LION TECHNOLOGY INC.®

Welcome to Understanding the Large Quantity Generator Requirements

Expert Training–Anytime, Anywhere™

Lion Technology provides:

- Over 25 California workshops annually
- Title 22 hazardous waste workshops
- Nationwide training: EPA, RCRA, DOT, IATA, IMDG, OSHA
- Convenient online courses
- Tailored on-site training programs

Objectives

1. Review the storage options for large quantity generators
   - Fully regulated
   - Satellite areas
   - Special waste streams
2. Review emergency preparedness and release reporting requirements
3. Discuss other administration, recordkeeping, and reporting responsibilities

Key Acronyms

- **Cal-OES** – Governor's Office of Emergency Services
- **CESQG** – Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
- **CRT** – Cathode Ray Tube
- **CUPA** – Certified Unified Program Agency
- **HMBP** – Hazardous Materials Business Plan
- **LQG** – Large Quantity Generator
- **SQG** – Small Quantity Generator

[22 CCR 66260.10]

On-site Management

Determining Generator Status

- Status based on counting ***all*** hazardous waste
  - At the point of generation
  - Every calendar month
- Status is **not** based on:
  - The amount shipped or moved to accumulation areas
  - An average over several months

Generator Status

- CESQG
  - Generates ≤ 100 kg (220 lbs.) per month of “regular” hazardous waste
- SQG
  - Generates > 100 kg and < 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) per month of “regular” hazardous waste
- LQG
  - Generates ≥ 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) per month of “regular” hazardous waste

Generator Status
Acutely and Extremely Hazardous Wastes

- Acutely and extremely hazardous wastes are counted separately from other wastes
- Generators must follow the 90-day rules for these wastes if they generate more than:
  - 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste
  - 1 kg of extremely hazardous waste

[22 CCR 66262.34(d)(3)]

Features of the 90-day Rules

- No permit required
- Accumulation “anywhere” on site
- No generation limit
- No accumulation limit
- Storage ≤ 90 days

[22 CCR 66262.34(a)]

Pop Quiz

A container is a storage device that is _____ by definition.

A tank is a storage device that is _____ by definition.

[22 CCR 66260.10]

Pop Quiz

A container is a storage device that is PORTABLE by definition.

A tank is a storage device that is _____ by definition.

[22 CCR 66260.10]

Pop Quiz

A container is a storage device that is PORTABLE by definition.

A tank is a storage device that is STATIONARY by definition.

[22 CCR 66260.10]

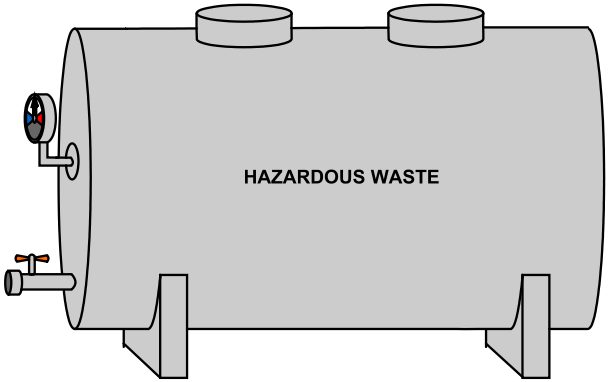
90-day Accumulation Devices

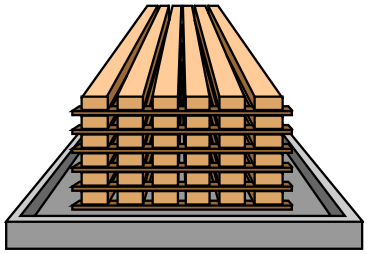
Containers

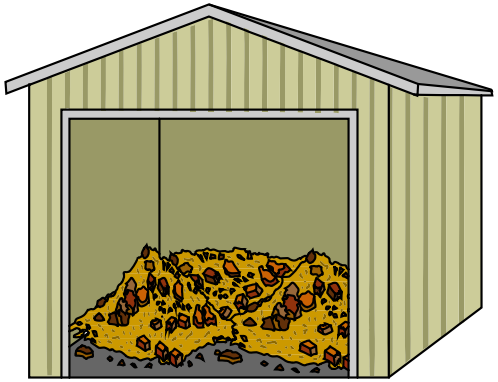
Tanks

Drip pads

Containment buildings







[22 CCR 66261.34(a)(1)]

90-day Accumulation Markings

All containers and tanks must be labeled with:

[22 CCR 66261.34(a)(2), (f)(1), and (f)(2)]

90-day Accumulation Markings

All containers and tanks must be labeled with:

- Accumulation start date

[22 CCR 66261.34(a)(2), (f)(1), and (f)(2)]

90-day Accumulation Markings

All containers and tanks must be labeled with:

- Accumulation start date
- “Hazardous waste”

[22 CCR 66261.34(a)(2), (f)(1), and (f)(2)]

90-day Accumulation Markings

All containers and tanks must be labeled with:

- Accumulation start date
- “Hazardous waste”
- Composition and physical state of the waste
- Statement calling out the particular hazard of the waste

[22 CCR 66261.34(a)(2), (f)(1), and (f)(2)]

90-day Accumulation Markings

All containers and tanks must be labeled with:

- Accumulation start date
- “Hazardous waste”
- Composition and physical state of the waste
- Statement calling out the particular hazard of the waste
- Name and address of the person producing the waste

[22 CCR 66261.34(a)(2), (f)(1), and (f)(2)]

Management of Containers
Good Condition

Containers holding hazardous waste must be in good condition

[22 CCR 66265.171]

Management of Containers
Compatible

Containers must be compatible with the waste they are holding

[22 CCR 66265.172]

Management of Containers
Closed

Containers must remain closed unless adding or removing waste

[22 CCR 66265.173(a)]

Management of Containers

A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak

[22 CCR 66265.173(b)]

Management of Containers
Inspections

Containers must be inspected at least weekly

[22 CCR 66265.174]

Management of Containers
Ignitables and Reactives

Containers holding ignitables and reactives must be kept 50 feet from the property line

[22 CCR 66265.176]

