DUFOUR SEMINARS & TRAINING PRESENTS...

HAZARDOUS WASTE & UNIVERSAL WASTE COMPLIANCE BASIC TRAINING

NOVEMBER 30, 2022
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:
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1. INTRODUCTION

THE FOLLOWING TOPICS ARE INCLUDED IN THE INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Why You Are Here – Hazardous Waste Regulation Training Requirements
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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.
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.

**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.]
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).
1. INTRODUCTION

1.2 Enforcement of Hazardous Waste Violations, cont.

**State DTSC**

- 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)
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.
HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR INSPECTION REPORT - A

Voluntary Category

AGENCY
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.3 Applicable Laws and Regulations
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.
Hazardous waste Title 22, Division 4.5 regulations in California are codified under Social Security – Click on it.
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
Division 4.5. Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste

- 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 25. Standards for the Management of Used Oil
- Chapter 26. Waste Minimization
- Chapter 27. Management of Tanks
- Chapter 29. Alternative Management Standards for Treated Wood Waste
- Chapter 30. Hazardous Waste Property and Land Use Restrictions
- Chapter 31. Selection and Ranking Criteria for Hazardous Waste Sites Requiring Remedial Action
- Chapter 32. Prohibited Chemical Toilet Additives
- Chapter 33. Requirements for Management of Fluorescent Light Ballasts Which Contain Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
- Chapter 34. Additional Requirements for Management of Extremely Hazardous Wastes
- Chapter 35. Hazardous Waste Testing Laboratory Certification (Repealed)
- Chapter 36. Requirements for Units and Facilities Deemed to Have a Permit by Rule
Managing Hazardous Waste

A waste is a hazardous waste if it is a listed waste, characteristic waste, used oil and mixed wastes. Specific procedures determine how wastes are 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 of 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 COVID-19 Pandemic
- Annual fee rates for Hazardous Waste Generators
- Annual and Biennial report Information
- Assistance regarding Hazardous Waste
- Hazardous Waste publications
- The status of my Hazardous Waste ID Number

[Link: Managing Hazardous Waste]

The DTSC website is a useful source of information and links to compliance tools.
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.
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 [CESQGs and SQGs can have limited exclusions over their 100 kgs/1,000 kgs monthly limit without losing their lower status; and CESQGs (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?

[Link: U.S. EPA GIR Map]
1. INTRODUCTION

1.4 New Developments – Electronic Manifests

Electronic Manifests:


- 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 Hazadrous 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
1. INTRODUCTION

1.4 New Developments – California-Only: eVQ

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**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.

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**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.

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**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 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.

---

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

---

**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 eVQ 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/2021/10/29/news-release_1-21-21

News Release

T – 21 – 21
Meredith Williams, Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
October 29, 2021
Contact: Sanford (Sandy) Nax
(916) 416-4309
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.”

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 Services, did not have a consistent regulatory approach to the management and contaminants. DTSC has determined that the policy is inconsistent with current scientific understanding of the metal shredding industry and DTSC’s regulatory process, please contact Sanford Nax at Sanford.Nax@dtsc.ca.gov.

FOR GENERAL INQUIRIES: Contact the Department of Toxic Substances Control by phone at (800) 728-6042 or visit www.dtsc.ca.gov. To report illegal handling, discharge, or disposal of hazardous waste, call the Waste Alert Hotline at (800) 698-6042.

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

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.

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
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**

#### I. Type of Recycling Activities

1. Do you recycle more than 100 kg/month of excluded or exempted recyclable materials at the same location at which the material was generated? 
   - [ ] YES  
   - [ ] NO

2. Do you recycle more than 100 kg/month of non-excluded, excluded recyclable materials received from an offsite location by offsite recycling?  
   - [ ] YES  
   - [ ] NO

---

*Businesses that only send recyclable materials to 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offset Generator of Recyclable Material</th>
<th>Offset Generator EPA ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address (of different)</td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zip Code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 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**

**NAME OF SIGNER (print)**

**TITLE OF SIGNER**

---

**UPCF (12/99 revised)**

---

**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:
  - Mislabeled 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.

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.

### I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

- **BUSINESS NAME:**
- **TANK OWNER NAME:**
- **TANK OWNER ADDRESS:**
- **TANK OWNER CITY:**
- **STATE:**
- **ZIP CODE:**

### II. TANK CLOSURE INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tank ID #</th>
<th>Concentration of Flammable Vapor</th>
<th>Concentration of Oxygen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Top 4%</td>
<td>Center 4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. CERTIFICATION

On examination of the tank, I certify the tank is visually free from product, sludge, scale (thin, sticky residual of tank contents), rust 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:**
  - Yes  
  - No  
- **NAME OF CERTIFIER:**
- **TITLE OF CERTIFIER:**
- **ADDRESS:**
- **CITY:**
- **PHONE:**
- **DATE:**
- **CERTIFICATION TIME:**

### TANK PREVIOUSLY HELD FLAMMABLE OR COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS

- **CERTIFIER’S TANK MANAGEMENT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCRAP DEALER, DISPOSAL FACILITY, ETC.:**

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/operating permit 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

Scraps 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 LEAD 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 20
Fax Number: (02) 9838 9673

Identification
Product Name: AMERLOCK 2K PART A
Manufacturer’s Product Code: 1002K A LEAD BASE
Shipping Name: Paint
U.N. Number: UN1263
Dangerous Goods Class: 3
Subsidiary Risk: Not Applicable
Hazchem Code: 3
SUGSDP Schedule: 0
Packing Group: III
Uses: Industrial Paint
Physical Description/Properties
Appearance: [not specified]
Boiling Point: [not specified]
Specific Gravity: [not specified]
Flash Point: [not specified]
Flammability Limits: [not specified]
Volatile Content: [not specified]
Solubility in Water: [not specified]

Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Entity</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LIQUID EPOXY RESIN</td>
<td>25008-35-6</td>
<td>[amount]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAD CHROMATE</td>
<td>[amount]</td>
<td>[amount]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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pH—Knowledge and/or testing for corrosivity

Does paint contain lead (toxicity)—Knowledge and/or testing?
How Good Is Knowledge?
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]
    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 LC₅₀ 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 LD₅₀ [non-RCRA toxicity].

- **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].

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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

§62261.30. 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 262.30 and 260.22, or is categorized as a non-RCRA hazardous waste pursuant to section 62261.101. 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 (A)
- 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 62261.31 and 62261.32. Each 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, 16, and 20 of this division.


