name, job title, and position description stating hazardous waste-related duties.
- ✓ Description of the training requirement for the position and the employee's satisfactory completion.
- ✓ Training records must be maintained for 3 years after closure of the facility, or for 3 years after termination of any employee.
- ✓ LQG training documentation must be at least as complete as the following form.

**Note:** SQG training can use a sign-in sheet.



**Employees engaged in shipping RCRA hazardous wastes, as well as any DOT hazardous material activity must be triennially trained to meet DOT PHMSA training requirements for hazmat employees [49 CFR § 172.700]. Emergency responders training must meet the Cal/OSHA HAZWOPER Standard [8 CCR § 5192(q)]. Universal waste handlers are subject to SQG-type annual training [§ 66273.39].**

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**Links:** Hazardous waste training requirement: Generator Rules at 22 CCR [§ 66262.34](#) referencing 22 CCR § 66265.16 for LQG or 40 CFR § 262.34 for SQGs; Emergency response training may overlap OSHA HAZWOPER standard training [[8 CCR § 5192\(p\)\(8\)](#) and/or (q)].



## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment Of Hazardous Waste

- In California, all treatment of hazardous waste is potentially subject to a statutory permitting requirement.

"Treatment" means any method, technique, or process, including neutralization not otherwise excluded from the definition of treatment, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, or so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste or so as to render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous; safer to transport, store or dispose of; or amendable to recovery, amendable for storage or reduction in volume.

**Note:** If a “recyclable” or “reusable material” is generated and treated prior to reuse on-site, it is not treatment of a hazardous waste.



## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste, cont.



#### **The definition of treatment excludes:**

- ✓ Sieving or filtering to remove solids from liquids without added heat, chemicals, or pressure (except for adsorption, reverse osmosis or ultra filtration). [HSC § 25123.5(b)(2)(A)]
- ✓ Phase separation without addition of heat or chemicals, including separating used oil from water. [HSC § 25123.5(b)(2)(B)]
- ✓ Combining 2 or more waste streams, if compatible, if the purpose is consolidation. [HSC § 25123.5(b)(2)(c)]
- ✓ Cleaning out or removing residues from equipment to keep it running. [HSC § 25143.14]
- ✓ Evaporation of water without the addition of pressure, chemicals or heat other than sunlight, or ambient lighting or heating. [HSC § 25123.5(b)(2)(D)]
- ✓ Mixing medical disinfectants like glutaraldehyde with glycine as pretreatment for sewerage. [HSC § 25123.5(c)].

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**Links:** State permitting law [HSC § 25200 et seq.](#) State regulation 22 CCR [§ 67450](#); definition of treatment: [HSC § 25123.5](#)

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste, cont.

- **Certain industry-based exceptions have been adopted:**
- ✓ Neutralization of corrosive regenerants from demineralizers. [HSC § 25201.13(b)]
  - ✓ Neutralization of corrosive wastewater from food processing. [HSC § 25201.13(c)]
  - ✓ Neutralization of corrosive wastewater from biotechnology facilities. [HSC § 25201.15]
  - ✓ Silver recovery from photographic wastewater treatment. [HSC § 25143.13]
  - ✓ Dry cleaning wastewater treatment. [HSC § 25201.8]
  - ✓ Operation of air pollutant scrubbers. [HSC § 25201.12]
  - ✓ Pharmaceutical neutralization [HSC § 25201.17]
  - ✓ Laboratory treatment of up to 5 gallons per batch, subject to specified conditions [HSC § 25200.3.1]

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste, cont.

➤ **A facility not exempt that may be subject to tiered permitting must verify whether it qualifies and the proper permit tier:**

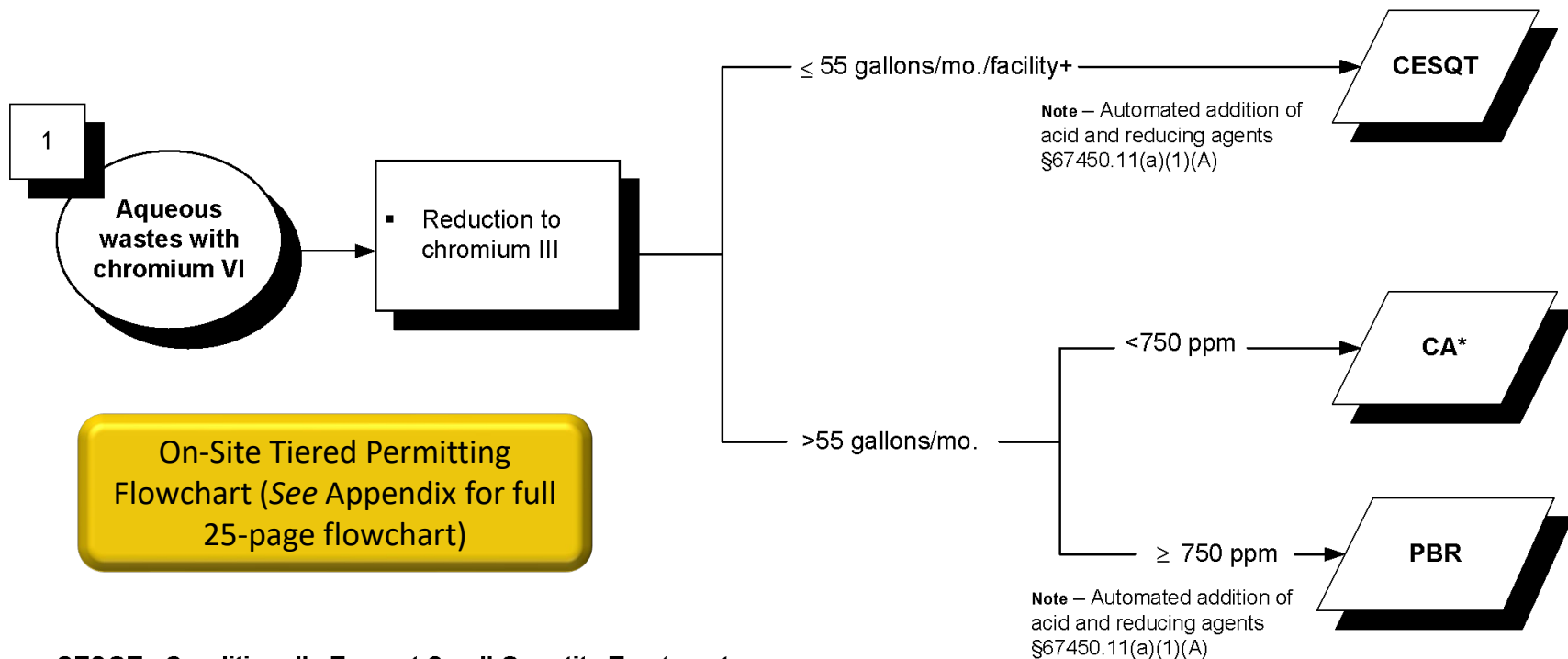
- ✓ The treatment activity must not be subject to hazardous waste permitting under federal RCRA regulations.
- ✓ The on-site treater must use an approved technology easiest to identify through the 25-page tiered-permit flow charts posted at the DTSC website or narrative descriptions of such technologies in DTSC Tiered Permit Fact Sheets at the link listed below.
- ✓ There are Tiered Permit Notification forms and instructions posted on CUPA websites once applicability and proper tier are determined.
- ✓ Reactive hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes had been precluded from on-site treatment, but an August 6, 2008 regulation allows tiered permitting for cyanide treatment [22 CCR § 67450.11].

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**Links:** [HSC §§ 25200, et seq.](#) State regulation [22 CCR § 67450](#) and [DTSC guidance documents](#)

## Onsite Tiered Permitting - Flowchart

(For non-RCRA or exempt hazardous waste facilities conducting onsite treatment.)



**CESQT - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Treatment**  
(Health and Safety Code (HSC § 25201.5(a))

+A CESQT facility can only treat a total volume of not more than 55 gallons/month

**CESW - Conditionally Exempt Specified Wastestream (HSC § 25201.5(c))**

**CEL - Conditionally Exempt-Limited (HSC § 25201.14)**

**CECL - Conditionally Exempt Commercial Laundries (HSC § 25144.6(c))**

**CA - Conditional Authorization (HSC § 25200.3)**

**PBR - Permit by Rule (Title 22, CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 45)**

\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

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Attorneys for Plaintiff PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTEREY

PEOPLE OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,  
  
vs.  
  
LENSCRAFTERS, INC.

Plaintiff

Defendant

No.  
CONSENT AGREEMENT AND  
STIPULATION FOR ENTRY OF  
FINAL JUDGMENT

-1-  
CONSENT AGREEMENT AND STIPULATION FOR  
ENTRY OF FINAL JUDGMENT

personal jurisdiction over the Parties to this Consent Judgment.

**4. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTED CLAIMS**

Defendant expressly denies the allegations in the Complaint and the Consent Judgment. The Consent Judgment is not an admission by Defendant regarding any issue of law or fact in the above-captioned matter or of any violation of any law. The Parties enter into this Consent Judgment pursuant to a compromise and settlement of disputed claims set forth in the Complaint for the purpose of furthering the public interest. Defendant waives its right to a hearing on any matter covered by the Complaint prior to the entry of this Consent Judgment.

**5. PAYMENTS FOR PENALTIES, COST REIMBURSEMENT,  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER  
PROJECTS**

**5.1 Amount of Payment:**

Defendant will pay a total of \$474,422.00 to be allocated as follows:

a. \$109,000.00 in civil penalties under the Business and Professions  
Code § 17200 to be split as follows:

- \$43,600.00 Monterey County District Attorney
- \$21,800.00 San Joaquin County District Attorney
- \$21,800.00 San Bernardino County District Attorney
- \$21,800.00 Los Angeles County District Attorney

b. \$109,000.00 in lieu of civil penalties to further environmental law  
enforcement in California to be split as follows:

- \$25,000.00 to Western States Project to be used to pay for the  
Spring 2006 Environmental Law Enforcement Training Class  
produced in conjunction with FLETC in San Luis Obispo.
- \$25,000.00 to California Hazardous Materials Investigators  
Association
- \$12,500.00 to the California District Attorney's Association

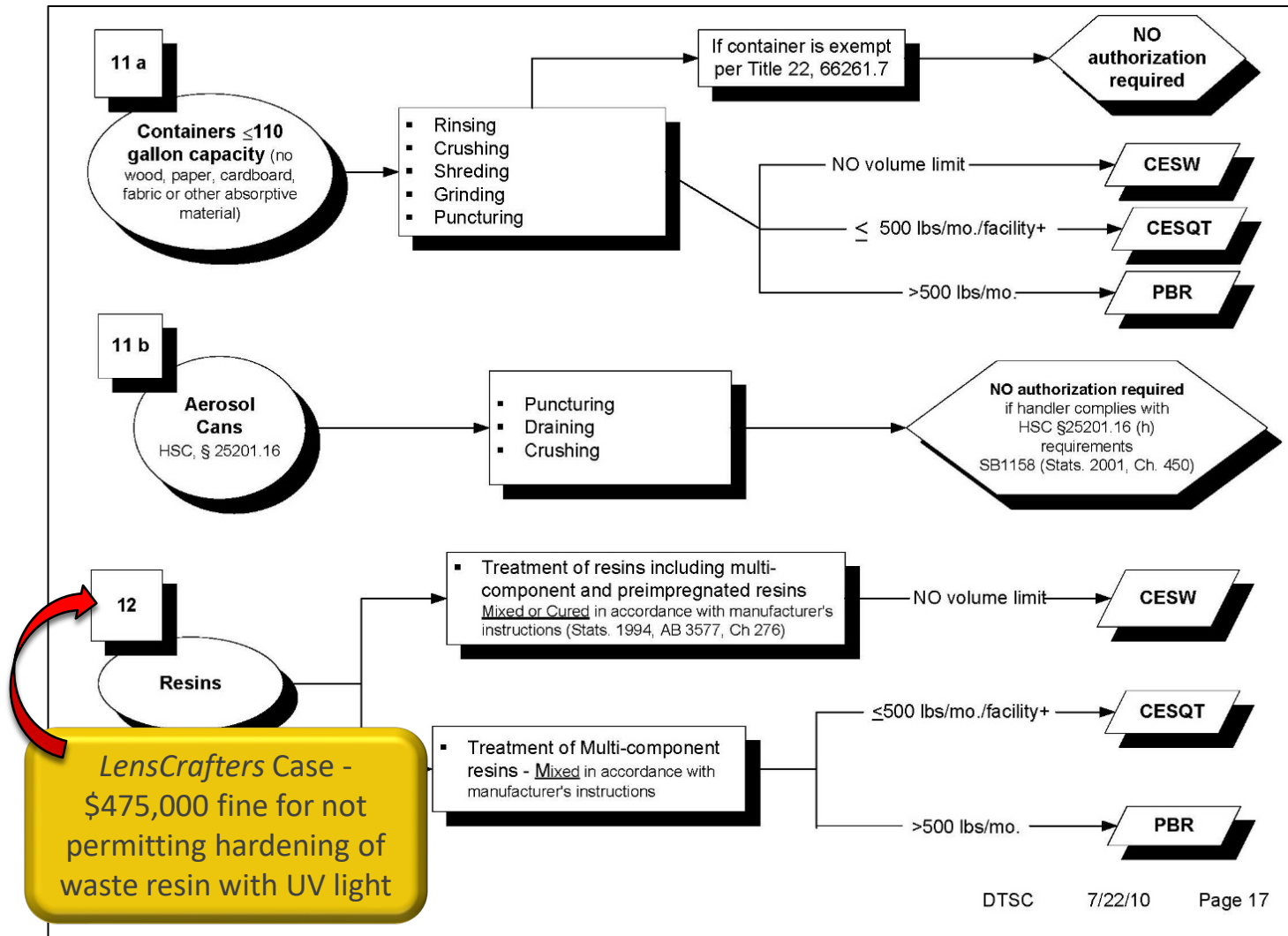
-5-  
CONSENT AGREEMENT AND STIPULATION FOR  
ENTRY OF FINAL JUDGMENT

324/017851-0005  
645783 01 a09/27/05

**People v. LensCrafters, Inc. (statewide enforcement; 10/25/05) \$475,000 penalty, including costs. Violation was failure to obtain a permit to treat hazardous waste by curing excess lens coating resin with UV light.**

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste, cont.







County of Sacramento

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
November 8, 2008

**Contact:** Dennis Green  
(916) 875-8469  
(916) 591-0637 (cell)

**NEWS RELEASE**

**Georgia-Pacific Chemicals Agrees to Pay \$2.4M Penalty to  
Sacramento County for Environmental Violations**

**One of the largest administrative settlements ever recorded by a city or county**

Sacramento, CA -- The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) has reached a settlement with Georgia-Pacific (GP) Chemicals for violations of the State Health and Safety Code relating the management and treatment of hazardous waste at the company's Elk Grove plant. Terms of the agreement include the payment of \$2.4M in penalties over a 2 ½ year period. According to EMD's Director Val Siebal, the amount of the penalty is believed to be the largest ever paid to a city or county in the nation as a result of an environmental administrative enforcement action. In addition, GP Chemicals is required to complete several corrective actions to come into compliance with state law.

GP Chemicals is a global chemical manufacturer that realizes over a half billion dollars in annual sales. The company produces a variety of wood adhesives and industrial resins at its local plant located on E. Stockton Boulevard. The production processes generate large amounts of distillate waste and caustic waste. EMD issued an Administrative Enforcement Order (AEO) to GP Chemicals last July stating that the company illegally treated these hazardous wastes without obtaining the required authorizations from the County or the State of California. In addition, EMD documented that GP Chemicals then disposed of the resulting waste to the sewer system. GP Chemicals also failed to properly characterize its waste and did not complete required daily inspections and five year assessments of their multiple hazardous waste tank systems. GP Chemicals has already taken several steps to correct some of the violations listed in the Administrative Enforcement Order (AEO) and is working with EMD and the State to remedy all other noncompliant practices.