Management of Containers
Incompatibles

Containers holding incompatible materials must be managed appropriately

[22 CCR 66265.177]

Management of Containers
Air Emission Standards

Generators must comply with air emission standards for devices and equipment

[22 CCR 66265.178]

Management of Tanks

Generators managing tanks under the 90-day rules are subject to requirements for:

- Design
- Release prevention and detection
- Specific tank management standards

[CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapter 15, Article 10]

Management of Drip Pads

Generators managing drip pads under the 90-day rules are subject to requirements for:

- Design
- Release prevention and detection
- Weekly inspection and documentation

[CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapter 15, Article 17.5]

Management of Containment Buildings

Generators managing containment buildings under the 90-day rules are subject to requirements for:

- Design
- Release prevention and detection
- Collection system and waste removal
- Inspection and maintenance records
  - Inspect every ***seven days***

[CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapter 15, Article 29]

90-day Accumulation
Training – Basic Requirements

- Employers are required to train all their “personnel”
- ***Personnel*** are defined as all persons who work at, or oversee the operations of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act could cause non-compliance with the regulations

[22 CCR 66260.10 and 66265.16]

90-day Accumulation
Training – Basic Requirements

90-day personnel must:

- Be trained by someone who has been trained in hazardous waste management procedures
- Receive training on specific job requirements and emergency procedures

[22 CCR 66262.34(a)(4) and 66265.16]

90-day Accumulation
Training – Time Frame and Frequency

The regulations require:

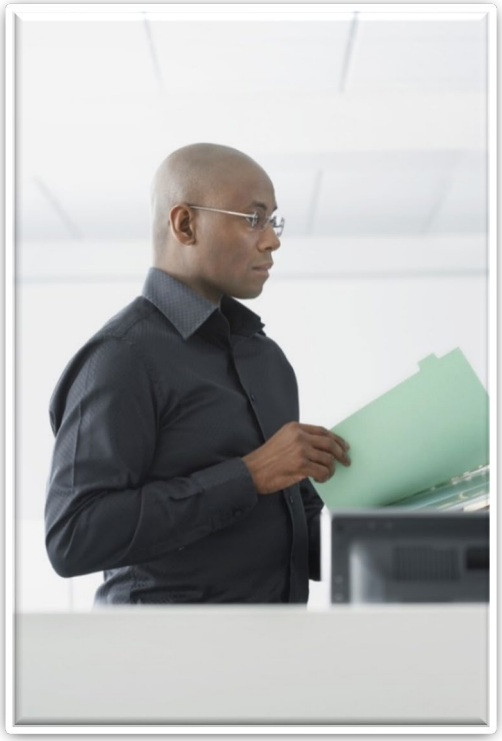
- Initial training within ***six months*** of becoming personnel
- Direct supervision for untrained employees
- An annual review of initial training

[22 CCR 66262.34(a)(4) and 66265.16]

90-day Accumulation
Training – Documentation and Retention

Training documents containing the following must be kept:

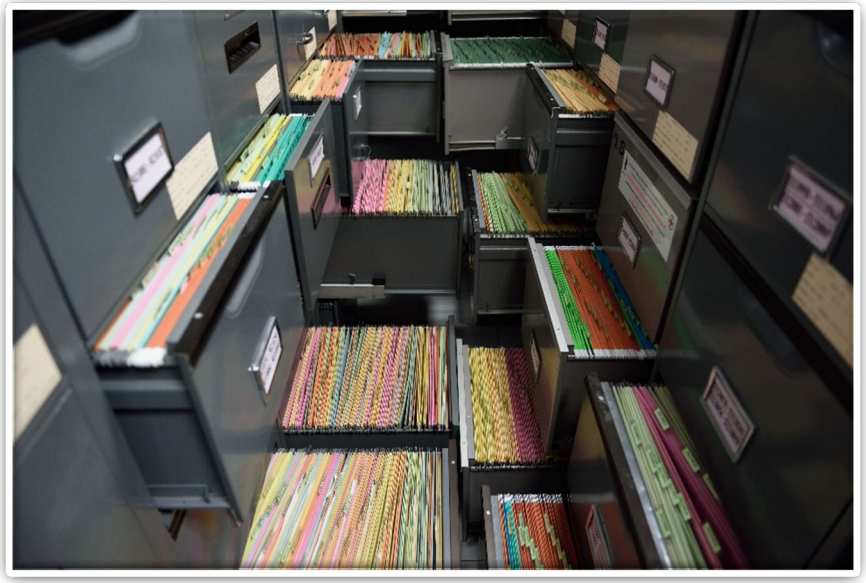
- Job title
- Job description
- Name of employee
- Type and amount of training
- Proof of training



[22 CCR 66262.34(a)(4) and 66265.16]

Pop Quiz

How long must a generator maintain personnel training records on site?



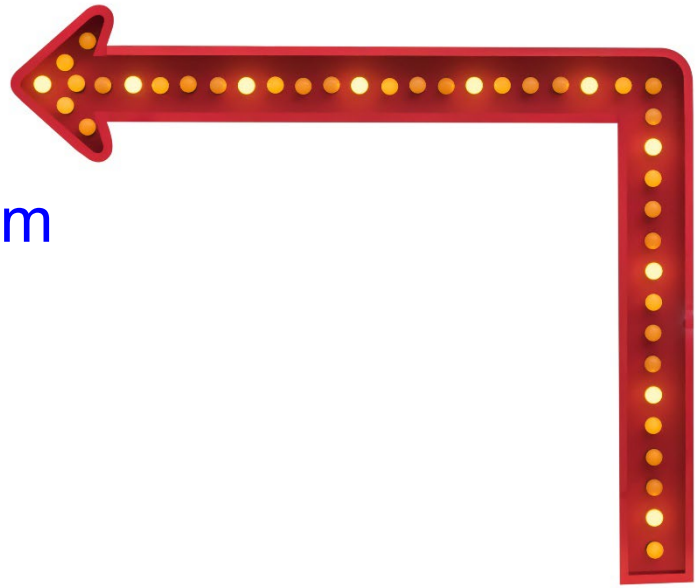
[22 CCR 66265.16(d) and (e)]

Pop Quiz

How long must a generator maintain personnel training records on site?