HISTORY

1. New section filed 5-24-91, effective 7-1-91 (Register 91, No. 22).

§62261.31. 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 262.30 and 260.22:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F001</td>
<td>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 F006; and still bottoms from the recovery of those spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F002</td>
<td>the following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2-trifluoroethane, and 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2-trifluoroethane; 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 F006; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F003</td>
<td>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 F006; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures;</td>
<td>(I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F004</td>
<td>the following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid, and</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F005</td>
<td>the following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2-ethoxyethanol, and 2-mitopropane; 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;</td>
<td>(LT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F006</td>
<td>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 (zinc-nickel) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/striping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F007</td>
<td>spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations;</td>
<td>(R.T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F008</td>
<td>spent plating bath solutions from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used;</td>
<td>(R.T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F009</td>
<td>spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used;</td>
<td>(R.T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F010</td>
<td>spent quenching bath solutions from metal heat treatment operations where cyanides are used;</td>
<td>(R.T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F011</td>
<td>spent cyanide solutions from salt bath cell clear from metal heat treatment operations;</td>
<td>(R.T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F012</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treatment operations where cyanides are used;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F019</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum except from zirconium phosphating in aluminum cans washing when such phosphating is an exclusive conversion coating process;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F020</td>
<td>wastes (except wastewater) and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification from the production or manufacturing use as a reactant, intermediate, or component in a formulation process) of in- or tetraethylchloroformate, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol)</td>
<td>(H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F021</td>
<td>wastes (except wastewater) and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification from the production or manufacturing use as a reactant, intermediate, or component in a formulation process) of peracetylchlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.</td>
<td>(H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F022</td>
<td>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, intermediate, or component in a formulation process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene or under alkaline conditions;</td>
<td>(H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F023</td>
<td>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, intermediate, or component in a formulation process) of hexachloro-2,4,5-trichlorophenol</td>
<td>(H)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 60261.32. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wood preservation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K001</td>
<td>bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic pigments:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K002</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K003</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K004</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K005</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K006</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated);</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K007</td>
<td>wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K008</td>
<td>oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organic chemicals:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K009</td>
<td>distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K010</td>
<td>distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K011</td>
<td>bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile;</td>
<td>(R,T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K012</td>
<td>bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile;</td>
<td>(R,T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K013</td>
<td>bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K014</td>
<td>still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride;</td>
<td>(T)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EPA Hazardous Waste No.</th>
<th>Chemical Abstracts No.</th>
<th>Substances</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P023</td>
<td>107-20-0</td>
<td>Acetaldehyde, chloro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P002</td>
<td>591-08-2</td>
<td>Acetamide, N-(aminothioxomethyl)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P057</td>
<td>640-19-7</td>
<td>Acetamide, 2-fluoro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P058</td>
<td>62-74-8</td>
<td>Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P002</td>
<td>591-08-2</td>
<td>1-Acetyl-2-thiourea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P003</td>
<td>107-02-8</td>
<td>Acreole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P070</td>
<td>116-06-3</td>
<td>Aldicarb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P023</td>
<td>1646-88-4</td>
<td>Aldicarb sulfone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P004</td>
<td>309-00-2</td>
<td>Aldrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P005</td>
<td>107-18-6</td>
<td>Allyl alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P006</td>
<td>20859-73-8</td>
<td>Aluminum phosphide (R,T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P007</td>
<td>2763-96-4</td>
<td>1-(Aminomethyl)-3-Isoxazolol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P008</td>
<td>504-24-5</td>
<td>4-Aminopyridine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPA Hazardous Waste No.</td>
<td>Chemical Abstracts No.</td>
<td>Substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U394</td>
<td>30558-43-1</td>
<td>A2213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U001</td>
<td>75-07-0</td>
<td>Acetaldehyde (l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U034</td>
<td>75-87-6</td>
<td>Acetaldehyde, trichloro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U187</td>
<td>62-44-2</td>
<td>Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U005</td>
<td>53-96-3</td>
<td>Acetamide, N-9H-fluoren-2-yl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U240</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acetic acid, (2-4-dichlorophenoxy)- salts and esters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U112</td>
<td>141-78-6</td>
<td>Acetic acid, ethyl ester (l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U144</td>
<td>301-04-2</td>
<td>Acetic acid, lead (2+ salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U214</td>
<td>563-68-8</td>
<td>Acetic acid, thallium (1+ salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See F027</td>
<td>93-76-5</td>
<td>Acetic acid, (2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U002</td>
<td>67-64-1</td>
<td>Acetone (l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U003</td>
<td>75-05-8</td>
<td>Acetonitrile (I,T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U004</td>
<td>58-86-2</td>
<td>Acetophenone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U005</td>
<td>53-96-3</td>
<td>2-Acetylaminofluorene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U006</td>
<td>75-36-5</td>
<td>Acetyl chloride (C.R.T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U007</td>
<td>79-06-1</td>
<td>Acrylamide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U008</td>
<td>79-10-7</td>
<td>Acrylic acid (l)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U009</td>
<td>107-13-1</td>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U011</td>
<td>61-82-5</td>
<td>Amitrole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U012</td>
<td>62-53-3</td>
<td>Aniline (I,T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U136</td>
<td>75-60-5</td>
<td>Arsinic acid, dimethyl-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U014</td>
<td>492-80-8</td>
<td>Auramine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U015</td>
<td>115-02-6</td>
<td>Azaserine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U010</td>
<td>50-07-7</td>
<td>Azirino[2,1-a]indole-4,7-dione,6-amino-8-[[aminocarbonyl]oxy)methyl]-1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5-methyl-[1aS-][1alpha, 8beta, 8aalpha, 8balpha]-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U280</td>
<td>101-27-9</td>
<td>Barban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U276</td>
<td>22281-23-3</td>
<td>Bendiocarb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U364</td>
<td>22281-23-3</td>
<td>Bendiocarb phenol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U271</td>
<td>17804-35-2</td>
<td>Benomyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U157</td>
<td>56-49-5</td>
<td>Benz[[aceanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U016</td>
<td>225-51-4</td>
<td>Benz[c]acridine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U17</td>
<td>58-87-3</td>
<td>Benzal chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U192</td>
<td>23350-58-5</td>
<td>Benzamide, 3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dime - thyl-2-propynyl)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U016</td>
<td>56-55-3</td>
<td>Benz[a]anthracene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U094</td>
<td>57-97-6</td>
<td>Benz[a]anthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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).

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

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.
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 (TTLC) [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 LC₅₀ 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 LD₅₀ [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.
| 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 |
|---|---|
| Metals | STLC (mg/l ppm) | TTLC (Wet. Weight mg/kg ppm) |
| Antimony and/or antimony compounds | 1.0 | 500 |
| Arsenic and/or arsenic compounds | 5.0 | 500 |
| Asbestos | 1.0 (as %) | |
| Barium and/or barium compounds (excluding barite) | 100 | 10,000 |
| 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 | 250 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Chlorodane | 0.25 | 2.5 |
| DDE, DDD, 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 |
| Heptachlor | 2.1 | 21 |
| Lead compounds, organic | 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. 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. 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. 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 excluding barium sulfate.
d 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.
e Excluding molybdenum disulfide.
3. IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

➤ 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 62262.11. 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 62261.110 and section 62261.113. Trademark chemical names are indicated by all capital letters.