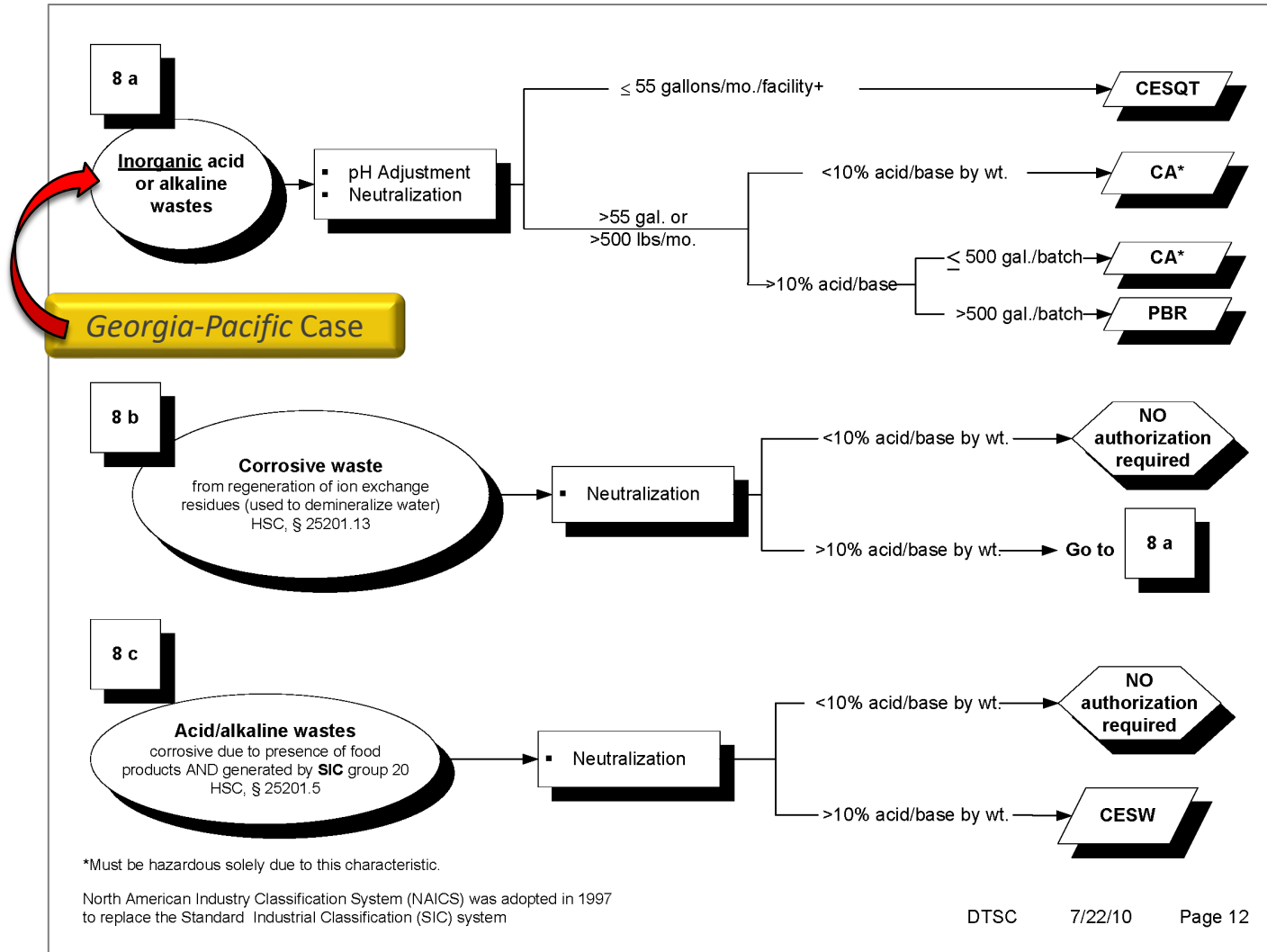
EMD is certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) to provide regulatory oversight of hazardous generators within Sacramento County. This authority includes conducting tri-annual inspections, and in severe cases of noncompliance, initiating administrative enforcement action with stipulated fines and penalties.

For more information please contact Dennis Green, Chief, EMD Hazardous Materials Division at 875-8469 or email [GreenD@saccounty.net](mailto:GreenD@saccounty.net).

Worst-Case Scenario—  
Neutralizing Process  
Wastewater Without a  
Permit or a Certified Tank  
System--\$2.4 Million Local  
Enforcement

## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste, cont.



## 6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

### 6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste, cont.

➤ The following are the current submittals relevant to hazardous waste management, which must be submitted to the local CUPA via the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS):

#### **Hazardous Materials/ Community Right-To-Know**

##### **Facility Information**

- (A) Business Owner/Operator Identification
- (B) Business Activities

##### **Hazardous Materials**

- (A) Hazardous Materials Inventory – Chemical Description
- (B) Site Map

#### **Emergency Response and Training Plans**

- (A) Emergency Response/Contingency Plan
- (B) Employee Training Plan

#### **Hazardous Waste Management**

##### **Hazardous Waste**

- (A) Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification – Facility Information
- (B) Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification – Information on Unit(s)
- (C) Certification of Financial Assurance for Permit by Rule and Conditionally Authorized Onsite Treaters
- (D) Treatment Tier Pages (PBR, CA, CESW, CESQT)
- (E) Recyclable Materials Report Documentation
- (F) Remote Waste Consolidation Site Annual Notification
- (G) Hazardous Waste Tank Closure Certification
- (H) Underground Storage Tanks
- (I) Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) Facility Information and Documentation

Treatment  
Tiered Permit  
Forms

**Note:** Generators need to check their local CUPA website (especially in Los Angeles County) for local variations and new forms.

**CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
HAZARDOUS WASTE  
ONSITE HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT NOTIFICATION – FACILITY PAGE**

Page <u>    </u> of <u>    </u>																							
BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA - Doing Business As)	FACILITY ID#	1																					
<b>II. STATUS</b>																							
NOTIFICATION STATUS <small>600</small> <input type="checkbox"/> a Amended <input type="checkbox"/> b Initial <input type="checkbox"/> c Renewal (PBR Only)	PERMIT STATUS (Check all that apply) <small>601</small> <input type="checkbox"/> a Facility Permit <input type="checkbox"/> b Interim Status <input type="checkbox"/> c Standardized Permit <input type="checkbox"/> d Variance <input type="checkbox"/> e Consent Agreement																						
<b>III. NUMBER OF UNITS AT FACILITY</b>																							
<small>(Indicate the number of units you operate in each tier, attach one unit notification page for each unit except CE-CL)</small>																							
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"><tr><td style="width: 5%;">A</td><td style="width: 85%;">Conditionally Exempt - Small Quantity Treatment (CESQT) (May not function under any other tier)</td><td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;"><small>602</small></td></tr><tr><td>B</td><td>Conditionally Exempt Specified Wastestream (CESW)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>Conditionally Authorized (CA)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>D</td><td>Permit by Rule (PBR)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>E</td><td>Conditionally Exempt - Limited (CEL)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>F</td><td>Conditionally Exempt Commercial Laundry (CE-CL) (No unit page is required for laundries)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>G</td><td>TOTAL UNITS (Must equal the number of unit notification pages attached plus the number of CE-CL units)</td><td></td></tr></table>			A	Conditionally Exempt - Small Quantity Treatment (CESQT) (May not function under any other tier)	<small>602</small>	B	Conditionally Exempt Specified Wastestream (CESW)		C	Conditionally Authorized (CA)		D	Permit by Rule (PBR)		E	Conditionally Exempt - Limited (CEL)		F	Conditionally Exempt Commercial Laundry (CE-CL) (No unit page is required for laundries)		G	TOTAL UNITS (Must equal the number of unit notification pages attached plus the number of CE-CL units)	
A	Conditionally Exempt - Small Quantity Treatment (CESQT) (May not function under any other tier)	<small>602</small>																					
B	Conditionally Exempt Specified Wastestream (CESW)																						
C	Conditionally Authorized (CA)																						
D	Permit by Rule (PBR)																						
E	Conditionally Exempt - Limited (CEL)																						
F	Conditionally Exempt Commercial Laundry (CE-CL) (No unit page is required for laundries)																						
G	TOTAL UNITS (Must equal the number of unit notification pages attached plus the number of CE-CL units)																						
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE</b>																							
<small><b>Waste Minimization</b> I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume, quantity and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment.</small>																							
<small><b>Tiered Permitting Certification</b> I certify that the unit or units described in these documents meet the eligibility and operating requirements of state statutes and regulations for the indicated permitting tier, including generator and secondary containment requirements. I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.</small>																							
<small>I am aware that there are substantial penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.</small>																							
SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR	DATE <small>603</small>																						
NAME OF OWNER/OPERATOR	TITLE OF OWNER/OPERATOR <small>605</small>																						
REQUEST FOR SHORTENED REVIEW PERIOD (CE and CA only) State Reason for Request <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																							
<b>V. ATTACHMENTS</b> (Check if attached)																							
ALL tiers except CE-CL (Laundries) must submit: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 One unit specific notification page and one treatment process page per unit <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Plot Plan (or other grid/map)  PBR & CA ONLY: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Closure Financial Assurance (formerly DTSC form 1232) <input type="checkbox"/> Self Certified (< \$10,000) <input type="checkbox"/> Other mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Prior Enforcement History, if applicable	PBR ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Tank and container certifications, if required <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Notification of local agency or agencies <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Notification of property owner, if different from business owner																						

UPCF (1/99 revised)

Formerly DTSC 1772

Facility Page

**UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
HAZARDOUS WASTE  
ONSITE HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT NOTIFICATION – UNIT PAGE**

(One page and attachments per unit)					
Page <u>    </u> of <u>    </u>					
FACILITY ID#	BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA - Doing Business As)	3			
<b>I. TREATMENT UNIT</b>					
UNIT ID# <small>606</small>	UNIT TYPE/TIER <small>607</small> <input type="checkbox"/> a. CESQT <input type="checkbox"/> b. CESW <input type="checkbox"/> c. CA <input type="checkbox"/> d. PBR <input type="checkbox"/> e. CEL	NUMBER OF TANKS <small>608</small>	NUMBER OF CONTAINERS/ TREATMENT AREAS <small>609</small>		
UNIT NAME <small>610</small>	MONTHLY TREATMENT VOLUME <small>611</small>	UNIT OF MEASURE <small>612</small> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Pounds <input type="checkbox"/> b. Gallons			
SPECIFIC WASTE TYPE TREATED (narrative) <small>613</small>					
TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION (narrative) <small>614</small>					
<small>(NOTE: For each treatment unit, complete and attach the appropriate Waste and Treatment Process Combinations page.)</small>					
<b>II. BASIS FOR NOT NEEDING FEDERAL PERMIT</b> (Check all that apply)					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"><tr><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"><input type="checkbox"/> a. The treated waste is not a hazardous waste under federal law (California-only waste). <input type="checkbox"/> b. Treated in waste water treatment units (tanks) and discharged to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW)/sewerage agency or under an NPDES permit. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Treatment in elementary neutralization units. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Treatment in a totally enclosed treatment facility. <input type="checkbox"/> e. Federal conditionally exempt small quantity generator (generated 100 kg., approximately 27 gallons, or less of hazardous waste in a calendar month).</td><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"><input type="checkbox"/> f. Treatment in an accumulation tank or container within 90 days for over 1,000 kg./month generators and 180 or 270 days for generators of 100 to 1,000 kg./month. <input type="checkbox"/> g. Recyclable materials are reclaimed to recover silver or other precious metals. <input type="checkbox"/> h. Empty container rinsing and/or treatment. <input type="checkbox"/> i. Other (specify below)</td></tr></table>				<input type="checkbox"/> a. The treated waste is not a hazardous waste under federal law (California-only waste). <input type="checkbox"/> b. Treated in waste water treatment units (tanks) and discharged to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW)/sewerage agency or under an NPDES permit. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Treatment in elementary neutralization units. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Treatment in a totally enclosed treatment facility. <input type="checkbox"/> e. Federal conditionally exempt small quantity generator (generated 100 kg., approximately 27 gallons, or less of hazardous waste in a calendar month).	<input type="checkbox"/> f. Treatment in an accumulation tank or container within 90 days for over 1,000 kg./month generators and 180 or 270 days for generators of 100 to 1,000 kg./month. <input type="checkbox"/> g. Recyclable materials are reclaimed to recover silver or other precious metals. <input type="checkbox"/> h. Empty container rinsing and/or treatment. <input type="checkbox"/> i. Other (specify below)
<input type="checkbox"/> a. The treated waste is not a hazardous waste under federal law (California-only waste). <input type="checkbox"/> b. Treated in waste water treatment units (tanks) and discharged to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW)/sewerage agency or under an NPDES permit. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Treatment in elementary neutralization units. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Treatment in a totally enclosed treatment facility. <input type="checkbox"/> e. Federal conditionally exempt small quantity generator (generated 100 kg., approximately 27 gallons, or less of hazardous waste in a calendar month).	<input type="checkbox"/> f. Treatment in an accumulation tank or container within 90 days for over 1,000 kg./month generators and 180 or 270 days for generators of 100 to 1,000 kg./month. <input type="checkbox"/> g. Recyclable materials are reclaimed to recover silver or other precious metals. <input type="checkbox"/> h. Empty container rinsing and/or treatment. <input type="checkbox"/> i. Other (specify below)				
<b>III. RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT DESCRIPTION</b> (Check all that apply)					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"><tr><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"><input type="checkbox"/> a. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste to POTW or sewer. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste under a NPDES permit. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Dispose of non-hazardous solid waste residues at an offsite location.</td><td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">Residual hazardous waste hauled offsite by a registered hauler. <small>616</small> <input type="checkbox"/> d. Offsite recycling <input type="checkbox"/> e. Thermal treatment <input type="checkbox"/> f. Disposal to land <input type="checkbox"/> g. Further treatment <input type="checkbox"/> h. Other method of disposal (describe below)</td></tr></table>				<input type="checkbox"/> a. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste to POTW or sewer. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste under a NPDES permit. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Dispose of non-hazardous solid waste residues at an offsite location.	Residual hazardous waste hauled offsite by a registered hauler. <small>616</small> <input type="checkbox"/> d. Offsite recycling <input type="checkbox"/> e. Thermal treatment <input type="checkbox"/> f. Disposal to land <input type="checkbox"/> g. Further treatment <input type="checkbox"/> h. Other method of disposal (describe below)
<input type="checkbox"/> a. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste to POTW or sewer. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Discharge non-hazardous aqueous waste under a NPDES permit. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Dispose of non-hazardous solid waste residues at an offsite location.	Residual hazardous waste hauled offsite by a registered hauler. <small>616</small> <input type="checkbox"/> d. Offsite recycling <input type="checkbox"/> e. Thermal treatment <input type="checkbox"/> f. Disposal to land <input type="checkbox"/> g. Further treatment <input type="checkbox"/> h. Other method of disposal (describe below)				
SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INSTALLATION DATE (if required) <small>617</small>					

UPCF hwf1772u (1/99) - 1/2

Rev. 02/16/00

Unit Page

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
HAZARDOUS WASTE

**CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE**  
FOR PERMIT BY RULE AND CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED ONSITE TREATERS