Current personnel = until facility closure

Former personnel = 3 years from last date worked



[22 CCR 66265.16(d) and (e)]

Other Management Options

Basics of the Satellite Accumulation Rules

- Accumulate up to 55 gallons or 1 quart of acutely/extremely hazardous waste
- Store at or near point of generation, where waste initially accumulates, under control of operator
- Use containers only

[22 CCR 66262.34(e)]

Markings for Satellite Accumulation

All containers and tanks must be labeled or marked with:

- Accumulation start date
- “Hazardous waste”
- Composition and physical state of waste
- Statement of hazards
- Name and address of person producing the waste

[22 CCR 66262.34(e)(1)(C) and (f)(3)]

Management of Containers

The same three container rules that applied to containers in a 90-day area apply to containers in the satellite area:

1. Good condition
2. Compatible with the waste
3. Closed

Satellite Accumulation
Quantity Limits

A process or group of processes in the same physical area has a SINGLE 55-gallon or 1-quart limit, EXCEPT:

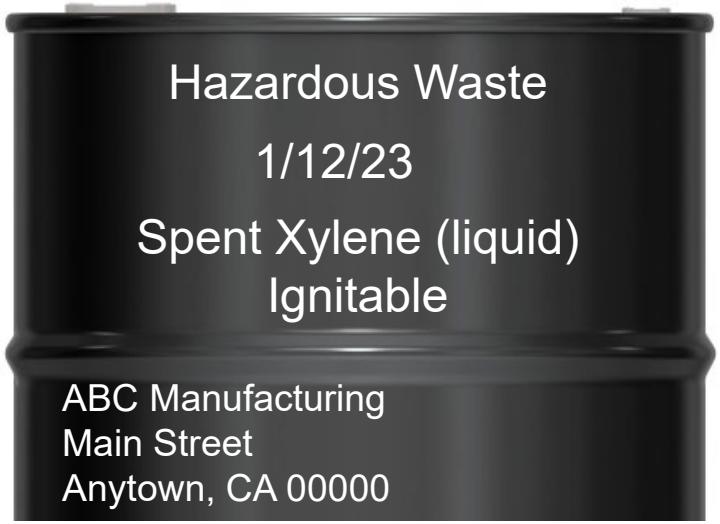
- If waste streams are incompatible
- If the generator determines it's impractical or unsafe

[22 CCR 66262.34(e)(2)]

Satellite Accumulation
Management of Containers After Reaching Limits

Upon reaching the 55-gallon or 1-quart limit:

- Mark the container with the date
- Ship the container off site or manage it under the 90- or 180-day accumulation requirements within ***three days***



[22 CCR 66262.34(e)(2)]

Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Waste managed under the satellite option cannot be held on site for more than one year from the initial accumulation start date