1. Acetaldyde (X,I)
2. Acetic acid (X,C,I)
3. Acetone, Propanone (I)
4. Acetone cyanhydrin (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. * Acrrolein, Aqualin (X,I)
12. * Acrylonitrile (X,I)
13. * Adiponitrile (X)
14. * Aldrin, 1,2,3,4,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endooexodimethanonaphthalene (X)
15. * Allyl aluminum chloride (C,I,R)
16. * Allyl aluminum compounds (C,I,R)
17. Allyl alcohol, 2-Propan-1-ol (X,I)
18. Allyl bromide, 3-Bromopropane (X,I)
19. Allyl chloride, 3-Chloropropene (X,I)
20. Allyl chloroformate, Allyl chlorofomate (X,I)
21. * Allyl trichloroiline (X,C,R)
22. Aluminum (powder) (I)
23A. Aluminum chloride (X,C)
23B. * Aluminum chloride (anhydrous) (X,C,R)
24. Aluminum fluoride (X,C)
25. Aluminum nitrile (X,I)
26. * Aluminum phosphide, PHOSTOIN (X,I,R)
27. * 4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-ADP (X)
28. * 2-Aminopyridine (X)

Note: An asterisk means an extremely hazardous waste

791 Chemicals Names

Continues to 791 [pages intentionally omitted]
700. * Zirconium chloride, Zirconium tetrachloride (X.C.R)

701. Zirconium piromate (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 00222.11. 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)
APU Pcb (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 (K.C)
Caulk sludge (C)
Cautious wastewater (C)
Cleaning solvents (I)
Corrosion inhibitor (I)
Data processing fluid (I)
Drilling fluids (X,C)
Drilling mud (X)
Dry (X)
Etching acid liquid or solvent (C.I)
Fly ash (C)
Fuel waste (X)
Insecticides (X)
Laboratory waste (X.C,R)
Lime and sulfur sludge (C)
Lime and water (G)
Lime sludge (C)
Lime wastewater (C)
Liquid cement (I)
Mineral fillings (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 slope) (K.X)
Pickling liquor (C)
Pickings (X)
Plating waste (X.C)
Printing ink (X)
Refrigreative explosives (R)
Sludge acid (C)
Soda ash (C)
Solvents (I)
Spent acid (C)
Spent caustic (C)
Spent (or waste) cyanide solutions (X,C)
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.
Prohibition:
- Empty containers over 5-gallons.
- Unrinsed containers with extremely hazardous (*).
- 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.

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.
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

P H 1 2 . 5 a n d a b o v e i s c o r r o s i v e h a z a r d o u s w a s t e
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!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appendix X</th>
<th>List of Chemical Names and Common Names for Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Materials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Acetaldehyde (X,I)</td>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Acetic acid (C,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Acetone (I)</td>
<td><strong>4.</strong> Acetone cyanhydrin (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.</strong> Acetonitrile (X,I)</td>
<td><strong>6.</strong> 2-Acetylaminofluorene, 2-AAF (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7.</strong> Acetyl benzoyl peroxide (X,I,R)</td>
<td><strong>8.</strong> Acetyl chloride (X,C,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9.</strong> Acetyl peroxide (X,I,R)</td>
<td><strong>10.</strong> Acetic (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.</strong> Acrolein, Aldrin (X,I)</td>
<td><strong>12.</strong> Acrylonitrile (X,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.</strong> Adiponitrile (X)</td>
<td><strong>14.</strong> Aldrin, 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endos-exodimethanoanaphene (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15.</strong> Alkyl aluminum chloride (C,I,R)</td>
<td><strong>16.</strong> Alkyl aluminum compounds (C,I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>17.</strong> Alkyl alcohol, 2-Propan-1-ol (X,I)</td>
<td><strong>18.</strong> Alkyl bromide, 3-Bromopropene (X,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19.</strong> Alkyl chloride, 3-Chloropropene (X,I)</td>
<td><strong>20.</strong> Alkyl chlorocarbonate, Allyl chloroformaldehyde (X,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21.</strong> Allyl dichloroacetate (X,C,I,R)</td>
<td><strong>22.</strong> Aluminum (powder) (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23A.</strong> Aluminum chloride (X,C)</td>
<td><strong>23B.</strong> *Aluminum chloride (anhydrous) (X,C,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24.</strong> Aluminum fluoride (X,C)</td>
<td><strong>25.</strong> Aluminum nitrate (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26.</strong> *Aluminum phosphide, PHOSSTOXIN (X,I,R)</td>
<td><strong>27.</strong> *4-Aminophenyl, 4-ADP (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28.</strong> *2-Aminopyridine (X)</td>
<td><strong>29.</strong> Silver nitrate (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30.</strong> Silver phosphate, Silver thionitroresorcinol (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>31.</strong> Silver tetrazene (I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>32.</strong> Sodium (C,I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>33.</strong> Sodium amide, Sodaamide (C,I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>34.</strong> Sodium arsenide (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>35.</strong> Sodium arsenite (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>36.</strong> Sodium azide (I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>37.</strong> Sodium bitubeide, Sodium acid fluoride (X,C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>38.</strong> Sodium bromate (X,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>39.</strong> Sodium carbonate fluoride (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>40.</strong> Sodium chlorate (X,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>41.</strong> Sodium chloride (X,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>42.</strong> Sodium chromate (X,C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>43.</strong> Sodium cyanide (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>44.</strong> Sodium dichloroacetonitrile (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>45.</strong> Sodium dichromate, Sodium dichromate (X,C,I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>46.</strong> Sodium fluoride (X)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>47.</strong> Sodium hydride (X,C,I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>48.</strong> Sodium hydrosulfite, Sodium hyposulfite (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>49.</strong> Sodium hydroxide, Caustic soda, Lye (X,C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>50.</strong> Sodium hypochlorite (X,C,I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>51.</strong> Sodium hydrosulfite, Sodium hyposulfite (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>52.</strong> Sodium methate, Sodium methoxide (C,I,R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>53.</strong> Sodium nitrate, Soda nitre (X,I,R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.
### CENTRAL CONTRA COSTA SANITARY DISTRICT

**LOCAL DISCHARGE LIMITS**

*Effective 9/1/07*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Discharge Limitation**</th>
<th>Limit Applies To:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony (Sb)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>All Industrial Users (IU's)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (As)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (Cd)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium (Cr(T))</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper (Cu)</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>Permitted IU's Unpermitted IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (Pb)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>Permitted IU's Unpermitted IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury (Hg)</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>Permitted IU's Unpermitted IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel (Ni)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium (Se)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver (Ag)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc (Zn)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide (CN)</td>
<td>0.5 Prohibition</td>
<td>Permitted IU's Unpermitted IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH Instantaneous</td>
<td>5.5 - 11.5</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease - Mineral</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease - Animal &amp; Vegetable</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Toxic Organics (TTO)</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special Limitations for Groundwater Remediation Projects***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Limit Applies To:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene &amp; Xylene (BTEX)</td>
<td>All IU's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* More stringent limits may apply for industries subject to National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

** Expressions in mg/L unless otherwise noted. Limits are daily maximum limits unless otherwise specified.

### Pollutant Parameters with Alternative Control Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>Control Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlorinated</td>
<td>Best Management Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>Best Management Practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dieldrin</td>
<td>Discharge Prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dioxin compounds</td>
<td>Discharge Prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4'-DDE</td>
<td>Discharge Prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCBs</td>
<td>Discharge Prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perchloroethylene (PCE) from dry cleaning</td>
<td>Discharge Prohibition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichloroethylene (TCE) from dry cleaning</td>
<td>Discharge Prohibition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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): 5%, single reading 10%, double readings
- Temperature: 150°F (65°C)

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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)
Mandatory On-Site Label Information

**Waste Description, Point of Generation, PWI #**

**Name & Address of Generator**

**Month/Day/Year**

**Enter Date or “Emptied Daily” for a Recurrent Use Container**

**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
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 Satellite Accumulation Container (Up to 55 Gallons Total)

Laboratory Point of Generation Recurrent Use Containers (Emptied Daily)

Painting Operation Use of Satellite Accumulation (3 Containers, but Less than 55 Gallons)
Optional Recommended Supplemental Satellite Storage Label—Use With Regular Label without a Start Date Until Full, or Just Prior to Transportation

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.