<input type="checkbox"/> a. Initial Certification <input type="checkbox"/> b. Amended Certification <input type="checkbox"/> c. Annual Certification		700	Page    of
<b>I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION</b>			
<small>(Put an asterisk in the left margin next to the amended information)</small>			
BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA - Doing Business As)			3
FACILITY ID#	FACILITY EP ID#		2
TYPE OF OPERATION <input type="checkbox"/> a. PBR-FTU <input type="checkbox"/> b. CA <input type="checkbox"/> c. Other:			
<b>II. ESTIMATED CLOSURE COSTS</b>			
<small>NOTE: In addition to the dollar figure below, a written estimate of closure costs must be attached when you submit this section of this page.</small>			
ESTIMATED CLOSURE COSTS: \$    702			
<b>III. EXEMPTION FROM FINANCIAL ASSURANCE REQUIREMENTS</b>			
I am not required to provide a mechanism because:			
<input type="checkbox"/> a. I certify that my closure cost estimate is less than or equal to \$10,000, or    703			
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Specify other reasons: _____    704			
<input type="checkbox"/> c. As a PBR owner or operator, I have not operated more than thirty days in a calendar year. (Does not apply to Conditional Authorization)    705			
<b>IV. CLOSURE FINANCIAL ASSURANCE MECHANISM</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> I am required to provide a mechanism and it is attached to this page.    706			
EFFECTIVE DATE OF CLOSURE ASSURANCE MECHANISM: _____			707
MECHANISM ID NUMBER(S):			708
MECHANISM TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> a. Closure Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> d. Closure Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> g. Multiple Financial Mechanisms    709 <small>(Check one item only)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> b. Surety Bond <input type="checkbox"/> e. Financial test and Corporate Guarantee <input type="checkbox"/> h. Certificate of Deposit <input type="checkbox"/> c. Closure Letter of Credit <input type="checkbox"/> f. Alternative Mechanism <input type="checkbox"/> i. Savings Account			
FINANCIAL INSTITUTION, INSURANCE OR SURETY COMPANY/OTHER ORGANIZATION    710			
ADDRESS    711			
CITY    712	STATE    713	ZIP CODE    714	
<b>V. OWNER OR OPERATOR CERTIFICATION</b>			
SIGNER OF THIS CERTIFICATION <input type="checkbox"/> a. Owner <input type="checkbox"/> b. Operator    715			
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations. (22 CCR Section 66270.11)			
SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR		DATE    716	
NAME OF OWNER/OPERATOR (Print)    717		TITLE OF OWNER/OPERATOR    718	

Certification of  
Financial Assurance

UPCF hwf1232 (1/99) - 1/2

Rev. 05/10/00

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

**ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING**

**PERMIT BY RULE PAGE**  
WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID#    006	Facility ID#    1	Page    of    630
<b>1. Aqueous waste containing hexavalent chromium may be treated by the following process:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide or sulfur dioxide provided both pH and addition of the reducing agent are automatically controlled.		
<b>2. Aqueous wastes containing metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> a. pH adjustment or neutralization  <input type="checkbox"/> b. Precipitation or crystallization  <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling  <input type="checkbox"/> d. Ion exchange  <input type="checkbox"/> e. Reverse osmosis  <input type="checkbox"/> f. Metallic replacement         </div> <div style="width: 48%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> g. Plating the metal onto an electrode.  <input type="checkbox"/> h. Electrolysis.  <input type="checkbox"/> i. Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery.  <input type="checkbox"/> j. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.  <input type="checkbox"/> k. Evaporation.  <input type="checkbox"/> l. Adsorption.         </div> </div>		
<b>3. Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10% as measured by EPA Method 9060 and less than 1% total volatile organic compounds as measured by EPA Method 8240 may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Adsorption. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Distillation. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms. <input type="checkbox"/> e. Photodegradation using ultraviolet light, with or without the addition of hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system. <input type="checkbox"/> f. Air stripping or steam stripping.		
<b>4. Sludges, dusts, solid metal objects and metal workings which contain or are contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Drying to remove water. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.		
<b>5. Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.		
<b>6. Wastes identified in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120, that meet the criteria and requirements for special waste classification in Section 66261.122 may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Screening to separate components based on size. <input type="checkbox"/> e. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.		
<b>7. Wastes, except asbestos, which have been classified by the Department as special wastes pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Magnetic separation.		
<b>8. Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. pH adjustment or neutralization.		
<b>9. Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(2), (Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances) may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Screening to separate components based on size. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Magnetic separation.		
<b>10. Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Distillation. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Neutralization <input type="checkbox"/> d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density. <input type="checkbox"/> e. Reverse osmosis. <input type="checkbox"/> f. Biological processes conducted in tanks.		

Permit-by-Rule: Process  
Combination Page

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
ON-SITE TIERED PERMITTING  
CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED (CA) PAGE  
WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

Unit ID# 606 Facility ID# 1 Page 1 of 618

(one page per treatment unit – check all that apply)

1. Aqueous wastes, hazardous solely due to inorganic constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 1,400 ppm total of these constituents. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using:

☐ a. Phase separation, including precipitation, by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, including the use of demulsifiers and flocculants.

☐ b. Ion exchange, including metallic replacement

☐ c. Reverse osmosis

☐ d. Adsorption

☐ e. pH adjustment of aqueous waste with a pH of between 2.0 and 12.5

☐ f. Electrowinning of solutions, unless those solutions contain hydrochloric acid

☐ g. Reduction of solutions hazardous solely due to hexavalent chromium, to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous chloride, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide, or sulfur dioxide. The solution contains less than 750 ppm of hexavalent chromium.

2. Aqueous wastes, hazardous solely due to organic constituents listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (2)(B) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using:

☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.

☐ b. Adsorption

3. Sludges resulting from wastewater treatment, dusts, solid metal objects, and metal workings which are hazardous solely due to the presence of constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which, for dusts only, contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:

☐ a. Physical processes which constitute treatment only because they change the physical properties of the waste, such as filtration, centrifugation, gravity settling, grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting.

☐ b. Drying to remove water.

☐ c. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.

4. Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur, or phosphate sludges. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:

☐ a. Drying to remove water.

☐ b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.

5. Special wastes listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120 that meet the criteria in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.122 which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:

☐ a. Drying to remove water.

☐ b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.

☐ c. Screening to separate components based on size.

☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.

6. Special wastes classified under Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124 as special wastes, except asbestos, which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:

☐ a. Drying to remove water.

☐ b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.

☐ c. Magnetic separation

7. Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(2)(A). The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:

☐ a. Screening to separate components based on size.

☐ b. Magnetic separation.

8. Oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using: (NOTE: Some used oil/water separation is allowed under the CEL category.)

☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction, including the use of demulsifiers and flocculants. Heat can be used, but must not exceed 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

☐ b. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.

☐ c. Reverse osmosis.

9. Neutralization of acidic or alkaline wastes, hazardous solely due to corrosivity, or toxic only from the acid or caustic material, in elementary neutralization units. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.)

☐ a. The waste contains less than 10 percent acid or base constituents by weight. There is no volume limit for this category.

☐ b. The waste contains 10 percent or more acid or base constituents by weight and is treated in batches that do not exceed 500 gallons at one time.

10. Not in use/exempted—formerly recovery of silver from photofinishing.

11. Not in use/unsettled—formerly treatment of spent cleaners and conditioners which are hazardous solely due to copper or copper compounds. Treatment of this wastestream is no longer allowed under Conditional Authorization as of January 1, 1998. Treatment of this wastestream now requires authorization under either Permit by Rule or, if the total volume treated is less than 55 gallons per month, under Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Treatment.

12. A wastestream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under Conditional Authorization.

☐ \_\_\_\_\_

Conditionally  
Authorized (CA) Page

UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
ON-SITE TIERED PERMITTING  
CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT – SPECIFIED WASTESTREAMS (CESW) PAGE  
WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

Unit ID# 606 Facility ID# 1 Page 1 of 619

(one page per treatment unit – check all that apply)

☐ 1. Treating resins mixed or cured in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (including one-part and pre-impregnated materials).

☐ 2. Treating a container of 110 gallons or less capacity, which is not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric or any other similar absorptive materials, for the purposes of emptying the container as specified by Section 66261.7 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as revised July 1, 1990, or treats the inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material. The generator shall treat the container or inner liner by using the following technologies, provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with the applicable requirements of this chapter:

(A) The generator rinses the container or inner liner with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held, and/or

(B) The generator uses physical processes, such as crushing, shredding, grinding, or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, if the container or inner liner is first rinsed as provided in subparagraph (A) and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.

☐ 3. Drying special wastes, as classified by the Department pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, by pressing or by passive or heat-aided evaporation to remove water.

☐ 4. Magnetic separation or screening to remove components from special waste, as classified by the Department pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124.

5. Not in use/exempted—formerly neutralization and regeneration or ion exchange media used to demineralize water.

6. Not in use/exempted—formerly neutralization of food processing waste.

7. Not in use/exempted—formerly recovery of silver from photofinishing.

8. Gravity separation of the following, including the use of flocculants and demulsifiers if:

☐ a. The settling of solids from the waste where the resulting aqueous/liquid stream is not hazardous.

☐ b. The separation of oil/water mixtures and separation sludges, if the average oil recovered per month is less than 25 barrels (42 gallons per barrel). (Note: some used oil/water separation is eligible for CEL.)

☐ 9. Neutralizing acidic or alkaline (basic) material by a state certified laboratory, a laboratory operated by an educational institution, or a laboratory which treats less than one gallon of onsite generated hazardous waste in any single batch. (To be eligible for conditional exemption, this waste cannot contain more than 10 percent acid or base by weight.)

☐ 10. Hazardous waste treatment is carried out in quality control or quality assurance laboratory at a facility that is not an offsite hazardous waste facility.

☐ 11. A wastestream and treatment technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under CESW.

\_\_\_\_\_ Certified Technology Number

☐ 12. The treatment of form \_\_\_\_\_ technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

\_\_\_\_\_

Conditionally Exempt –  
Specified Waste Streams  
(CESW) Page



UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM  
ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING  
CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY TREATMENT (CESQT) PAGE  
WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit – check all that apply))

UNIT ID#	606	Facility ID#	1	Page 1 of 1
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CESQT = treats < 55 gallons or 500 pounds of hazardous waste in any calendar month in ALL units at this facility (NOT a limit for each wastestream or unit separately). CESQT generators may not hold other state or federal hazardous waste permit or authorization for this facility, including other onsite tiers.

1. ☐ Aqueous wastes containing hexavalent chromium may be treated by the following process: 618

☐ a. Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide or sulfur dioxide provided both pH and addition of the reducing agent are automatically controlled.

2. ☐ Aqueous wastes containing metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:

<input type="checkbox"/> a. pH adjustment or neutralization. <input type="checkbox"/> b. Precipitation or crystallization. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling. <input type="checkbox"/> d. Ion exchange. <input type="checkbox"/> e. Reverse osmosis. <input type="checkbox"/> f. Metallic replacement.	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Plating the metal onto an electrode. <input type="checkbox"/> h. Electrodialysis <input type="checkbox"/> i. Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery <input type="checkbox"/> j. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. <input type="checkbox"/> k. Evaporation. <input type="checkbox"/> l. Adsorption
--	--

3. ☐ Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10% as measured by EPA Method 9060 and less than 1% total volatile organic compounds as measured by EPA Method 8240 may be treated by the following technologies:

☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.  
☐ b. Adsorption.  
☐ c. Distillation.  
☐ d. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.  
☐ e. Photodegradation using ultraviolet light, with or without the addition of hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system.  
☐ f. Air stripping or steam stripping.

4. ☐ Sludges, dusts, solid metal objects and metal workings which contain or are contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:

☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.  
☐ b. Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing or compacting.  
☐ c. Drying to remove water.  
☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.

5. ☐ Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:

☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. ☐ c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.  
☐ b. Drying to remove water.

6. ☐ Wastes identified in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120, that meet the criteria and requirements for special waste classification in Section 66261.22 may be treated by the following technologies:

☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.  
☐ b. Drying to remove water.  
☐ c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.  
☐ d. Screening to separate components based on size.  
☐ e. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.

7. ☐ Wastes, except asbestos, which have been classified by the Department as special wastes pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, may be treated by the following technologies:

☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. ☐ c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.  
☐ b. Drying to remove water ☐ d. Magnetic separation

8. ☐ Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology:

☐ a. pH adjustment or neutralization.

9. ☐ Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(2), (Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances) may be treated by the following technologies:

☐ a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. ☐ c. Magnetic separation.  
☐ b. Screening to separate components based on size.

10. ☐ Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:

☐ a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.  
☐ b. Distillation.  
☐ c. Neutralization.  
☐ d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.  
☐ e. Reverse osmosis.  
☐ f. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.

11. ☐ Containers of 110 gallons or less capacity which are not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, which have been emptied as specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, section 261.7 or inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material and which are not excluded from regulation may be treated by the following technologies provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with applicable requirements.

☐ a. Rinsing with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held.  
☐ b. Physical processes such as crushing, shredding, grinding or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, provided the container or inner liner is first rinsed and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.

12. ☐ Multi-component resins may be treated by the following process:

☐ a. Mixing the resin components in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

13. ☐ A waste stream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under CESQT.

Certified Technology Number

Conditionally Exempt SQ  
Treatment (CESQT) Page

# NOTE REGARDING NEXT WEBINAR: SHIPPING HAZARDOUS WASTES OFF-SITE FOR RECYCLING, TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL

The following topics will be covered:

1. **Introduction to Hazardous Waste Transportation:**
  - ✓ Basic requirements and exemptions
  - ✓ Relationship between California non-RCRA hazardous wastes, RCRA hazardous wastes and DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations
  - ✓ Employee training requirements under California Hazardous Waste and DOT Regulations
2. **DOT Requirements for Shipping and Receiving Hazardous Materials and Shipping Hazardous Wastes**
3. **DOT Hazard Classes and Hazardous Materials Table**
4. **Hazardous Waste Shipments—Labeling and Other Requirements for Containers and Vehicles**
5. **Shipping Papers, Including Hazardous Wastes (and e-Manifesting)**
6. **Train-the-Trainer Methods and Materials**
7. **Certification, Testing, and Training Documentation**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION...

Do you have any questions?



# JAMES T. DUFOUR BIOGRAPHY

James T. Dufour is an environmental and OSHA attorney and Certified Industrial Hygienist with three decades of experience in environmental and OSHA regulatory compliance, including: 22 years in private practice, as well as a decade of professional assignments in the public and private sectors throughout the nation. In addition to representing clients before regulatory agencies and state/federal courts, he has been a consultant to the U.S. EPA, Fed/OSHA, NIOSH, California Chamber of Commerce, and other industry groups and private firms. He has written numerous OSHA and environmental compliance manuals, many of which were published by the California Chamber of Commerce and used by thousands of employers; and has conducted hundreds of seminars for businesses and other organizations. He holds a law degree from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and B.S. and M.S. degrees from the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. Dufour was admitted to practice in California in 1983.

James Dufour conducts training programs, including webinars through Dufour Seminars & Training.

Dufour Law and Dufour Seminars & Training welcomes new clients for high-quality and cost-effective representation, regulatory compliance services, and training.