One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 1

Satellite Area	90/180-day Area	Ship Off Site

One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 1

Satellite Area

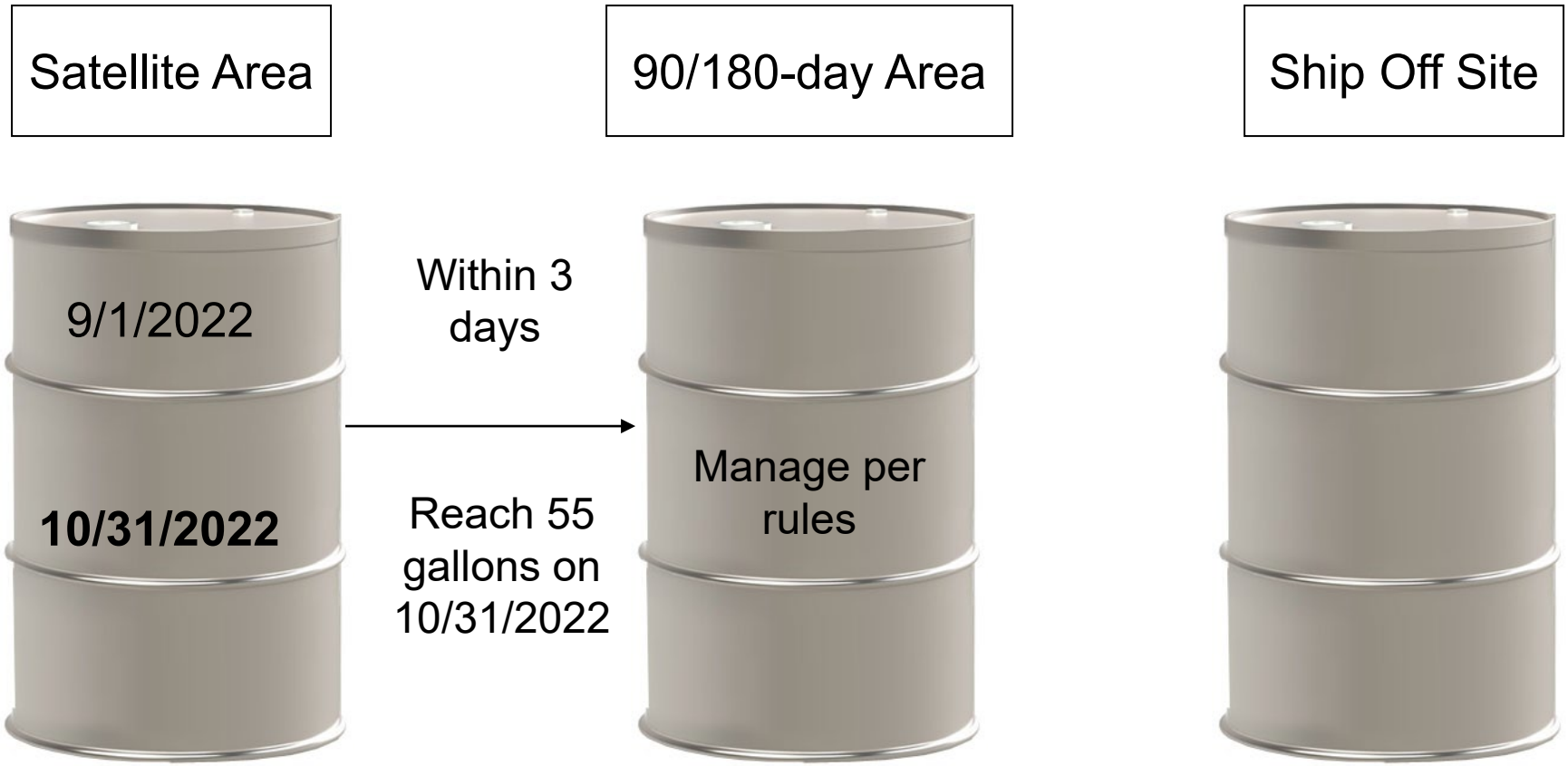
Reach 55 gallons on 10/31/2022

90/180-day Area

Ship Off Site

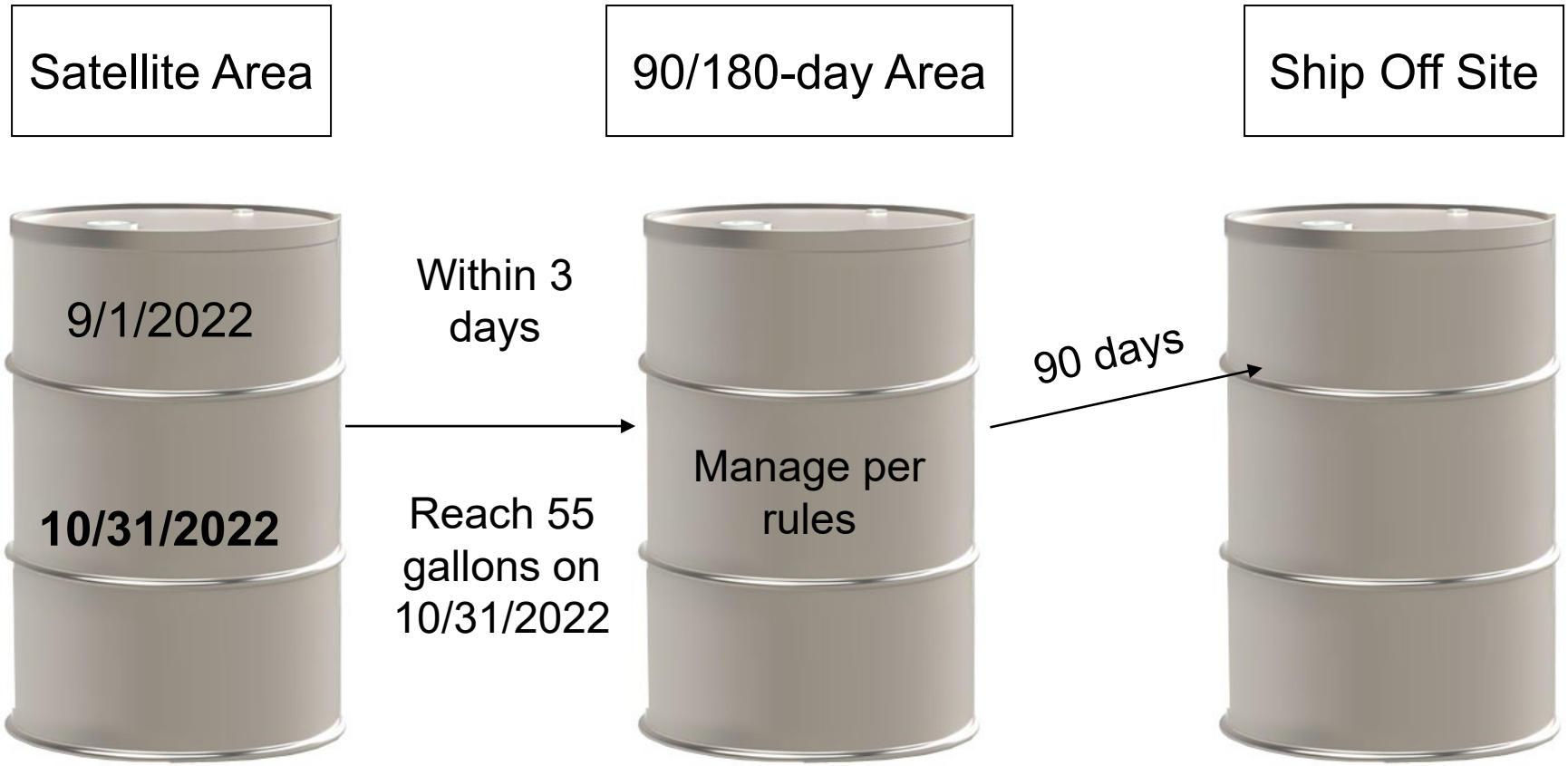
One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 1