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)
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.
Compliant Hazardous Waste Storage Areas

Hazardous Waste Storage Area – Recurrent Use Container Label
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).

- 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.
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
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Inspector’s Name</th>
<th>Signature</th>
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MODEL DEFICIENCY REPORT

Facility: ___________________________  Inclusive Dates: ___________________________

Note: 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.

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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]

Examples of Universal Wastes

- Sealed Lead-Acid Gel Batteries
- Electronic Devices
- Cathode Ray Tube
- Mercury Containing Gas Meter
- Mercury Ampoule from Thermostat
- Mercury Switches
- Thermometer
- Rechargeable & Alkaline Batteries
- Aerosol Cans
- Lamps
- Mercury-Containing Thermostat
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.]
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.

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 packaging is used, such a container or package shall prevent breakage, leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

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.


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
Examples of Non-Compliant Universal Waste Lamp Storage Versus Compliant Practice (below, right)
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
Example of a commercial Universal Waste label – Modified format for use in California

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!
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
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.

Find Me

Advanced 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

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 seg., 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.

**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.

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<th>MONTH</th>
<th>TOTAL VOLUME OF HW GENERATED (in kgs)</th>
<th>RCRA</th>
<th>NON-RCRA (INCLUDING USED OIL)</th>
<th>RCRA ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE*</th>
<th>CALIFORNIA EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS WASTE*</th>
<th>SPILL CLEAN-UP MATERIAL CONTAMINATED WITH RCRA ACUTE HAZARDOUS WASTE*</th>
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*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

(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 ensure 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.

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

09/21/2020
Contact Information:
Soledad Calvillo (calvillo.mara@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 $49,700 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 Basterud. "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 debits 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.

**Links**: 22 CCR § 66262.12 (ID Numbers), Electronic Verification Questionnaire (eVQ) registration at DTSC website
### 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 (EPA) 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 its 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 different buildings, each business must have its own ID number. If you are not sure as to whether you operate on one site or multiple sites please contact DTSC at 800-618-6842 or email idnumber@dtsc.ca.gov.

**Types of Hazardous Waste EPA ID Numbers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent EPA ID Numbers</th>
<th>Temporary EPA ID Numbers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent EPA ID numbers are issued to people or businesses that 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 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.</td>
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### Hazardous Waste Related Links

- Annual/Biennial Reports
- Emergency Response Program
- Enforcement
- Facilities (TSDFs)
- Generators
- Hazardous Waste Manifests
- Hazardous Waste Tracking System
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Metal Recycling
- Permitting
- Transports
- Universal Waste
- Forms
- California Hazardous Waste Codes

### State 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 non-RCRA 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanent HHW ID Numbers</th>
<th>Temporary HHW ID Numbers</th>
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<tr>
<td>Permanent HHW ID numbers are used for collection events occurring at the same site on a regular basis, such as once every 30-90 days or for a collection site that is always open, such as a garbage facility.</td>
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Application Form for a U.S. EPA ID Number

United States Environmental Protection Agency
RCRA SUBTITLE C SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM

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

1. Reason for Submittal (Select only one.)
   - Obtaining or updating an EPA ID number for on-going regulated activities (Items 10-17 below) that will continue for a period of time.
   - Submitting as a component of the Hazardous Waste Report for __________ (Reporting Year)
   - Site was a TSD facility, a reverse distributor, and/or generator of ≥ 1,000 kg of non-acute hazardous waste, ≥ 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or > 100 kg of acute hazardous waste spill cleanup in one or more months of the reporting year (or State equivalent EGS regulations)
   - Notifying that regulated activity is no longer occurring at this site
   - Obtaining or updating an EPA ID number for conducting Electronic Manifest Broker activities
   - Submitting a new or revised Part A (permit) Form

2. Site EPA ID Number

3. Site Name

4. Site Location Address
   - Street Address
   - City, Town, or Village
   - State
   - Country
   - Zip Code
   - Latitude
   - Longitude
   - Use Lat/Long as Primary Address

5. Site Mailing Address

6. Site Land Type
   - Private
   - County
   - District
   - Federal
   - Tribal
   - Municipal
   - State
   - Other

7. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code(s) for the Site (at least 5-digit codes)
   A. (Primary)
   B. 

EPA Form 8700-12, 8700-13 A/B, 8700-23
Page __ of __
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

1. Generator of Hazardous Waste—If "Yes", mark only one of the following—a, b, c

   - **a.** LGG - 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.

   - **b.** SGG - 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.

   - **c.** VGG - Less than or equal to 100 kg/mo (220 lb/mo) of non-acute hazardous waste.

2. Short-Term Generator (generates from a short-term or one-time event and not from ongoing processes). If "Yes", provide an explanation in the Comments section. Note: If "Yes", you MUST indicate that you are a Generator of Hazardous Waste in Item 10.A.1 above.

3. Treater, Storer or Disposer of Hazardous Waste—Note: Part B of a hazardous waste permit is required for these activities.

4. Receives Hazardous Waste from Off-site

   - **a.** Recycler who stores prior to recycling
   - **b.** Recycler who does not store prior to recycling

5. Recycler of Hazardous Waste

   - Exempt Boiler and/or Industrial Furnace—If "Yes", mark all that apply.
     - **a.** Small Quantity On-site Burner Exemption
     - **b.** Smelting, Melting, and Refining Furnace Exemption

### B. Universal Waste Activities

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.

   - **a.** Batteries
   - **b.** Pesticides
   - **c.** Mercury containing equipment
   - **d.** Lamps
   - **e.** Aerosol Cans
   - **f.** Other (specify)
   - **g.** Other (specify)

2. Destination Facility for Universal Waste. Note: A hazardous waste permit may be required for this activity.

### C. 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.
D. Pharmaceutical Activities

- 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.
  - Healthcare Facility
  - Reverse Distributor

- 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 VSOQ for all of your hazardous waste, including hazardous waste pharmaceuticals.

12. Eligible Academic Entities with Laboratories—Notification for opting into or withdrawing from managing laboratory hazardous wastes pursuant to 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart K.

- 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.
  - College or University
  - Teaching Hospital that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university
  - Non-profit Institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university

- Withdrawing from 40 CFR Part 262, Subpart K for the management of hazardous wastes in laboratories.

13. Episodic Generation

- Are you an SQSQ or VSOQ 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.

14. LOG Consolidation of VSOQ Hazardous Waste

- Are you a LOG notifying of consolidating VSOQ 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 LOG Consolidation of VSOQ Hazardous waste.

15. Notification of LOG Site Closure for a Central Accumulation Area (CAA) (optional) OR Entire Facility (required)

- LOG Site Closure of a Central Accumulation Area (CAA) or Entire Facility.
  - Central Accumulation Area (CAA) of Entire Facility
  - Expected closure date: __________ mm/dd/yyyy
  - Requesting new closure date: __________ mm/dd/yyyy
  - Date closed: __________ mm/dd/yyyy
  - In compliance with the closure performance standards 40 CFR 262.17a(8)
  - Not in compliance with the closure performance standards 40 CFR 262.17a(8)


- 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.

17. Electronic Manifest Broker

- 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?

18. Comments (include item number for each comment)
## NEW GIR Provision

**ADDENDUM TO THE SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM:**

**LQG CONSOLIDATION OF VSQG HAZARDOUS WASTE**

**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.

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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.
6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

6.3 Submission of Applicable CUPA Unified Program Forms

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.