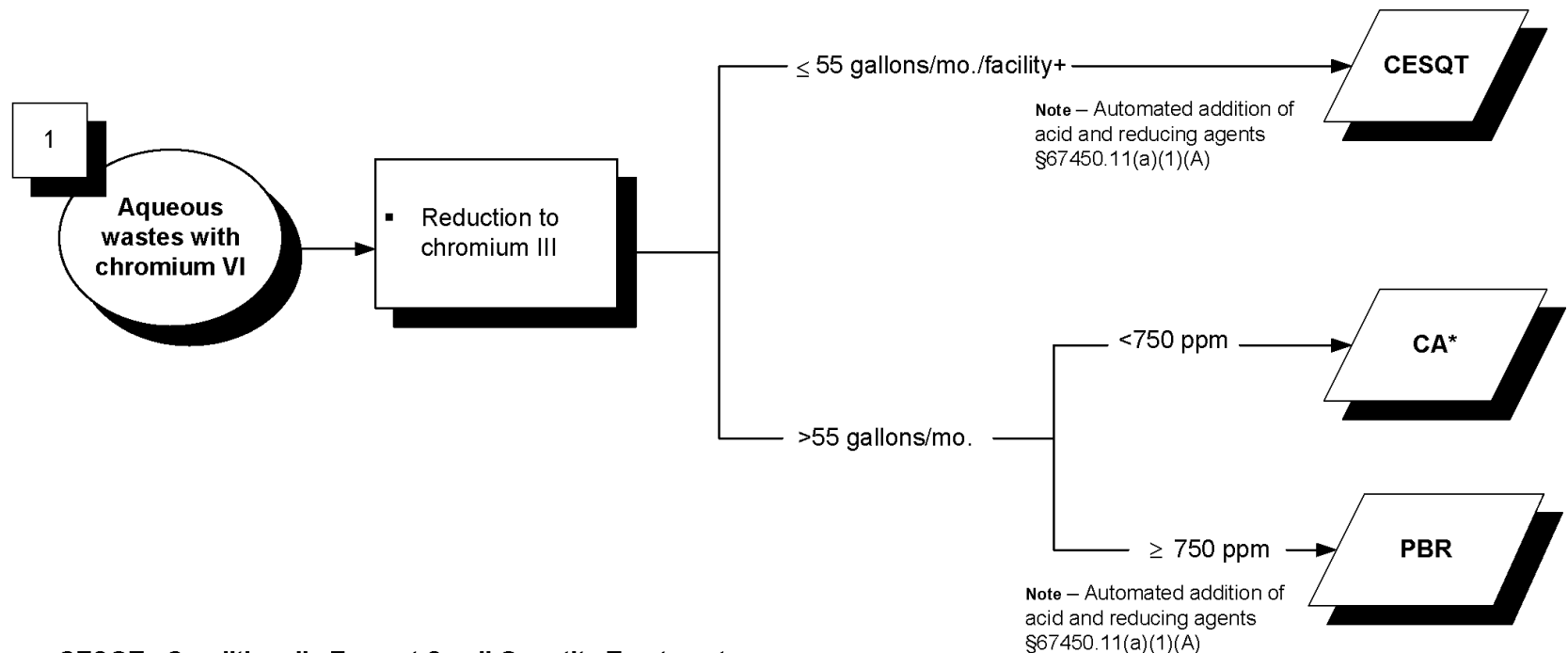
# APPENDIX

## Tiered Permitting Flowchart

Link: [DTSC On-Site Tiered Permitting Flowchart](#)

## Onsite Tiered Permitting - Flowchart

(For non-RCRA or exempt hazardous waste facilities conducting onsite treatment.)



**CESQT - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Treatment**

**(Health and Safety Code (HSC § 25201.5(a))**

**+A CESQT facility can only treat a total volume of not more than 55 gallons/month**

**CESW - Conditionally Exempt Specified Wastestream (HSC § 25201.5(c))**

**CEL - Conditionally Exempt-Limited (HSC § 25201.14)**

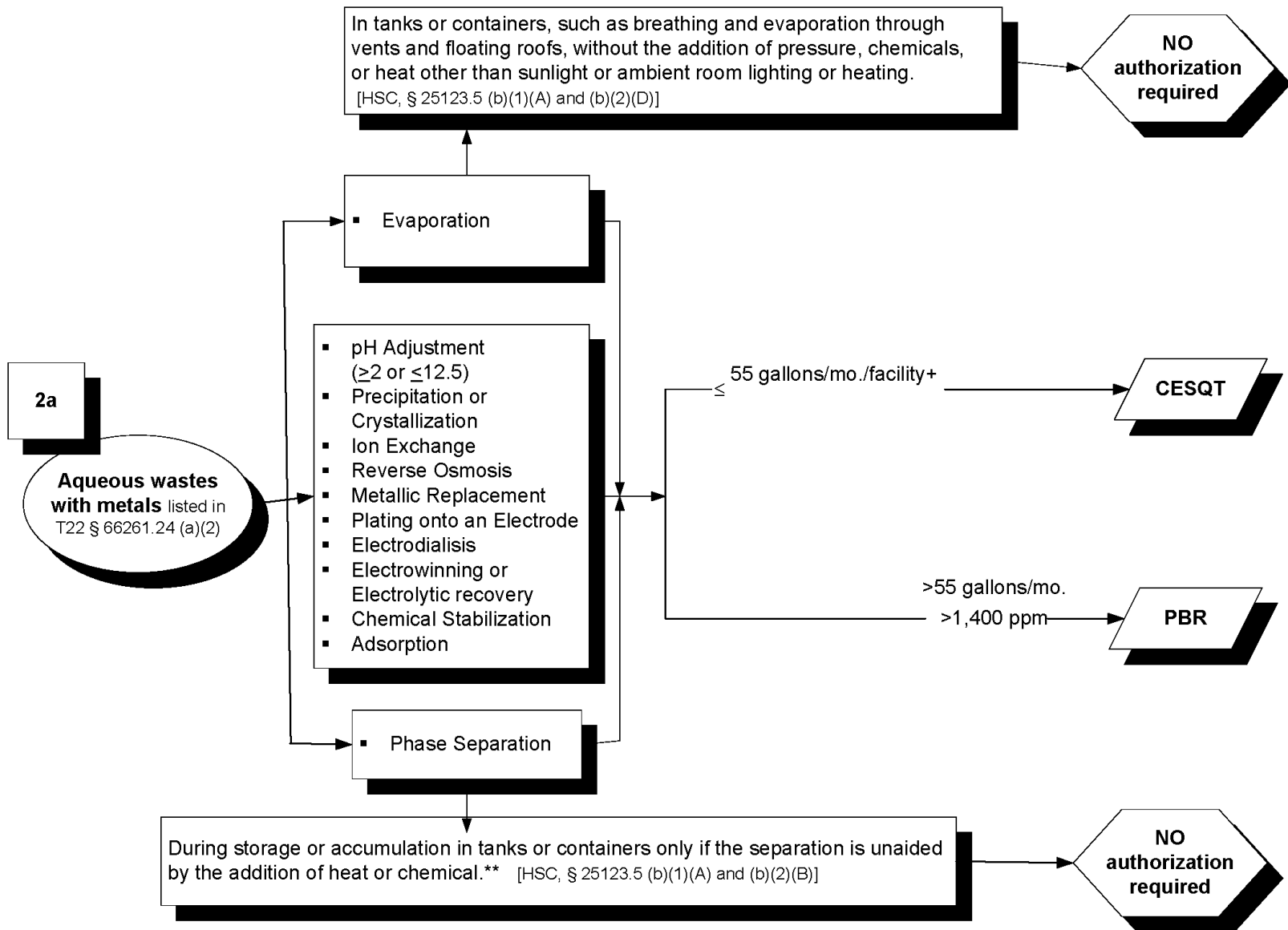
**CECL - Conditionally Exempt Commercial Laundries (HSC § 25144.6(c))**

**CA - Conditional Authorization (HSC § 25200.3)**

**PBR - Permit by Rule (Title 22, CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 45)**

\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic



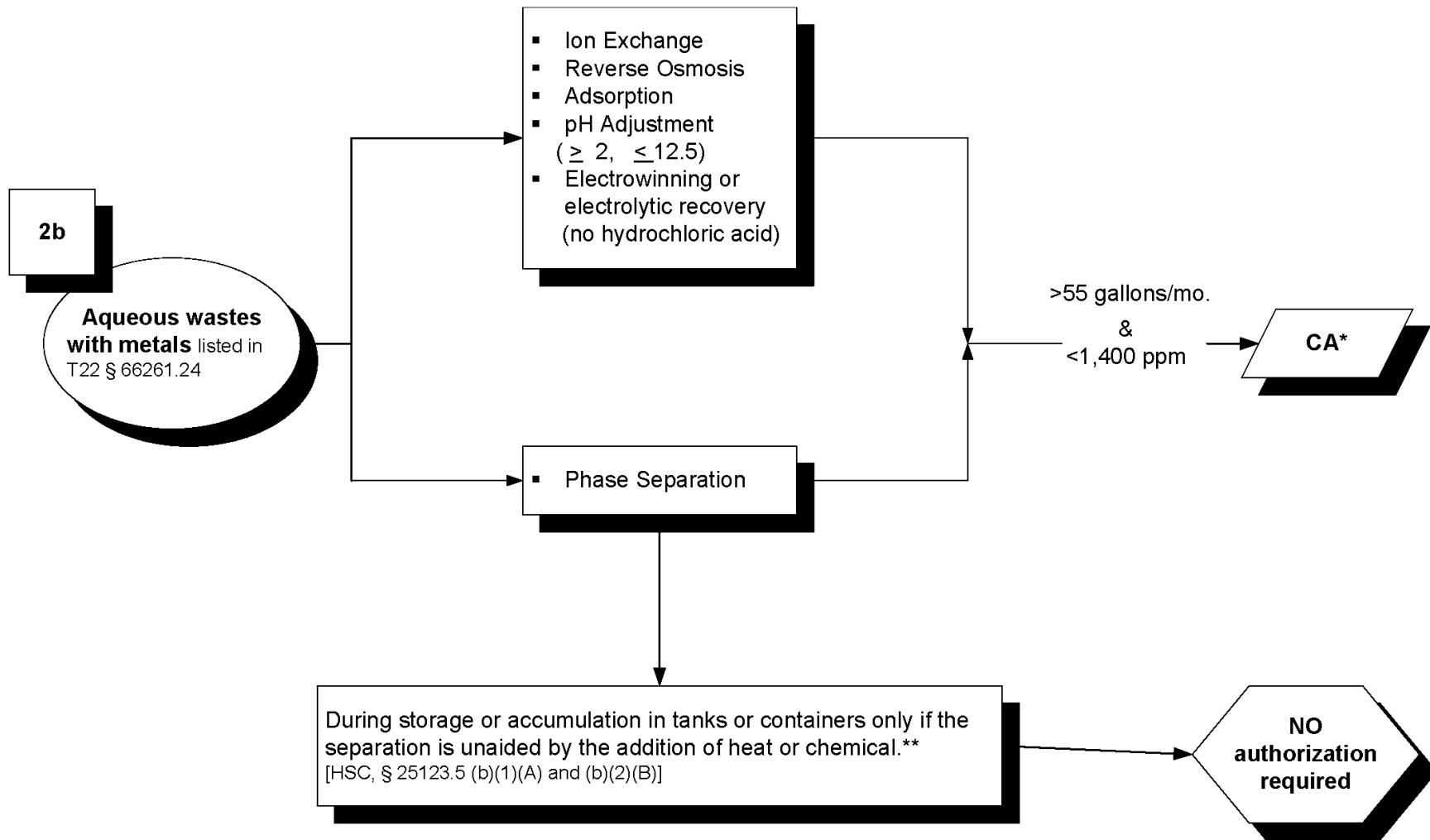


\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)