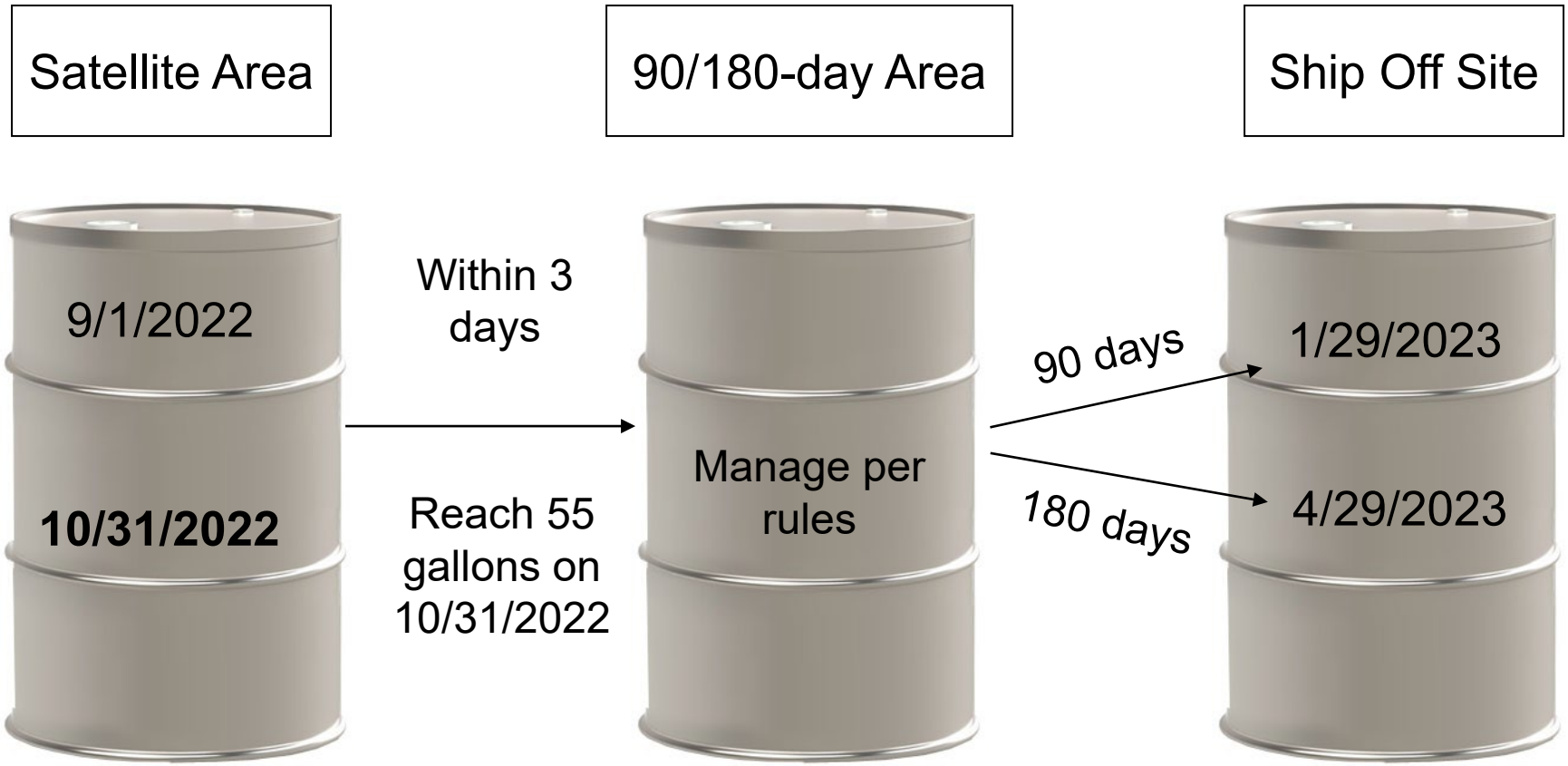
One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 1