**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.

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

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

United States Environmental Protection Agency

RCRA SUBTITLE C SITE IDENTIFICATION FORM

1. Reason for Submittal (Select only one.)

- Obtaining or updating an EPA ID number for on-going regulated activities (Items 10-17 below) that will continue for a period of time.
- Submitting as a component of the Hazardous Waste Report for __________ (Reporting Year)
  - Site was a TSD facility, a reverse distributor, and/or generator of ≥ 1,000 kg of non-acid hazardous waste, > 1 kg of acute hazardous waste, or > 100 kg of acute hazardous waste spill cleanup in one or more months of the reporting year (or State equivalent EG regulations)
- Notifying that regulated activity is no longer occurring at this site
- Obtaining or updating an EPA ID number for conducting Electronic Manifest Broker activities
- Submitting a new or revised Part A (permit) Form

2. Site EPA ID Number

3. Site Name

4. Site Location Address

   Street Address:
   City, Town, or Village: ____________________________
   State: ____________________________ Country: ____________________________
   Zip Code: ____________________________
   Latitude: ____________________________ Longitude: ____________________________
   Use Lat/Long as Primary Address

5. Site Mailing Address

   Same as Location Street Address

6. Site Land Type

   - Private
   - County
   - Federal
   - Tribal
   - Municipal
   - State
   - Other

7. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code(s) for the Site (at least 5-digit codes)

   - A. (Primary)
   - B.
   - C.
   - D.

Note: 1 GM form for each RCRA hazardous waste generated
Unlucky versus Lucky Biennial Reporting Violators

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

Release Date: 10/29/2014
Contact Information: Nahal Mogharabi, 213-244-1615, 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 27 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 contamination 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-cleanup-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
- Amerflight, Inc. - 4700 Empire Avenue, Burbank
- Bioneer Inc. - 1001 Atlantic Ave Suite 102, Alameda
- Caradyne, Inc. - 1922 Barranca Pkwy, Irvine
- Copper Clad Multilayer Products, Inc. - 1100 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://www2.epa.gov/epawaste/nfresources/data/biennialreport/index.htm
6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS


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.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

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SUMMARY PROGRESS REPORT

TABLE 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

A hazardous waste generator subject to SB 14, is required to complete Tables 1 and 2 by September 1, (2010). 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

☐ (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)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>lbs</th>
<th>lbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(16) All other SB 14 hazardous waste (Category B*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>lbs</th>
<th>lbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(17) All extremely hazardous waste

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>lbs</th>
<th>lbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

SUMMARY PROGRESS REPORT

TABLE 2: SPECIFIC WASTE STREAM INFORMATION

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.

IDENTIFICATION

(16) NAME OF GENERATOR, FACILITY, OR BUSINESS (20) EPA ID NO.

(21) HAZARDOUS WASTE STREAM DESCRIPTION (22) CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE

☐ (23) THIS HAZARDOUS WASTE IS (please check one):

- Processed onsite in a wastewater pretreatment unit for discharge to POTW or NPDES permit (Category A)
- Other SB 14 hazardous waste (Category B)
- Extremely hazardous waste

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Your 2009 SB 14 Plan, Performance Report, or Compliance Checklist, has this information.

☐ (24) Provide the following information for this waste stream: pounds

Describe the source reduction measure(s) implemented since 2014 (add page if needed):

- Estimate when this source reduction measure was implemented: Month Year

Describe the source reduction measure selected to be implemented by 2022: (add page if needed):

- Estimate the quantity of waste reduced annually by this measure since implementation: pounds per year

- Estimate the annual projected source reduction quantity identified in the 2016 Plan: pounds per year

PROJECTIONS

Your 2010 SB 14 Plan or Compliance Checklist has this information.

☐ (25) Provide the following information for this waste stream: 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 2016 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.

[Link: SB 14 Reporting Requirements and Forms]
SB14 Introduction and Overview

Senate Bill 14 is the Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1999. 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 12, 2012 by SB 1018, which changed the reporting requirements for businesses. This is in Health and Safety code section 25344.2(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 25183. 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 25183, 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 25188.2.

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?

CUPAs are the Primary Enforcers of SB 14 Hazardous Waste Source Reduction Plans

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
   3. Report Federal RCRA hazardous waste totals generated in current reporting year
   4. Report non-RCRA California-only hazardous generated in current reporting year

SB14 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 3,163 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 (Hazard 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 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?
   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]
   a. If “No,” is the generator a small business and does it have a completed Compliance Checklist or equivalent document [22 CCR 67100.2(f)]?
   b. Does the generator have a Performance Report available at the site for review [22 CCR 67100.7]?
   c. 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)]?
   d. Is the generator aware of the requirement to submit an SPR and have they submitted one to DTSC [22 CCR 67100.9]? Contact OPPTD to find out if generator submitted an SPR (optional).

C. CHECK COMPLIANCE INDICATORS
1. Does the Plan include process descriptions, including block flow diagrams [22 CCR 67100.5(p)(3)]?
2. Does the Plan identify and quantify hazardous waste generation by California Waste Code (CWC) [22 CCR 67100.5(p)]?
3. Does the Plan identify source reduction alternatives for each major waste stream [22 CCR 67100.5(p)]?
4. Does the Plan include a schedule for implementing selected source reduction alternatives [22 CCR 67100.5(p)]?
5. Does the Plan include signed technical and financial certification statements [22 CCR 67100.13]?
6. Does the Plan include an initial source reduction analysis for each hazardous waste generator [22 CCR 67100.5(p)]?
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. 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 CES
- 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Coordinator</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Work Phone</th>
<th>Mobile Phone</th>
<th>Home Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Jane Smith</td>
<td>619-123-4567</td>
<td>619-123-4570</td>
<td>619-123-4573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>Chris Jones</td>
<td>619-123-4569</td>
<td>619-123-4572</td>
<td>619-123-4575</td>
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</tbody>
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---

**EMERGENCY CONTACTS & RELEASE REPORTING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Department, Ambulance, Police</td>
<td>9 - 1 - 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Fire Department Emergency Center (SDFD)</td>
<td>(858) 673-1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County of San Diego Hazardous Materials Division (DEH-HMD)</td>
<td>(858) 505-6657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Office Of Emergency Services</td>
<td>(800) 852-7550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Warning Center</td>
<td>(911) 845-8911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Waste Clean-Up Contractor (optional)</td>
<td>(619) 111-1111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Facility (optional - hospital, urgent care clinic, etc.)</td>
<td>(619) 222-2222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Local CUPA EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire Extinguishers</td>
<td>At exits, in kitchen, in welding area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spill Control Material (e.g. spill kit)</td>
<td>Inside waste enclosure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ensure that employees are familiar with these emergency and evacuation procedures. An emergency coordinator must be available 24-hours to assist emergency response personnel.