DTSC

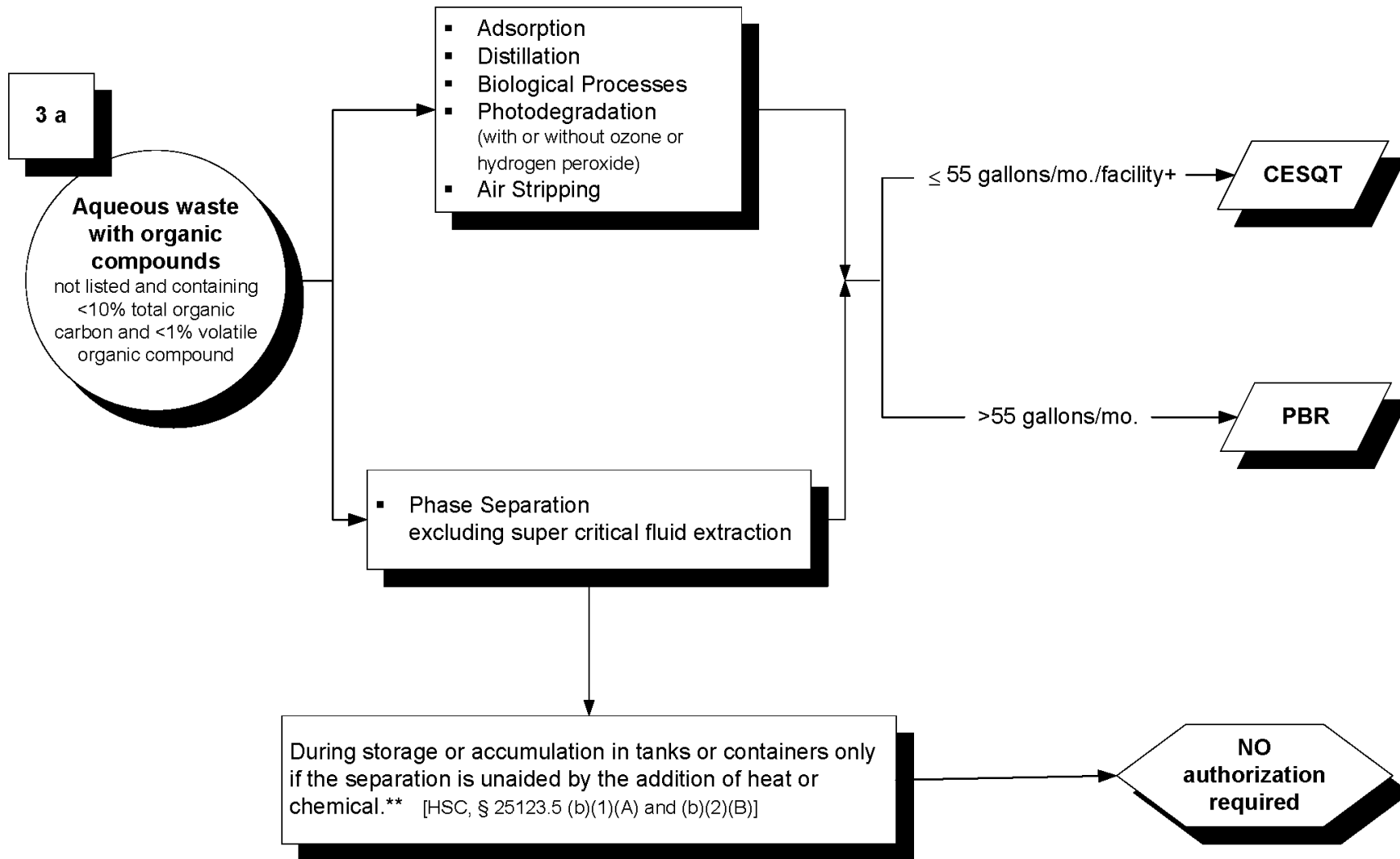
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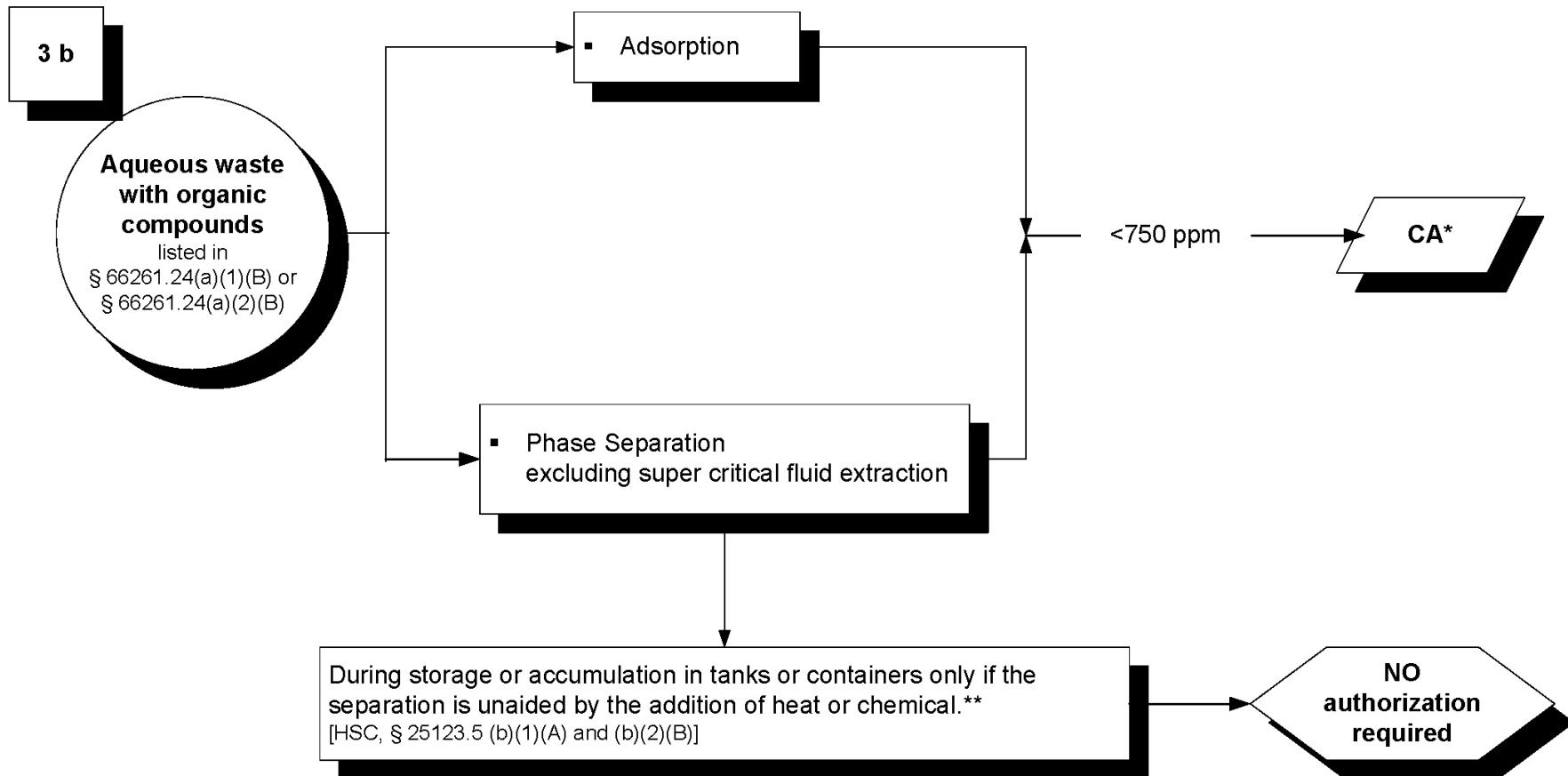
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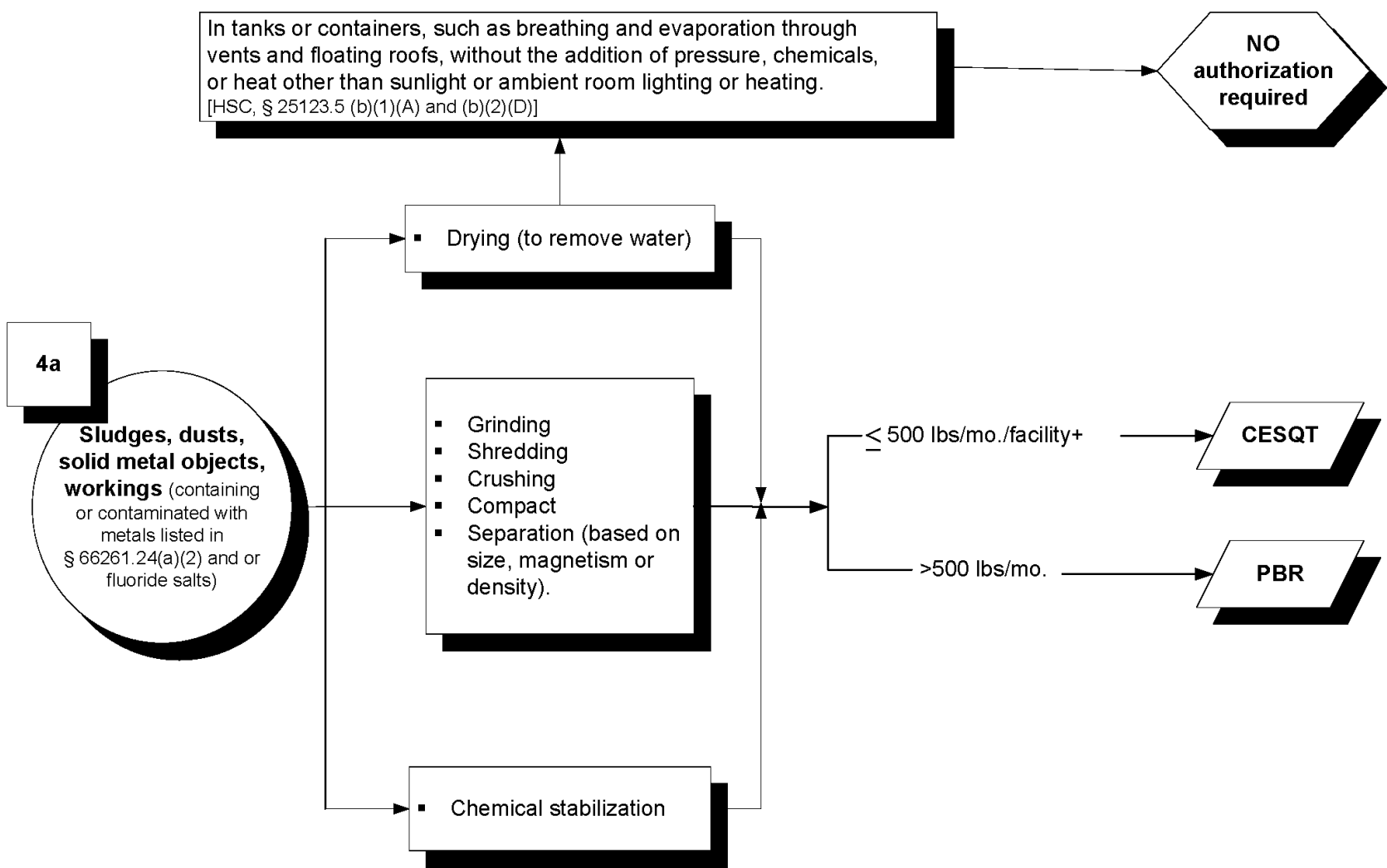
\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)



\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)



In tanks or containers, such as breathing and evaporation through vents and floating roofs, without the addition of pressure, chemicals, or heat other than sunlight or ambient room lighting or heating.  
[HSC, § 25123.5 (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2)(D)]

NO  
authorization  
required

4b

**Wastewater  
treatment sludges,  
solid metal objects,  
metal workings**

containing or contaminated with  
metals and Dusts containing  
≤750 ppm metal  
(except asbestos)  
(§ 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or  
§ 66261.24(a)(2)(A))

▪ Drying (to remove water)

- Centrifuge
- Gravity Settling
- Grinding
- Shredding
- Crushing
- Compact
- Separation (based on size, magnetism or density).

▪ Filtration

≤ 45,000 lbs/mo.

CA\*

Sieving or filtering liquid hazardous waste to remove solid fractions, without added heat, chemicals, or pressure, as the waste is added to or removed from a storage or accumulation tank or container. For this activity, sieving or filtering does not include adsorption, reverse osmosis, or ultrafiltration.  
[HSC, § 25123.5 (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2)(B)]

NO  
authorization  
required

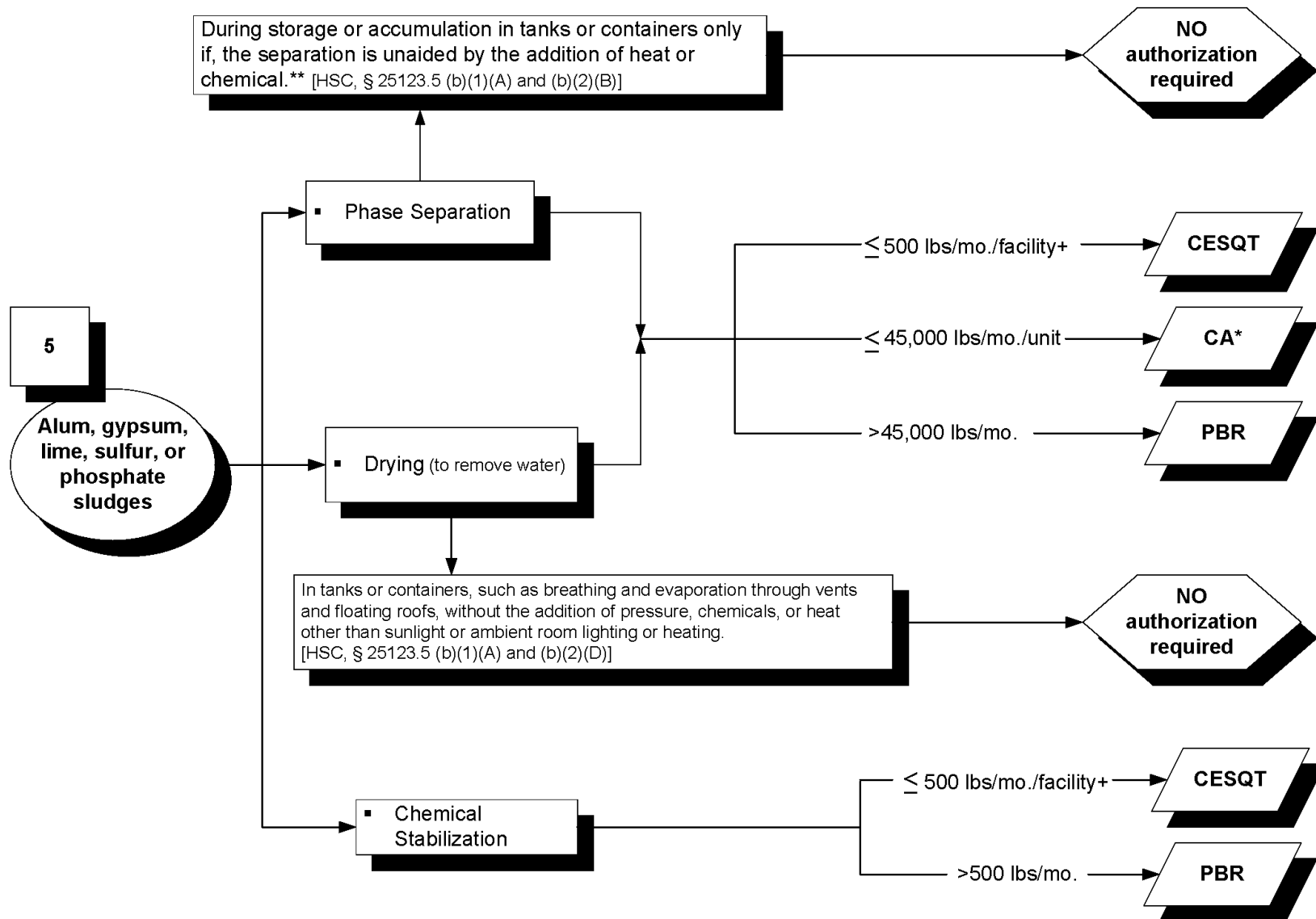
\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

DTSC

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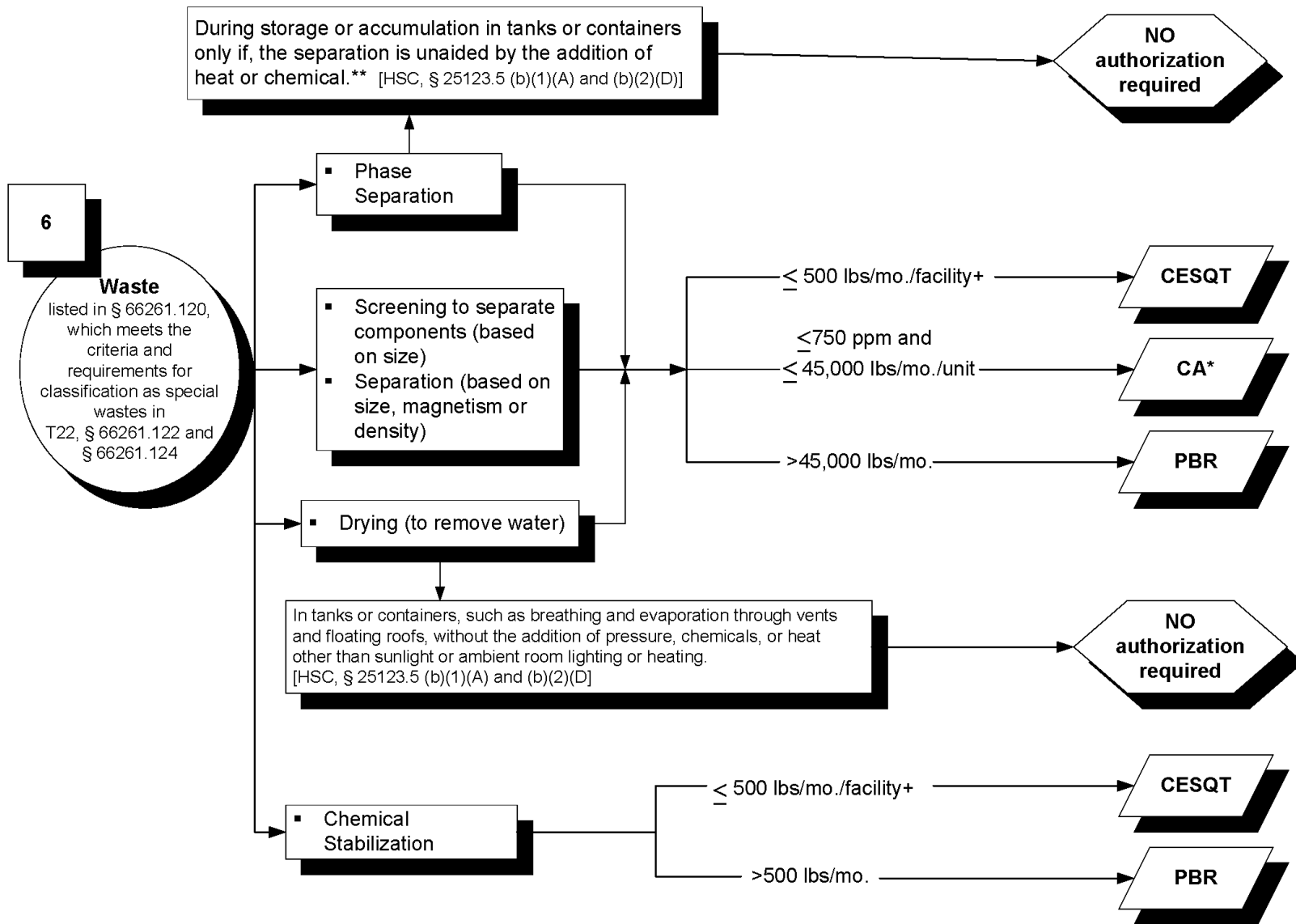
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\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)