One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 1



One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 2

Satellite Area	90/180-day Area	Ship Off Site

One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 2

Satellite Area

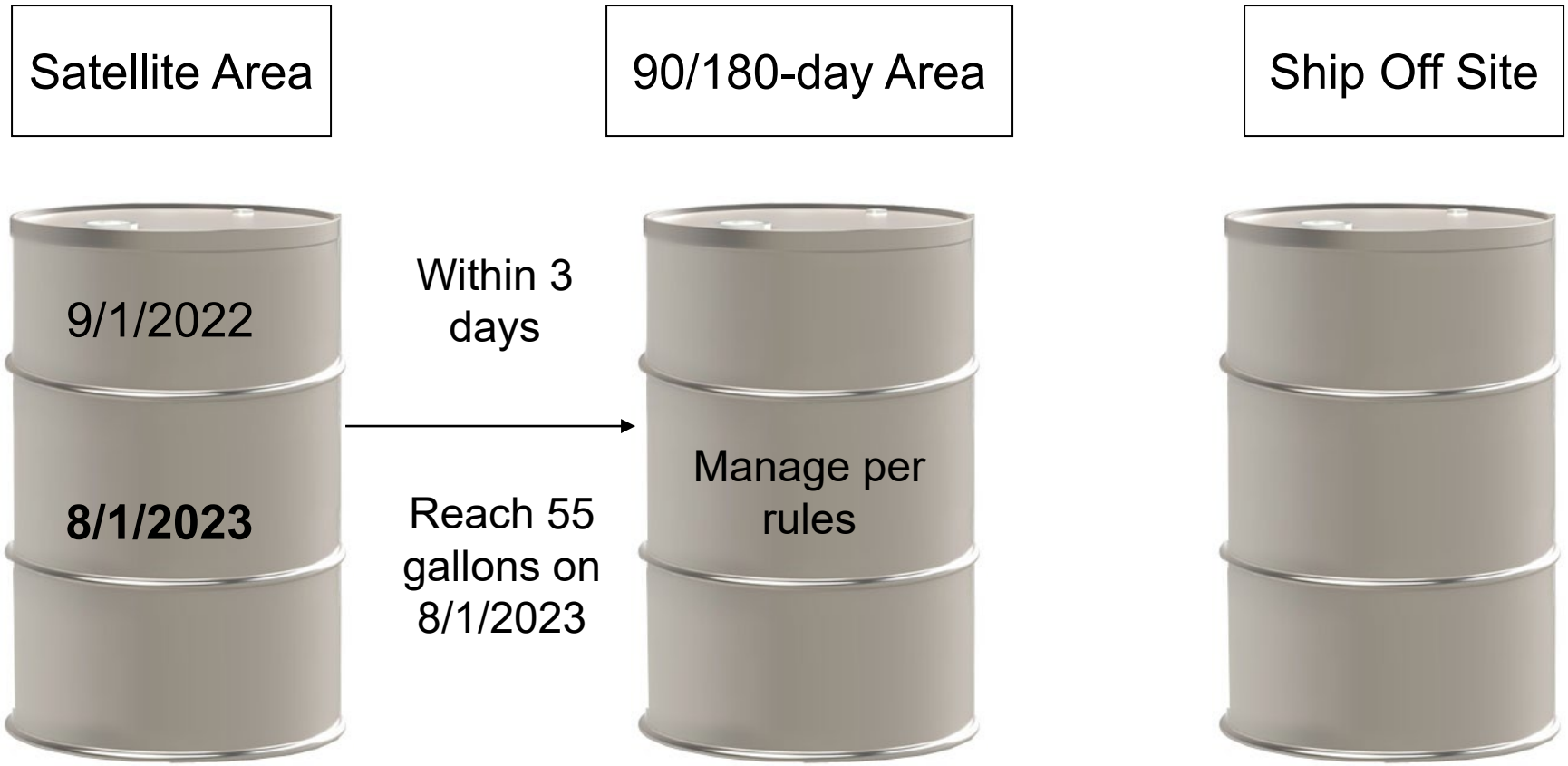
Reach 55 gallons on 8/1/2023

90/180-day Area

Ship Off Site

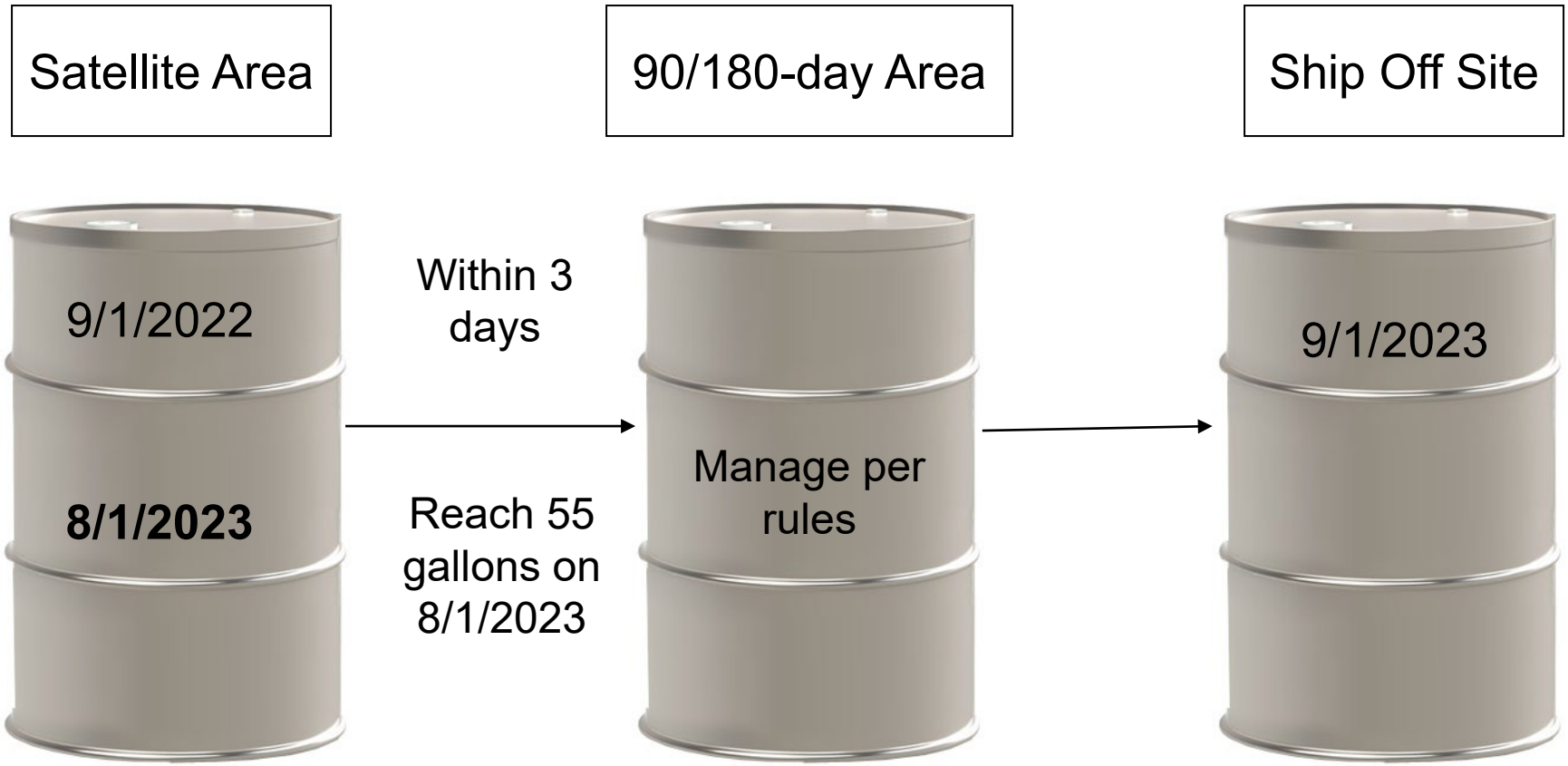
One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 2