---

*County of San Diego CUPA*

Department of Environmental Health, Hazardous Materials Division

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>California Environmental Reporting System (CERS)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Business Owner Operator</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facility/Site</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company X</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819 F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CERS ID</strong></td>
<td>10160831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Submit Status</strong></td>
<td>This was a Draft submittal as of 10/24/2016; Last updated by James T. Dufour on 6/11/2015 10:35 AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Identification</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Dufour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator Phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(916) 553-3111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning Date</td>
<td>6/11/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending Date</td>
<td>6/10/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Fax</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dun &amp; Bradstreet</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIC Code</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Emergency Contact</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Dufour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Emergency Contact</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Phone</td>
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<tr>
<td>24-Hour Phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pager Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(916) 553-3111</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility/Site Mailing Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819 F Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Dufour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(916) 553-3111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819 F St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary Emergency Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Business Phone</td>
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<tr>
<td>24-Hour Phone</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Pager Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billing Contact</td>
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<tr>
<td>819 F St</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacramento, CA 95814</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Contact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Signer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James T. Dufour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signer Title</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Document Preparer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Signer</td>
<td>James T. Dufour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locally-collected Fields</td>
<td>Some or all of the following fields may be required by your local regulator(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Property Owner</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing Address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>CAPABILITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Safety and First Aid</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE SUITS, APRONS, AND/OR VESTS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE GLOVES</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>CHEMICAL PROTECTIVE BOOTS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>SAFETY GLASSES, GOGGLES, AND FACE SHIELDS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>HARD HATS</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>AIR-PURIFYING RESPIRATORS</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS (SCBA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>FIRST AID KITS</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>PLUMBING EYEWASH FOUNTAIN AND/OR SHOWER</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>PORTABLE EYEWASH KITS AND/OR STATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire Fighting</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>FIXED FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS AND OR SPARKNELLERS</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>FIRE ALARM BOXES</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spill Control and Clean-Up</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>ALLO-PACK SPILL KIT</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>ABSORBENT MATERIAL</td>
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<td>CONTAINER FOR USED ABSORBENT</td>
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<td>HERM AND/OR DRIEDG EQUIPMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>EXHAUST HOOD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>SUMP AND/OR HOLDING TANK</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>CHEMICAL NEUTRALIZERS</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>GAS CYLINDER LEAK REPAIR KIT</td>
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<td>27.</td>
<td>SPILL OVERPACK DRUMS</td>
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<td>28.</td>
<td>OTHER</td>
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<td>Communications and Alarm Systems</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>TELEPHONES (e.g., Cellular)</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>INTERCOM AND/OR PA SYSTEM</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>PORTABLE RADIOS</td>
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<td>32.</td>
<td>AUTOMATIC ALARM CHEMICAL MONITORING EQUIPMENT</td>
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<td>OTHER</td>
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<td>OTHER</td>
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Rev. 03/07/17

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**CERS Consolidated Emergency Response / Contingency Plan**

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**II. 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):**

- HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND/OR WASTE STORAGE AREAS
- CHEMICAL LINES AND PIPING
- LABORATORY
- WASTE TREATMENT AREA

**VULNERABLE SYSTEMS AND/OR EQUIPMENT (Check all that apply):**

- SHELTERS, CABINETS AND/OR RACKS
- TANKS AND SHUT-OFF VALVES
- PORTABLE GAS CYLINDERS
- EMERGENCY SHUT-OFF AND/OR UTILITY VALVES
- SPRINKLER SYSTEMS
- STATIONARY PRESSURIZED CONTAINERS (e.g., Propellant tank)

**L. 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.
- Methods of fire suppression and firefighting procedures.
- Hazard mitigation procedures.
- Coordination of emergency response activities.
- Notification procedures for local emergency responders, CUPA, Cal OES, and others.

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

1. FORMAL CLASSROOM
2. VIDEOS
3. SAFETY MEETINGS
4. STUDY GUIDES/ MANUALS

**EMPLOYEE TRAINING FREQUENCY AND RECORD KEEPING**

- Provided initially for new employees as soon as possible following the date of hire. Additional training is required for all employees at least annually.
- 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 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.
- Employee training training records must be retained for at least three years thereafter.

Small Quantity Generator Training: Small quantity generators (less than 1,000 kg) must include basic hazardous waste management and emergency response procedures but written employee training plans 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:
  1. NO ATTACHMENTS ARE REQUIRED.
  2. THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENTS ARE ATTACHED.
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].

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

6.6 Training for Hazardous Waste Handlers & Requirements, cont.

Model LQG training documents (SQGs may comply with a sign-in sheet)
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 or 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 sewering. [HSC § 25123.5(c)].

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

Links: HSC §§ 25200, et seq. State regulation 22 CCR § 67450 and DTSC guidance documents
On-Site Tiered Permitting - Flowchart

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

1. Aqueous wastes with chromium VI
   - Reduction to chromium III

   On-Site Tiered Permitting Flowchart (See Appendix for full 25-page flowchart)

   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

   Note – Automated addition of acid and reducing agents §67450.11(a)(1)(A)

   ≤ 55 gallons/mo./facility → CESQT
   <750 ppm → CA*
   ≥ 750 ppm → PBR

   DTSC 7/22/10 Page 1
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.

LensCrafters Case - $475,000 fine for not permitting hardening of waste resin with UV light
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
November 8, 2008

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 to 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 1/2 year period. According to EMD’s Director Val Siebel, 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 its 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@sacounty.net

Contact: Dennis Green
(916) 875-8469
(916) 591-0637 (cell)
6. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS
6.7 Permit-Required On-Site Treatment of Hazardous Waste, cont.

- **Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes**
  - pH Adjustment
  - Neutralization
  - ≤ 55 gallons/mo./facility+
  - >55 gal. or >500 lbs/mo.

- **Corrosive waste**
  - from regeneration of ion exchange residues (used to demineralize water)
  - HSC § 25201.13
  - Neutralization
  - <10% acid/base by wt.
  - >10% acid/base by wt.

- **Acid/alkaline wastes**
  - corrosive due to presence of food products AND generated by SIC group 20
  - HSC § 25201.5
  - Neutralization
  - <10% acid/base by wt.
  - >10% acid/base by wt.

*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.
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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Materials/Community Right-To-Know</th>
<th>Facility Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A) Business Owner/Operator Identification</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(B) Business Activities</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Hazardous Materials**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(A) Hazardous Materials Inventory – Chemical Description</td>
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<td>(B) Site Map</td>
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**Emergency Response and Training Plans**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(A) Emergency Response/Contingency Plan</th>
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<td>(B) Employee Training Plan</td>
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**Hazardous Waste Management**

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

**Note:** Generators need to check their local CUPA website (especially in Los Angeles County) for local variations and new forms.
1. Aqueous wastes, hazardous solely due to inorganic constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.24(a)(1) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 1.5 ppm total of these constituents. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using:
   a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
   b. Reverse osmosis.
   c. Adsorption.
   d. Adsorption of aqueous wastes with a pH of between 2.0 and 12.5.
   e. Electrocoagulation or, unless those solutions contain hydrochloric acid.
   f. Reduction of solutions hazardous solely to hazardous chromium, to harmless chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrum chloride, ferrum sulfate, ferrum sulfide, or sulfur dry. 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 62161.24(a)(1) or (a)(2) 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 supercritical fluid extraction.
   b. Adsorption.

3. Sludges resulting from wastewater treatment, sludges, solid metal objects, and metal workings which are hazardous solely due to the presence of constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.24(a)(1) or (a)(2) and which, for dusts only, contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 3,000 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, stripping, shearing, unionizing, or compaction.
   b. Heating to reduce moisture. (Note: Some used oil/water separation is allowed under the CEL category.)
   c. Screening to separate components based on size.
   d. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.

4. Special waste listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.120 that meet the criteria in Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.123 which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.24(a)(1) 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 3,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:
   a. Drying to remove water.
   b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
   c. Magnetic separation.
   d. Screening to separate components based on size.