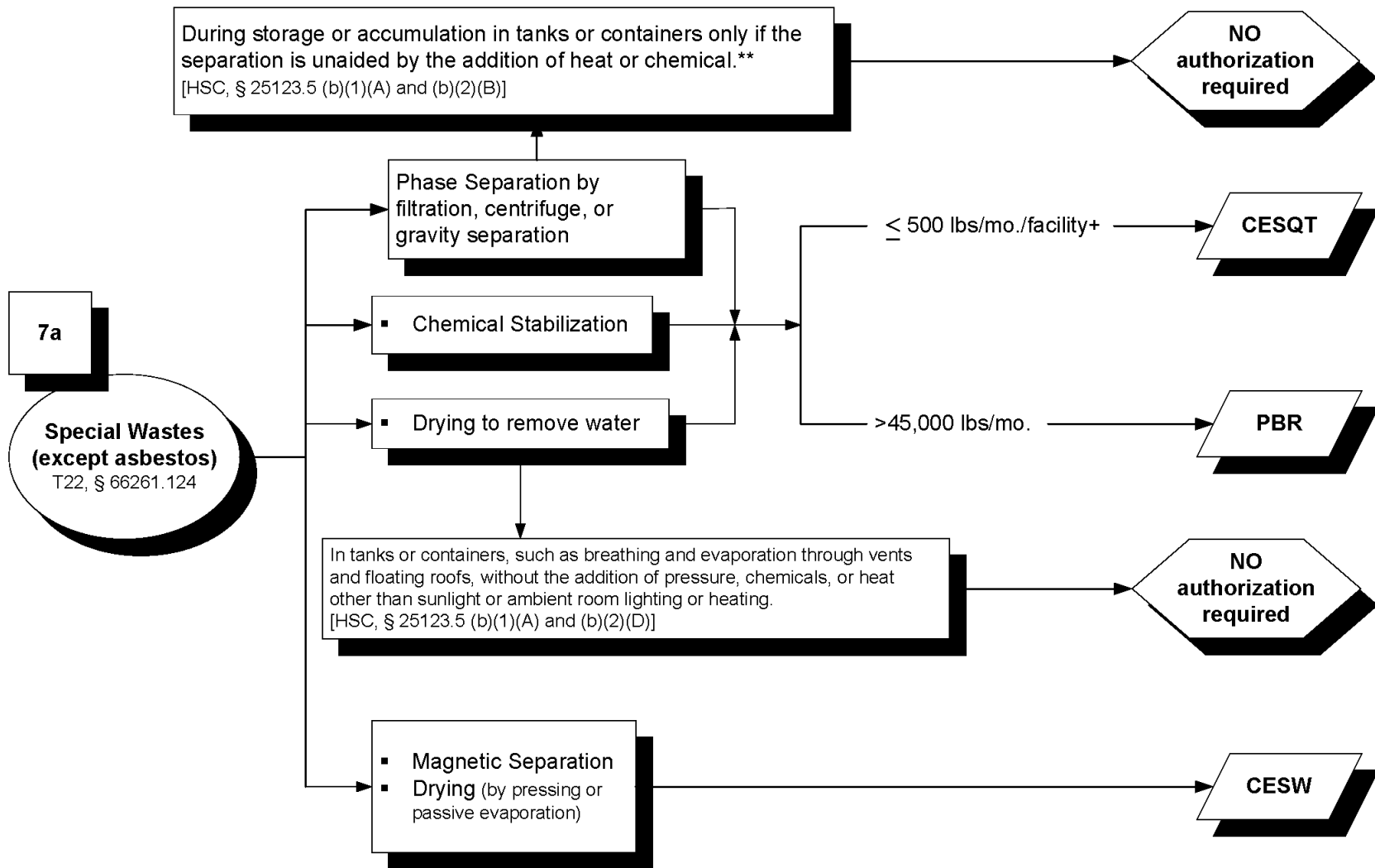
\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

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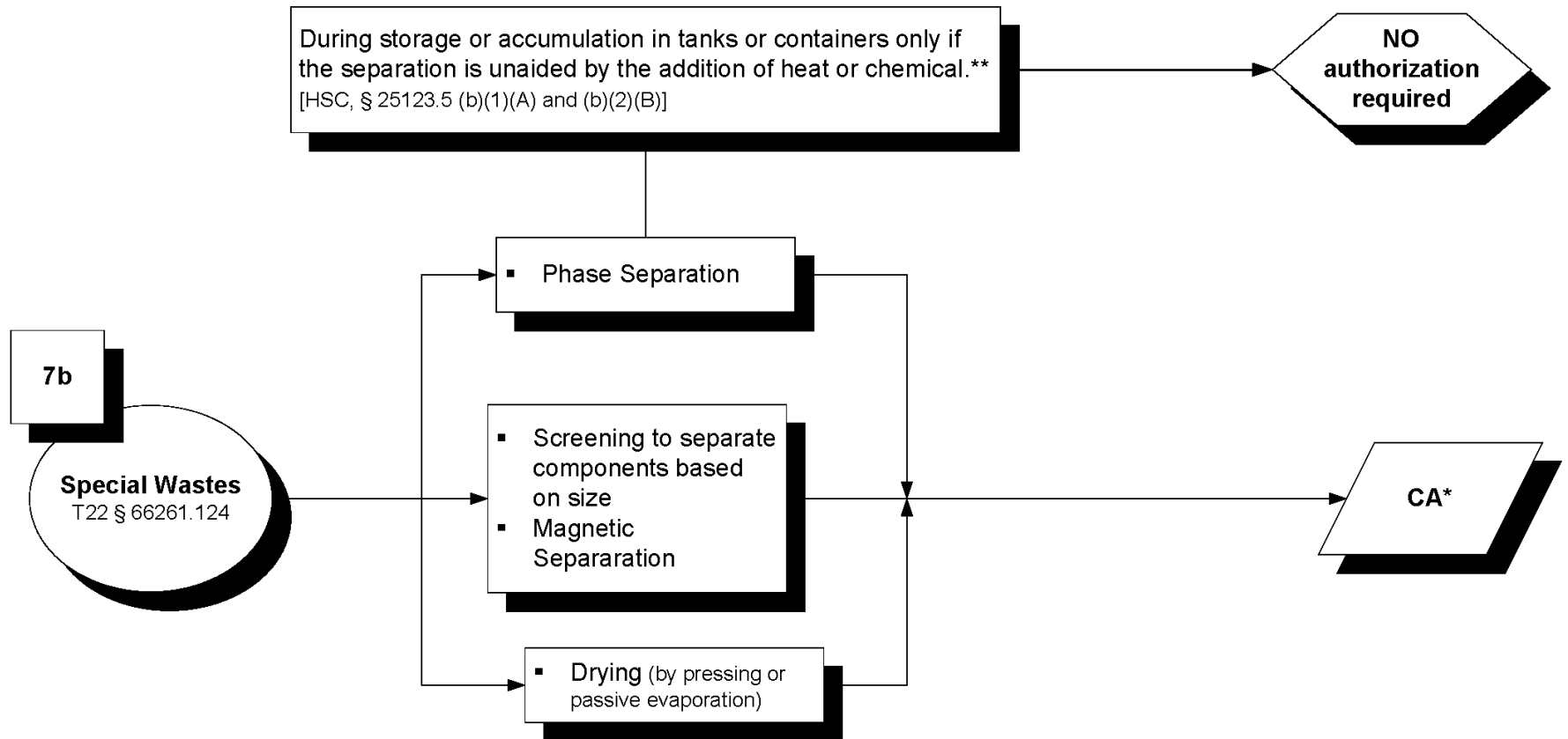
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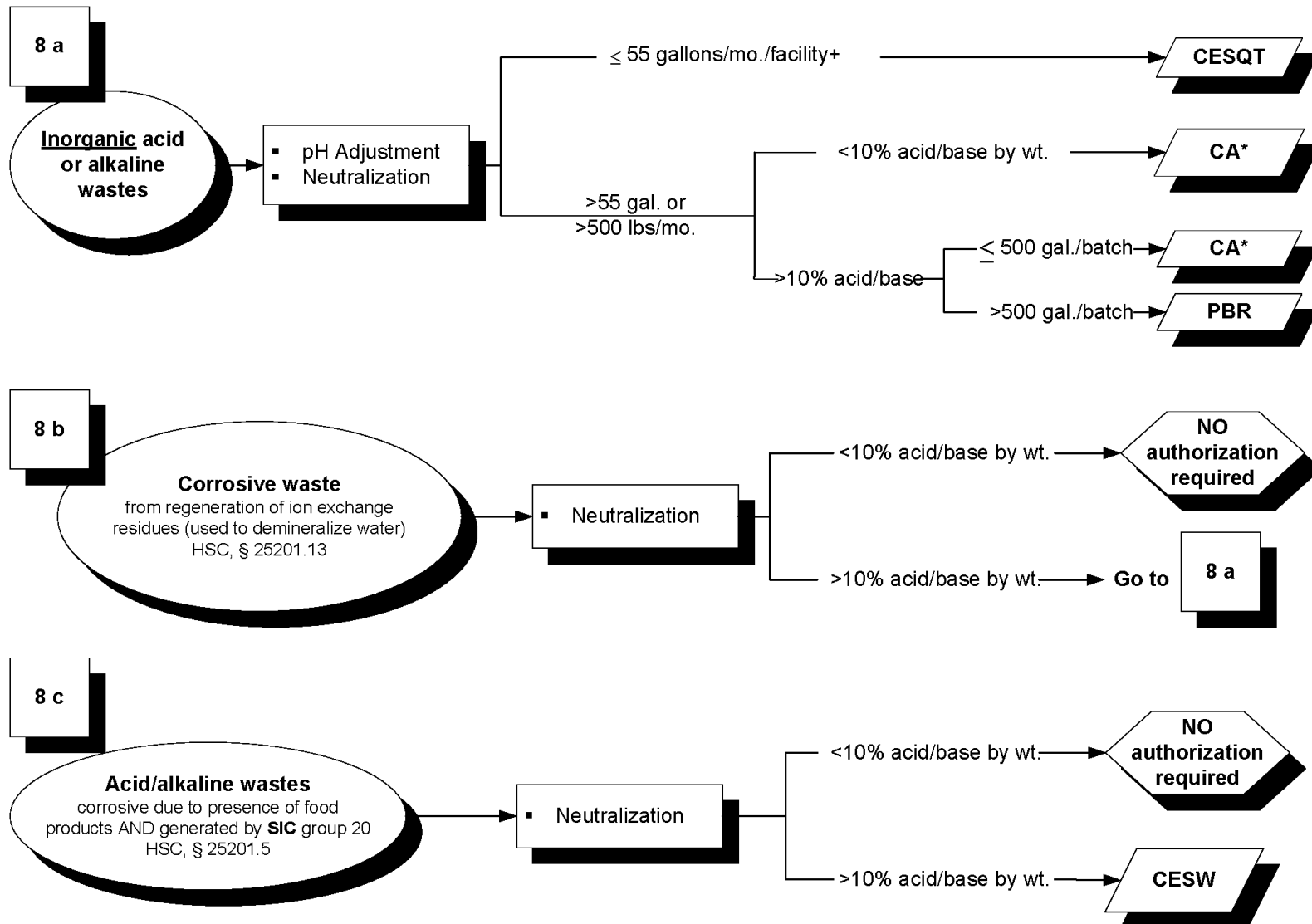


\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)



\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)



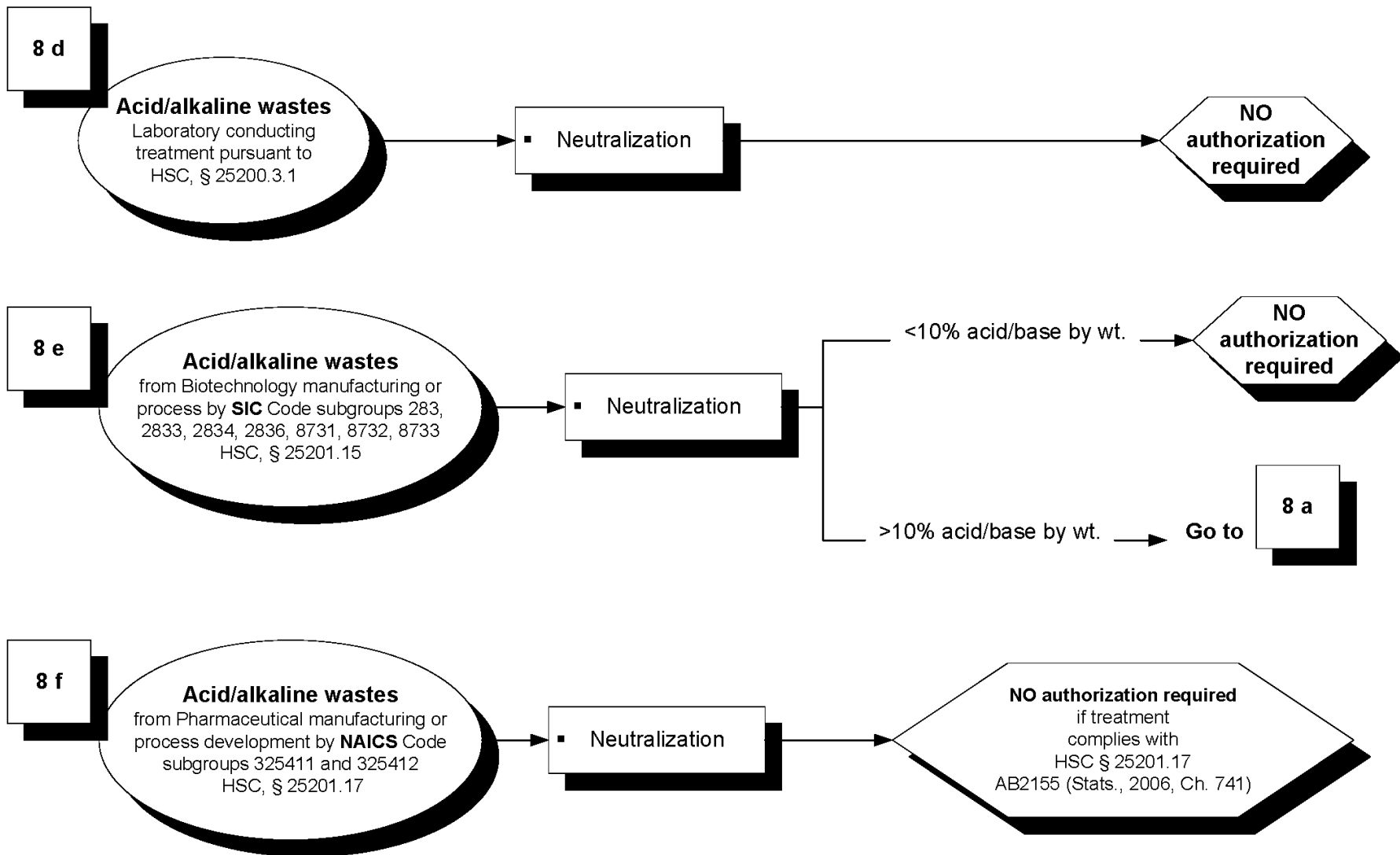
\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system