One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 2



One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 3

Satellite Area	90/180-day Area	Ship Off Site

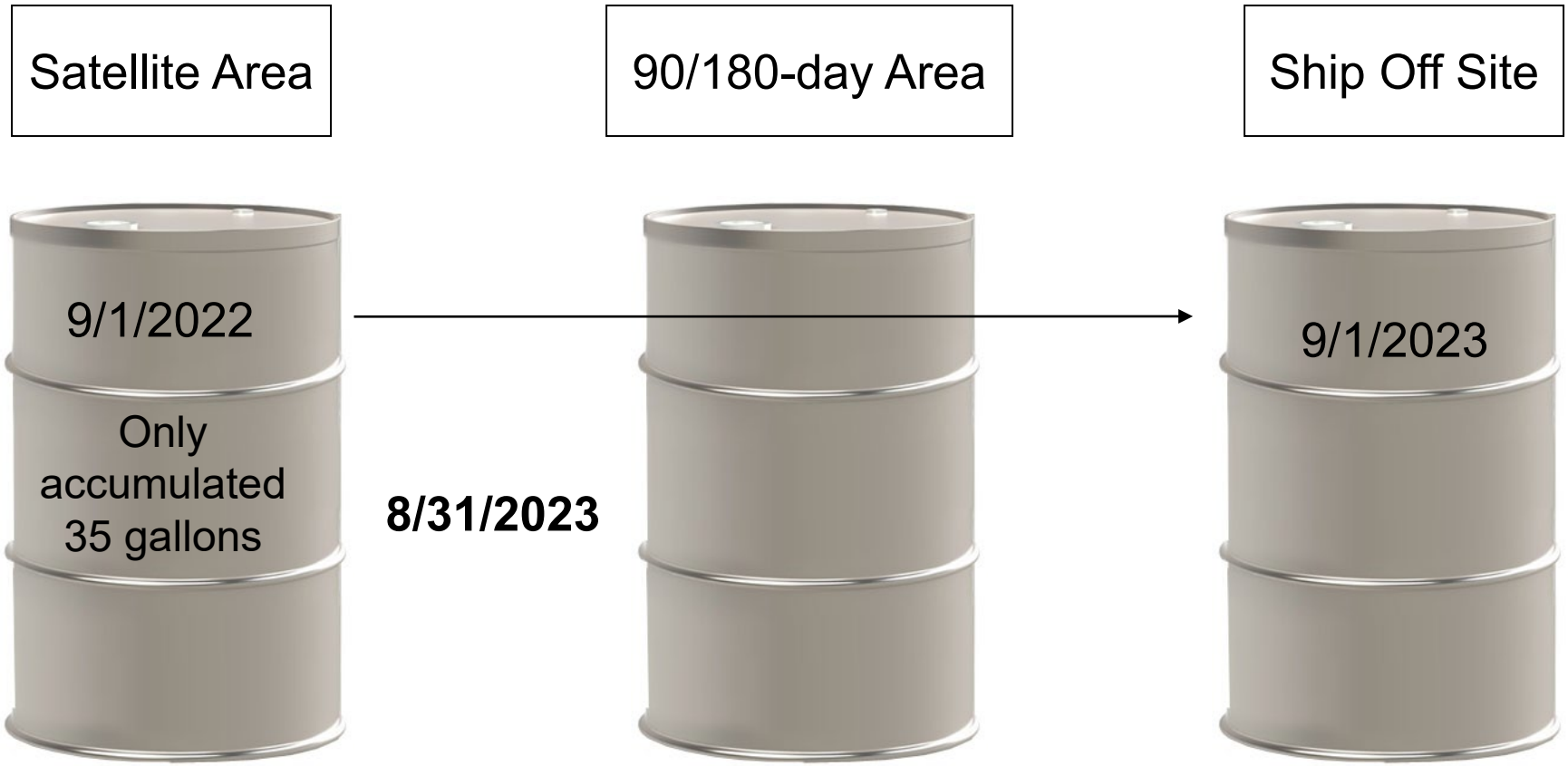
One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 3

Satellite Area		90/180-day Area		Ship Off Site
	**8/31/2023**			

One-year Time Limit for Satellite Accumulation

Example 3



Relief from More Stringent Requirements

Cal/EPA does not require written training plans or formal documentation

- Generators need only assure that each person doing accumulation work knows their responsibilities
- Satellite personnel who move the satellite waste to the 90-/180-day accumulation areas are subject to those training requirements

CalEPA
California Environmental Protection Agency

[49 FR 49570, December 20, 1984 and 22 CCR 66262.34(e)]

Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)
Training

- Employees who do not require training under the satellite accumulation option may still need training under the HMBP rules
- The HMBP requires training in safety procedures and contingency plans

[HSC §25505]

Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)

Training

- The HMBP requires training for new employees and annual retraining
- Training under the HMBP must be documented and kept for at least ***three years***

[HSC §25505]

Laboratory Satellite Accumulation

Generators may accumulate up to 55 gallons of hazardous waste (or 1 quart of acutely or extremely hazardous waste) in a laboratory accumulation area that is located *as close as is practical* to the point of generation

[HSC §25200.3.1]

Laboratory Satellite Accumulation
Conditions

In addition to all the other satellite accumulation rules:

- Accumulation area must be managed under the control of personnel who have been trained
- Unsupervised access to the area is limited to trained personnel
- Incompatible wastes are managed properly
- Amount of waste in the area must be appropriate for the space

Universal Waste

Types of Universal Waste in California

- Batteries
- Mercury-containing devices
- Lamps
- Electronic devices
- Cathode ray tubes
- Cathode ray tube glass
- Photovoltaic modules
- Aerosol cans
  [HSC §25201.16]

[CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapter 23]

Recycling vs. Disposing of Universal Wastes

Batteries, thermostats, mercury-added novelties containing no liquid mercury, and mercury-containing flooring wastes may be sent to a destination facility for disposal

All other types of universal wastes must be recycled

[22 CCR 66273.31]

Accumulating Universal Waste Batteries

- Batteries are not required to be placed in containers UNLESS they show evidence of leakage, spillage, etc.
- Containers for batteries must:
  - Be closed
  - Be structurally sound
  - Be compatible
  - Lack evidence of breakage, spillage, etc.

[22 CCR 66273.33(a)]

Accumulating Universal Waste Lamps

- Lamps must always be stored in closed containers
- Containers holding broken lamps must be designed to contain the mercury and other hazardous constituents

[22 CCR 66273.33(b)]

Accumulating Other Universal Wastes

- Mercury-containing equipment usually needs to be placed in closed containers
- Electronic devices need to be “containerized”
- CRTs and CRT glass need to be placed in containers

[22 CCR 66273.33(c) and 66273.33.5]