5. Special wastes classified under Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.124 as special wastes, except asbestos, which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.24(a)(1) 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.
   d. Screening to separate components based on size.

6. Solids contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 62161.24(a)(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.
   c. Magnetic separation.

7. 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 supercritical fluid extraction, including the use of demulsifiers and flocculants. (Note: Some use oil/water separation is eligible for CEL.)
   b. Screening to separate components based on size.
   c. Reverse osmosis.

8. Neutralization of acidic or alkaline wastes, hazardous solely due to corrosivity, or toxic only from the acid or caustic material, in elemental neutralization units. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.)
   a. The waste contains less than 10 percent acid or base 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 scrap iron from ferroalloys.
11. A wastewater treatment and technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.15 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under Conditional Authorization.
12. A wastewater treatment and technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.15 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under Conditional Authorization.
### Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Treatment (CESQT) Page

**UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM**
**ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING**

**CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY TREATMENT (CESQT) PAGE**

**WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS**

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<th>Facility ID</th>
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- CESQT: treat < 55 gallons or 560 pounds of hazardous waste in any calendar month in ALL units at this facility (NOT a limit for each wastewater or storm 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:
   - Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium sulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfite or sulfur oxide 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:
   - pH adjustment or neutralization.
   - Precipitation or crystallization.
   - Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
   - Ion exchange.
   - Reverse osmosis.
   - Metallic replacement.
   - Electrolysis.
   - Electrocoagulation or electrolytic recovery.
   - Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
   - Evaporation.
   - Adsorption.

3. Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10% as measured by EPA Method 9000 and less than 1% total volatile organic compounds as measured by EPA Method 8240 may be treated by the following technologies:
   - Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding supercritical fluid extraction.
   - Adsorption.
   - Distillation.
   - Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers using naturally occurring microorganisms.
   - Photodegradation using ultraviolet light and hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system.
   - 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:
   - Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing or compacting.
   - Drying to remove water.
   - Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.

5. Alums, gyspums, lime, sulfur or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:
   - Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
   - Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
   - 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:
   - Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
   - Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
   - Screening to separate components based on size.
   - 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:
   - Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
   - Drying to remove water.
   - Magnet separation.

8. Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology:
   - 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:
   - Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
   - Screening to separate components based on size.

10. Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water and oilwater separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:
    - Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding supercritical fluid extraction.
    - Distillation.
    - Neutralization.
    - Screening to separate components based on size.
    - Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
    - Reverse osmosis.
    - Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers using naturally occurring microorganisms.

11. Containers of 110 gallons or less capacity which are not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorbent material, which have been emptied as specified in Title 49 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 residue are managed in compliance with applicable requirements:
    - Rinsing with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held.
    - Physical processes such as crushing, shredding, grinding or punching, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, provided the container or inner liner is first rinsed and the residue is removed from the container or inner liner.

12. Multi-component resins may be treated by the following process:
    - Mixing the waste 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**
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 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.
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.)

1. Aqueous wastes with chromium VI
   - Reduction to chromium III

   ≤ 55 gallons/mo./facility+
   - CESQT
     - Note: Automated addition of acid and reducing agents §67450.11(a)(1)(A)

   <750 ppm
   - CA*
     - Note: Automated addition of acid and reducing agents §67450.11(a)(1)(A)

   >55 gallons/mo.
   - ≥ 750 ppm
     - PBR

---

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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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)]

**Aqueous wastes with metals** listed in T22 § 66261.24 (a)(2)

- Evaporation
  - pH Adjustment (≥2 or ≤12.5)
  - Precipitation or Crystallization
  - Ion Exchange
  - Reverse Osmosis
  - Metallic Replacement
  - Plating onto an Electrode
  - Electrodialysis
  - Electrowinning or Electrolytic recovery
  - Chemical Stabilization
  - Adsorption

**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)]

- Phase Separation

- ≤ 55 gallons/mo./facility+
  - CESQT

- >55 gallons/mo.
  - >1,400 ppm
  - PBR

**NO authorization required**

**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)**
Aqueous wastes with metals listed in T22 § 66261.24

- Ion Exchange
- Reverse Osmosis
- Adsorption
- pH Adjustment (≥ 2, ≤ 12.5)
- Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery (no hydrochloric acid)

>55 gallons/mo. & <1,400 ppm → CA*

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)]

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic
**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)

NO authorization required
Aqueous waste with organic compounds not listed and containing <10% total organic carbon and <1% volatile organic compound

- Adsorption
- Distillation
- Biological Processes
- Photodegradation (with or without ozone or hydrogen peroxide)
- Air Stripping

Phase Separation excluding super critical fluid extraction

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)]

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic
**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)
3 b

Aqueous waste with organic compounds listed in § 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or § 66261.24(a)(2)(B)

- Adsorption

<750 ppm

- Phase Separation excluding super critical fluid extraction

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

*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)]

4a

- Drying (to remove water)
  - Grinding
  - Shredding
  - Crushing
  - Compact
  - Separation (based on size, magnetism or density).

- Chemical stabilization

< 500 lbs/mo./facility+

- CESQT

> 500 lbs/mo.

- PBR

NO authorization required
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)]

- 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

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)]

- CA*

≤ 45,000 lbs/mo.

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic
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)]

- **Phase Separation**
  - ≤ 500 lbs/mo./facility+
    - CESQT
  - ≤ 45,000 lbs/mo./unit
    - CA
  - >45,000 lbs/mo.
    - PBR

- **Drying (to remove water)**
  - 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)]

- **Chemical Stabilization**
  - ≤ 500 lbs/mo./facility+
    - CESQT
  - >500 lbs/mo.
    - PBR

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic
**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)
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)(D)]

- Phase Separation
  - Screening to separate components (based on size)
  - Separation (based on size, magnetism or density)

- Drying (to remove water)
  - 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)]
  - Chemical Stabilization

- NO authorization required
  - ≤ 500 lbs/mo./facility+
  - ≤ 750 ppm and
  - ≤ 45,000 lbs/mo./unit
  - >45,000 lbs/mo.

- CESQT
- CA*
- PBR

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)
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)]

- **Chemical Stabilization**
- **Drying to remove water**

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)]

- **Magnetic Separation**
- **Drying (by pressing or passive evaporation)**

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**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)**

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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)]

- Phase Separation
  - Screening to separate components based on size
  - Magnetic Separation
  - Drying (by pressing or passive evaporation)

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic
**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)
Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes
- pH Adjustment
- Neutralization

≤ 55 gallons/ mo./facility+

≤ 55 gal. or
>500 lbs/mo.

<10% acid/base by wt.

< 500 gal./batch

>10% acid/base

>500 gal./batch

PBR

CA*

CA*

NO authorization required

NO authorization required

Corrosive waste
from regeneration of ion exchange residues (used to demineralize water)
HSC, § 25201.13

Neutralization

<10% acid/base by wt.

>10% acid/base by wt.

Go to 8 a

Acid/alkaline wastes
corrosive due to presence of food products AND generated by SIC group 20
HSC, § 25201.5

Neutralization

<10% acid/base by wt.

>10% acid/base by wt.