DTSC

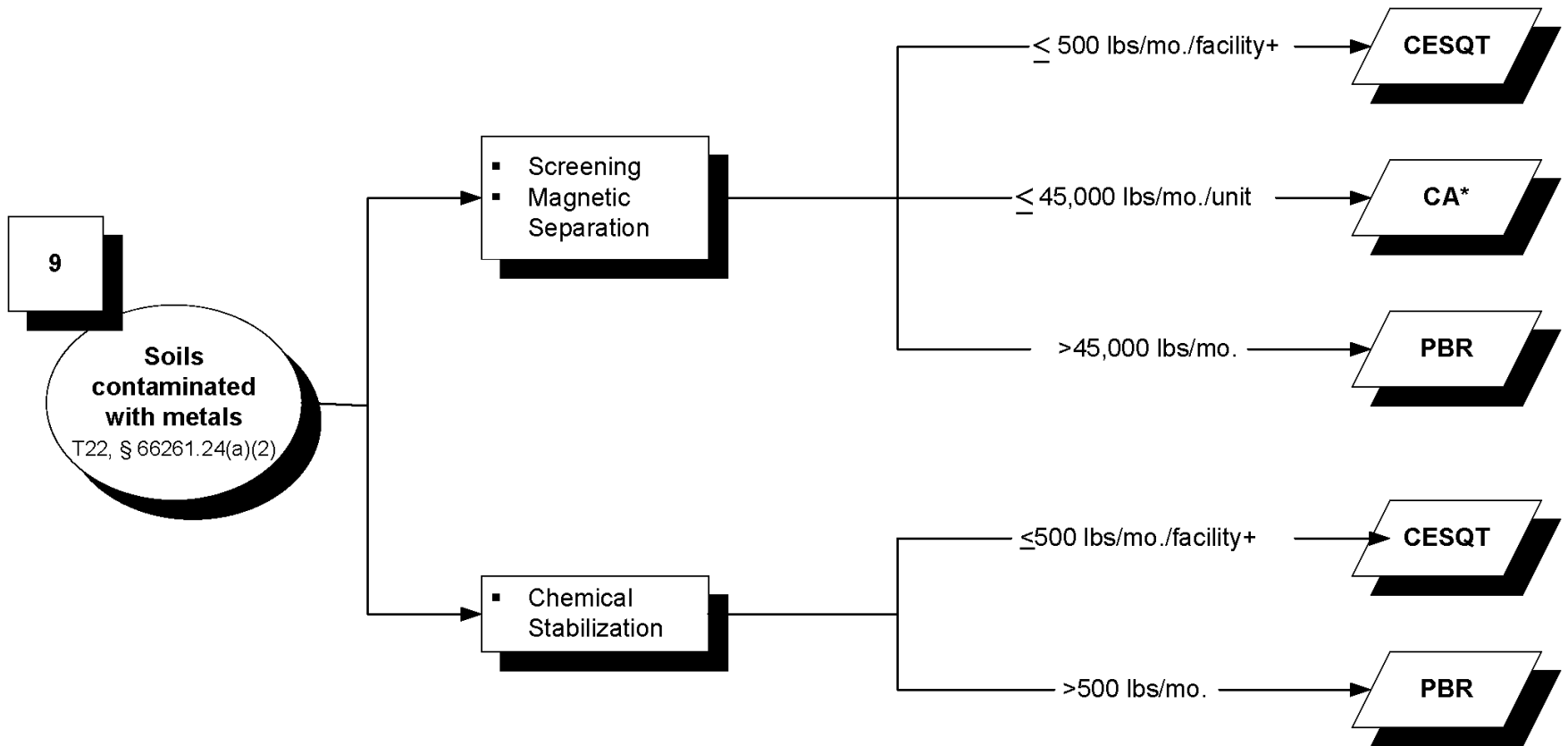
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North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system



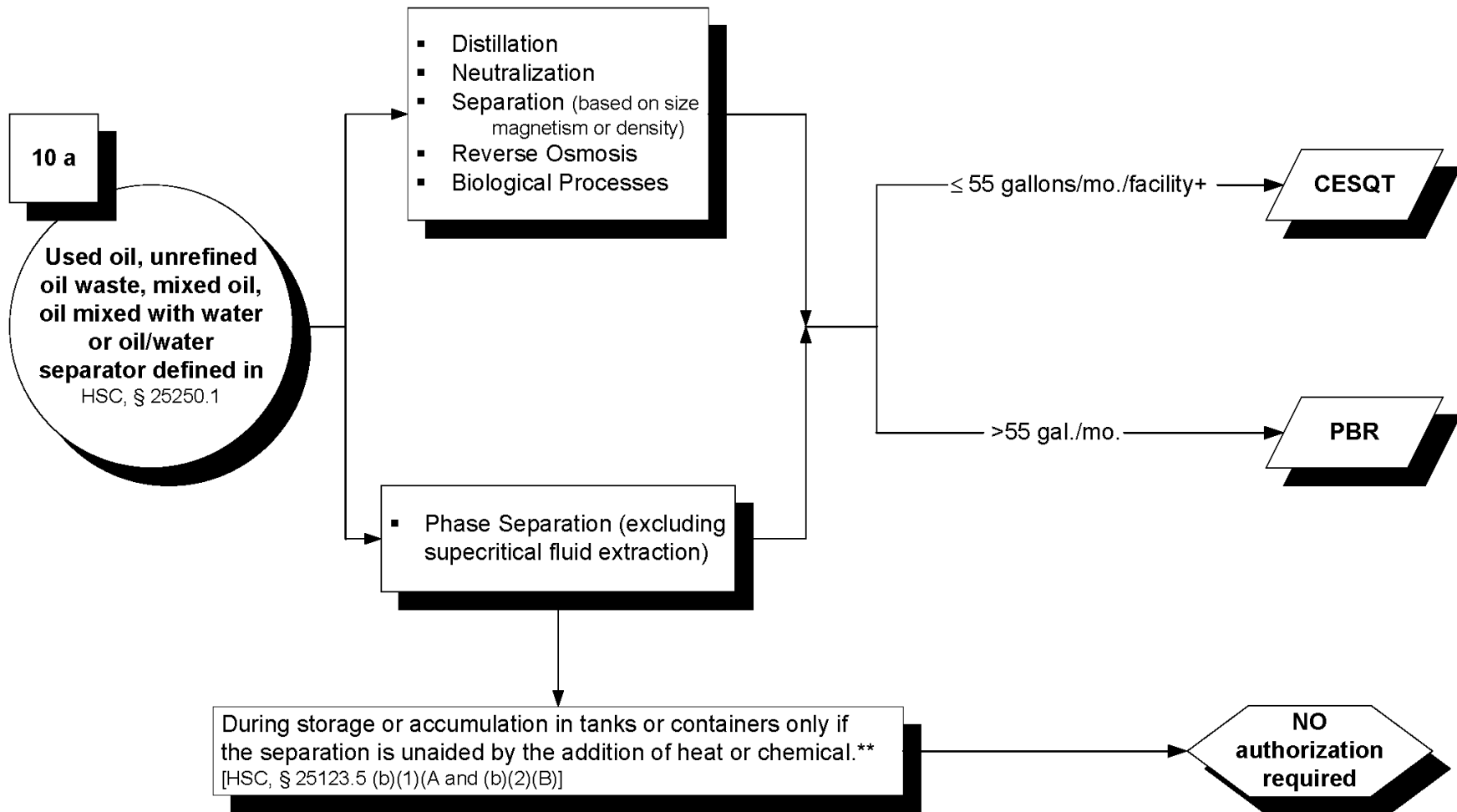


\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

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Page 14



\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)

10 b

Oil mixed with water OR oil-water separation sludge

- Separation (based on size magnetism or density)
- Reverse Osmosis

CA\*

- Phase Separation

If avg. amount of oil recovered /mo. <25 barrels AND aqueous waste from gravity settling is non-hazardous

CESW

During storage or accumulation in tanks or containers only if the separation is unaided by the addition of heat or chemical.\*\* [HSC, § 25123.5 (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2)(B)]

NO authorization required

10 c

Used oil mixed with water

hazardous ONLY because of oil content, EXCLUDING contaminated groundwater, water containing gasoline, or >2% diesel

- Gravity Separation (where aqueous waste is non-hazardous)
- Centrifugation
- Membrane Technology (such as reverse osmosis)
- Heating  $\leq 20$  degrees F below flashpoint of the used oil component of the mixture
- Addition of demulsifiers (to water containing used oil)

If recovered used oil is properly transported to an authorized offsite oil recycler

CEL

If recovered used oil is NOT properly transported to an authorized offsite oil recycler

10 (a) or (b)

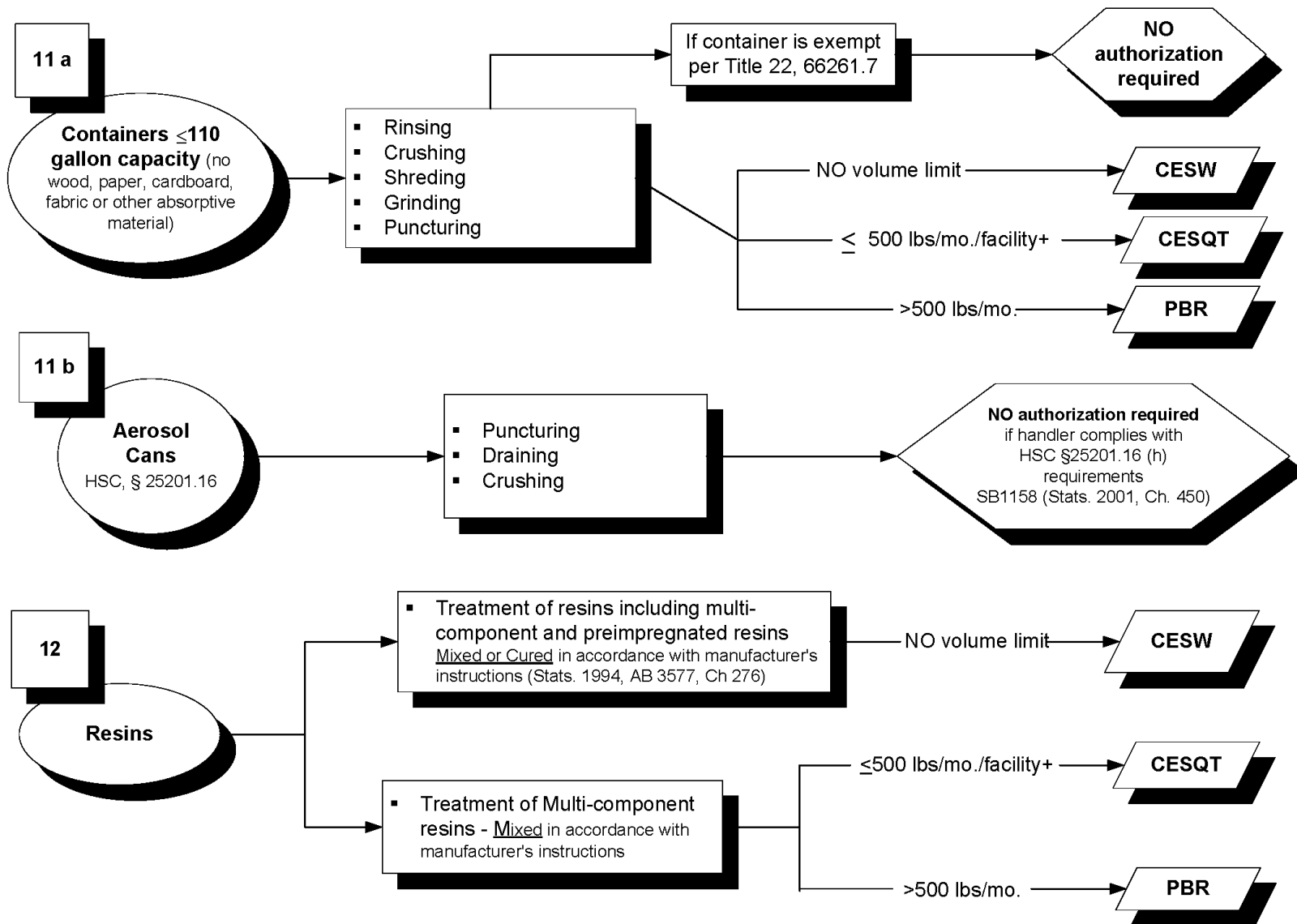
\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic.

\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)

DTSC

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Page 16



13

**Photographic Wastes**

(HSC, § 25143.13)  
(Silver-only  
RCRA-exempt  
wastestreams or  
photoimaging solution)

- Silver Recovery

**NO authorization required**  
SB 2111 (Stats. 1998, Ch. 309); Amended  
SB 2035 (Stats. 2000, Ch. 343)

14

**Dry Cleaning wastes**

(HSC, §25201.8)  
(hazardous solely due to PCE  
[perchloroethylene] content)

≤180 gal./mo.

**NO authorization required**  
AB1772 (Stats. 1992, Ch. 1345); Amended  
SB1191 (Stats. 1995, Ch. 639)

>180 gal./mo.

Go to

**3a**

15

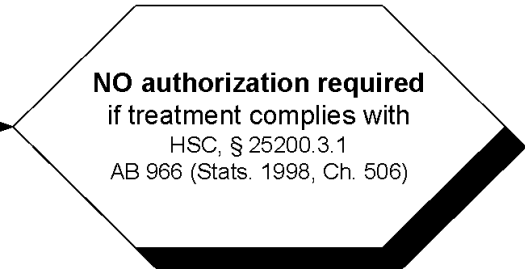
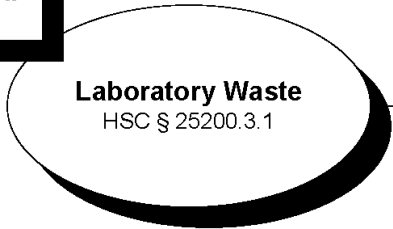
**Commercial laundry facility**

HSC, § 25144.6

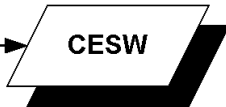
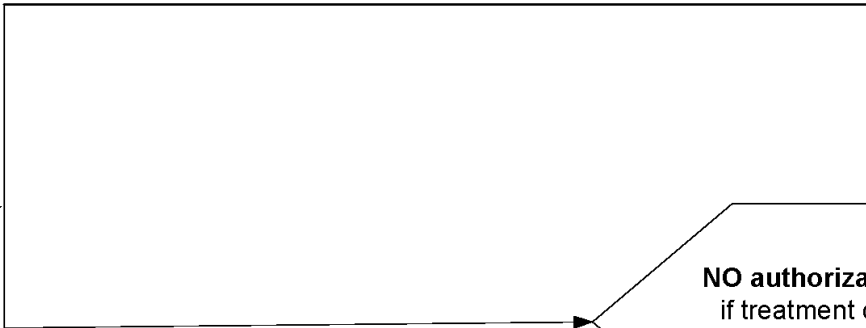
- Reusable textile materials  
(uniforms, gloves, linens  
and towels).

**CECL**

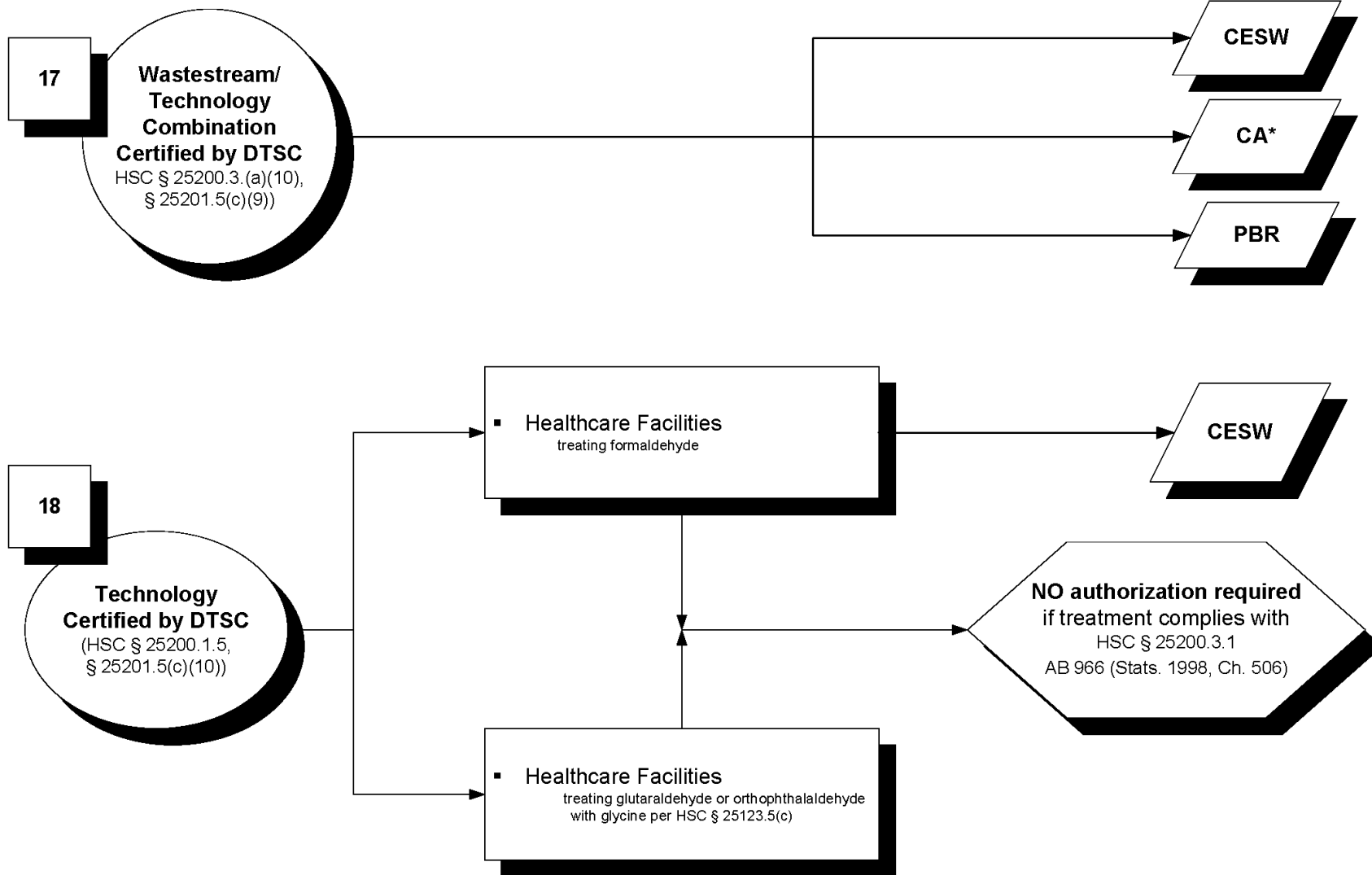
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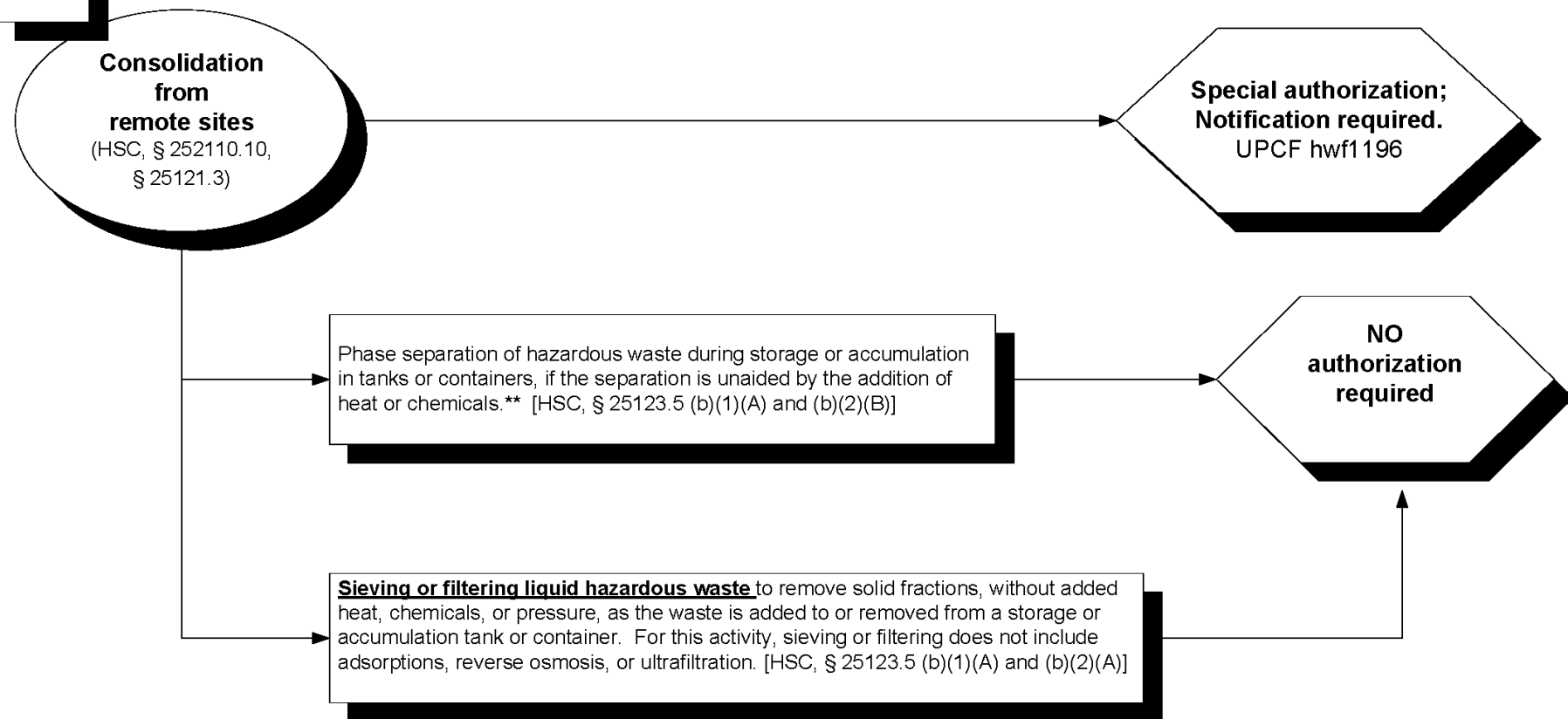
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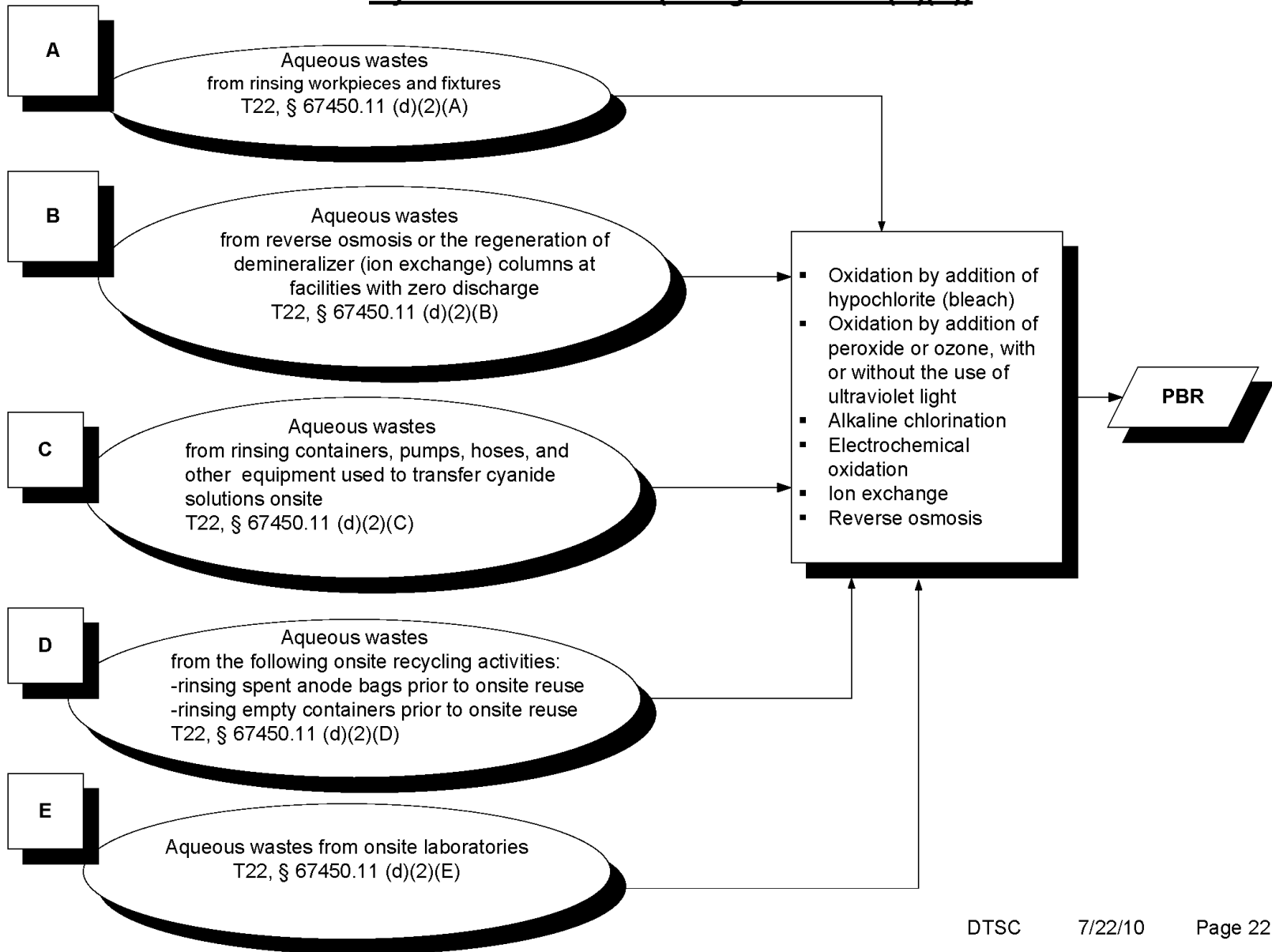


\*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

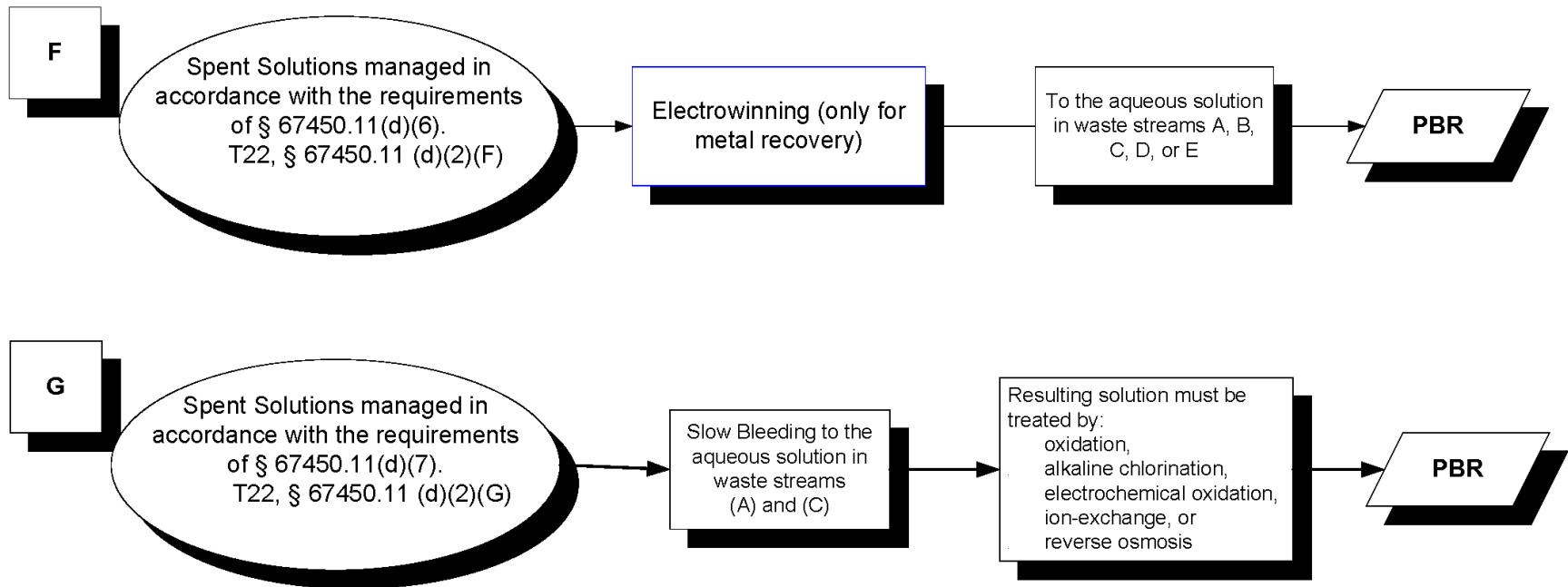


\*\*Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)

## Cyanide Treatment (T22 § 67450.11 (d)(2))



## Cyanide Treatment (T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2))



### **Additional Requirements for Dilution of Process Solutions:**

- Total cyanide concentration limited to 5,000 mg/l after dilution
- Written approval from the agency operating the POTW
- Waste analysis plan (cyanides)
- The residual solids removed are recycled by a facility that recovers metals including documentation
- By January 30 - Prepare justification statement when residuals are not recycled for the previous calendar year
- Records maintained at the facility for 3 years

### **For all Cyanide Treatments under PBR:**

- Comply with Best Management Requirements
- Employee training (Initial and annual training to employees, who handle cyanide process solutions, cyanide rinse waters, or manage cyanide waste)
- Evaluate cyanide alternatives every 4 years

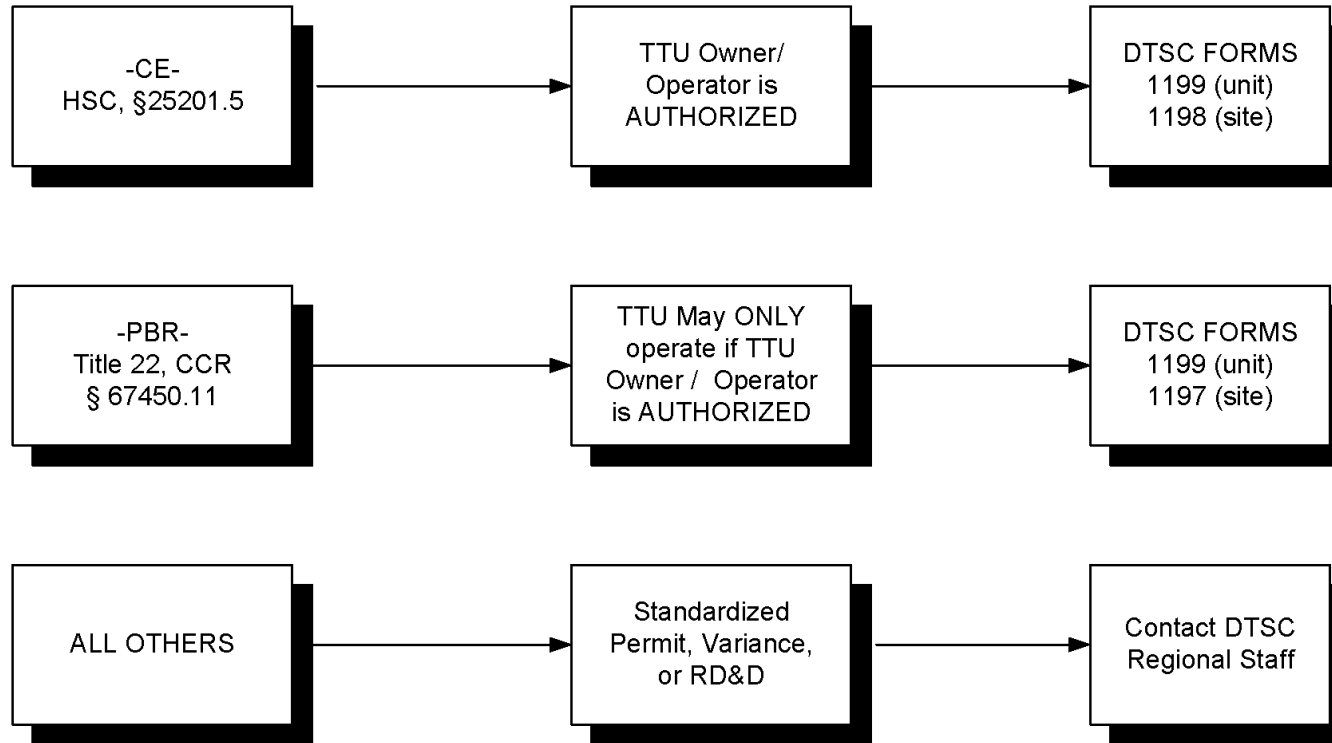
## Transportable Treatment Units

Note - SUBMIT TTU NOTIFICATIONS TO DTSC, NOT TO THE CUPA.

### WASTE STREAM & TREATMENT PROCESSES

### AUTHORIZATION OPTIONS

### NOTIFICATION FORMS



## PBR Collection Facilities