CESW

*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.
**Acid/alkaline wastes**
- Laboratory conducting treatment pursuant to HSC, § 25200.3.1
  - Neutralization → NO authorization required

**Acid/alkaline wastes**
- from Biotechnology manufacturing or process by SIC Code subgroups 283, 2833, 2834, 2836, 8731, 8732, 8733
  - Neutralization
  - <10% acid/base by wt. → NO authorization required
  - >10% acid/base by wt. → Go to 8 a

**Acid/alkaline wastes**
- from Pharmaceutical manufacturing or process development by NAICS Code subgroups 325411 and 325412
  - Neutralization → NO authorization required
  - If treatment complies with HSC § 25201.17 AB2155 (Stats., 2006, Ch. 741)

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) was adopted in 1997 to replace the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system
Soils contaminated with metals
T22, § 66261.24(a)(2)

- Screening
- Magnetic Separation

- Chemical Stabilization

- ≤ 500 lbs/mo./facility+
  - CESQT

- ≤ 45,000 lbs/mo./unit
  - CA*

- > 45,000 lbs/mo.
  - PBR

- ≤ 500 lbs/mo./facility+
  - CESQT

- > 500 lbs/mo.
  - PBR

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic
Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water or oil/water separator defined in HSC, § 25250.1

- Distillation
- Neutralization
- Separation (based on size, magnetism or density)
- Reverse Osmosis
- Biological Processes

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)]

- Phase Separation (excluding supercritical fluid extraction)

< 55 gallons/mo./facility+ → CESQT

> 55 gal./mo. → PBR

**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)

NO authorization required
10 b

Oil mixed with water OR oil-water separation sludge

- Separation (based on size magnetism or density)
- Reverse Osmosis

- Phase Separation

If avg. amount of oil recovered /mo. < 25 barrels AND aqueous waste from gravity settling is non-hazardous

CA*

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 ≤ 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)

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11 a
Containers ≤110 gallon capacity (no wood, paper, cardboard, fabric or other absorptive material)
- Rinsing
- Crushing
- Shredding
- Grinding
- Puncturing

If container is exempt per Title 22, 66261.7
- NO volume limit
  - ≤ 500 lbs/mo./facility+
  - CESW
  - CESQT
- >500 lbs/mo.
  - PBR

11 b
Aerosol Cans
HSC, § 25201.16
- Puncturing
- Draining
- Crushing

NO authorization required if handler complies with HSC §25201.16 (h) requirements SB1158 (Stats. 2001, Ch. 450)

12
Resins
- Treatment of resins including multi-component and preimpregnated resins Mixed or Cured in accordance with manufacturer's instructions (Stats. 1994, AB 3577, Ch 276)

NO volume limit
- ≤500 lbs/mo./facility+
  - CESW
  - CESQT
- >500 lbs/mo.
  - PBR

DTSC 7/22/10 Page 17
13 Photographic Wastes
(HSC, § 25143.13)
(Silver-only RCRA-exempt wastestreams or photoimaging solution)

14 Dry Cleaning wastes
(HSC, §25201.8)
(Hazardous solely due to PCE [perchloroethylene] content)

15 Commercial laundry facility
HSC, § 25144.6

- Silver Recovery

NO authorization required
SB 2111 (Stats. 1998, Ch. 309); Amended
SB 2035 (Stats. 2000, Ch. 343)

<180 gal./mo.

NO authorization required
AB1772 (Stats. 1992, Ch. 1345); Amended
SB1191 (Stats. 1996, Ch. 639)

>180 gal./mo.

Go to 3a

- Reusable textile materials
  (uniforms, gloves, linens and towels)

CECL

DTSC 7/22/10 Page 18
16a Laboratory Waste
HSC § 25200.3.1

NO authorization required if treatment complies with
HSC, § 25200.3.1
AB 966 (Stats. 1998, Ch. 506)

16b Quality Control or Quality Assurance Laboratory
(HSC, § 25201.5(c)(8))

NO authorization required if treatment complies with
HSC § 25200.3.1
AB 966 (Stats. 1998, Ch. 506)
Wastestream/Technology Combination Certified by DTSC
HSC § 25200.3.(a)(10), § 25201.5(c)(9))

17

18

Technology Certified by DTSC
(HSC § 25200.1.5, § 25201.5(c)(10))

- Healthcare Facilities treating formaldehyde

- Healthcare Facilities treating glutaraldehyde or orthophthalaldehyde with glycine per HSC § 25123.5(c)

NO authorization required if treatment complies with HSC § 25200.3.1 AB 966 (Stats. 1998, Ch. 506)

*Must be hazardous solely due to this characteristic

CESW
CA*
PBR
Consolidation from remote sites (HSC, § 252110.10, § 25121.3)

Special authorization; Notification required. UPCF hwf1196

Phase separation of hazardous waste during storage or accumulation in tanks or containers, if the separation is unaided by the addition of heat or chemicals.** [HSC, § 25123.5 (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2)(B)]

NO authorization required

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 adsorptions, reverse osmosis, or ultrafiltration. [HSC, § 25123.5 (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2)(A)]

**Containers must be closed except when adding/removing hazardous wastes (T22, § 66265.173)
Cyanide Treatment (T22 § 67450.11 (d)(2))

A. Aqueous wastes from rinsing workpieces and fixtures
   T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2)(A)

B. Aqueous wastes from reverse osmosis or the regeneration of demineralizer (ion exchange) columns at facilities with zero discharge
   T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2)(B)

C. Aqueous wastes from rinsing containers, pumps, hoses, and other equipment used to transfer cyanide solutions onsite
   T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2)(C)

D. Aqueous wastes from the following onsite recycling activities:
   - rinsing spent anode bags prior to onsite reuse
   - rinsing empty containers prior to onsite reuse
   T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2)(D)

E. Aqueous wastes from onsite laboratories
   T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2)(E)

- Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite (bleach)
- Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
- Alkaline chlorination
- Electrochemical oxidation
- Ion exchange
- Reverse osmosis
Cyanide Treatment (T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2))

Spent Solutions managed in accordance with the requirements of § 67450.11(d)(6). T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2)(F)

Electrowinning (only for metal recovery)

To the aqueous solution in waste streams A, B, C, D, or E

PBR

Spent Solutions managed in accordance with the requirements of § 67450.11(d)(7). T22, § 67450.11 (d)(2)(G)

Slow Bleeding to the aqueous solution in waste streams (A) and (C)

Resulting solution must be treated by:
- oxidation,
- alkaline chlorination,
- electrochemical oxidation,
- ion-exchange, or reverse osmosis

PBR

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

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Transportable Treatment Units

Note: SUBMIT TTU NOTIFICATIONS TO DTSC, NOT TO THE CUPA.

WASTE STREAM & TREATMENT PROCESSES

-CE-
HSC, §25201.5

AUTHORIZATION OPTIONS

TTU Owner/Operator is AUTHORIZED

NOTIFICATION FORMS

DTSC FORMS
1199 (unit)
1198 (site)

-PBR-
Title 22, CCR § 67450.11

TTU May ONLY operate if TTU Owner / Operator is AUTHORIZED

DTSC FORMS
1199 (unit)
1197 (site)

ALL OTHERS

Standardized Permit, Variance, or RD&D

Contact DTSC Regional Staff

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PBR Collection Facilities

1. Temporary or Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities (THHWCF and PHHWCF)
   Wastestreams accepted in:
   - THHWCF T22, § 67450.4(a) or
   - PHHWCF -T22, § 67450.25(a)

2. School Hazardous Waste Collection, Consolidation, and Accumulation Facility
   Wastestreams in T22, § 67450.42

PBR