Universal Waste
Labeling and Marking

Must be marked using the phrase "Universal Waste" and the item

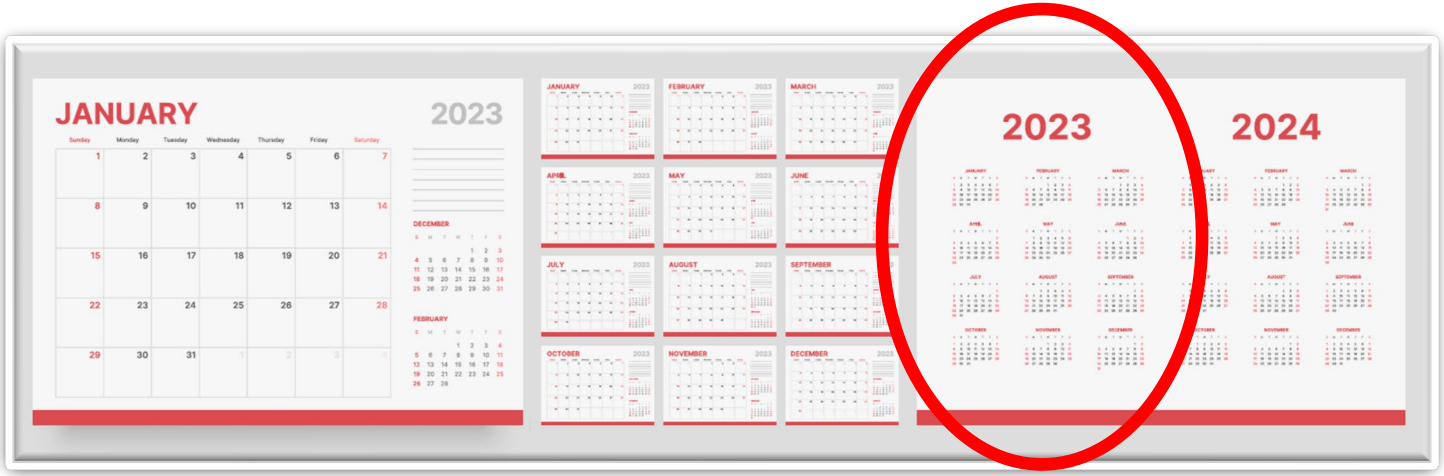
"Universal waste batteries"

[22 CCR 66273.34]

Universal Waste
Accumulation Time

Universal waste may be accumulated on site for up to ***one year***

- Generators must be able to prove the time period



[22 CCR 66273.35]

Universal Waste
Off-site Shipments

Universal waste is not required to be shipped on a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

- The DOT may still require use of a shipping paper

[22 CCR 66273.38]

Universal Waste
Training

All personnel must be thoroughly familiar with waste management and emergency response procedures

- “Personnel” refers to anyone who consolidates, sorts, treats, recycles, packages for transport, offers for transport, or physically relocates containers of universal waste

[22 CCR 66273.36(a)]

Universal Waste
Training

- Training must be provided initially and annually thereafter
- Training materials must be in the form of any written media and dated
- Written training records must be kept for ***three years***

[22 CCR 66273.36]

Universal Waste
Aerosol Cans

The rules for universal waste aerosol cans can be found in the California Health and Safety Code, including:

- Definitions regarding aerosol cans
- Management
- Allowable processing
- Training
- Notification

[HSC Div. 20, CH. 6.5, Article 9]

Management of Spent Lead-Acid Batteries

Automotive type lead-acid batteries may be managed under less stringent rules, which include:

- Use a manifest or bill of lading (retain for three years)
- Store in accordance with applicable DOT rules
- Protect batteries from short-circuiting
- Label properly and meet time limits

[22 CCR 66266.80 and 66266.81]

Used Oil
Definition

Used oil is defined as “any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities”

[HSC §25250.1]

Regulation of Used Oil Under the Hazardous Waste Regulations

- Used oil is defined as a hazardous waste at HSC §25250.4(a) unless it meets a specific exclusion
- Used oil is a “recyclable hazardous waste” per 22 CCR 66266.1(a)
- Used oil must be managed in compliance with the requirements of CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapter 12 (i.e., 90-day, 180-day, satellite accumulation rules)

Managing Used Oil
Labeling

Used oil containers and tanks must be labeled with:

- "Used Oil"
- "Hazardous Waste"
- Accumulation start date
- Composition and physical state
- Statement of hazards
- Name and address of generator

[22 CCR 66279.21]

Requirements for Used Oil Filters

To be excluded from the hazardous waste regulations, used oil filters must:

- Be drained of free-flowing oil
- Be recycled
- Be stored and transferred properly
- Be labeled properly
- Follow storage time limits

[22 CCR 66266.130]

Empty Containers

Containers that previously held “hazardous materials” are regulated as hazardous waste UNLESS:

1. They are emptied, and
2. They are managed in specific ways

[22 CCR 66261.7]

Empty Containers
Pourable Materials

Containers are empty when no hazardous material can be poured or drained from the container when it is held in any orientation

[22 CCR 66261.7(b)(1)]

Empty Containers
Non-pourable Materials

Containers are empty if no hazardous material remains that can feasibly be removed by physical methods (excluding rinsing)

- A thin uniform layer of dried material or powder is acceptable

[22 CCR 66261.7(b)(2)]

Empty Containers
Acutely or Extremely Hazardous Waste

Container is empty when it has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the waste and all pourable residues have been removed

- Specific authorization is required from the DTSC to triple rinse

[22 CCR 66261.7(d)]

Empty Containers
Aerosol Containers

Aerosol containers are empty when the contents and propellant are emptied to the maximum extent practical under normal use

- Acutely hazardous aerosol cans may not be exempted as empty

[22 CCR 66261.7(m)]

Empty Containers
Compressed Gas Cylinders

Container is empty when pressure approaches atmospheric

[22 CCR 66261.7(l)]

Management of Empty Containers
Containers Five Gallons or Less in Size

Containers may be disposed of at an appropriate “solid waste facility”

- Must be packaged and transported in accordance with applicable DOT regulations

[22 CCR 66261.7(e)(1)]

Management After Being Emptied
Containers Greater Than Five Gallons in Size

To avoid regulation as hazardous waste, containers must be:

- Reclaimed for scrap value;
- Reconditioned/ remanufactured for reuse (per DOT rules); or
- Shipped to a collection location prior to being reclaimed, reconditioned, or remanufactured

[22 CCR 66261.7(e)]

Management After Being Emptied
Containers Greater Than Five Gallons in Size

Containers must be:

- Marked with the date emptied
- Recycled within one year

[22 CCR 66261.7(e)]

Pop Quiz

How does the DOT's definition of ***empty*** differ from California?

[49 CFR 173.29]

Pop Quiz

How does the DOT's definition of ***empty*** differ from California?

It must be cleaned of residue and purged of vapor such that there is NO DOT HAZARD

[49 CFR 173.29]

Emergencies and Releases

Preparedness and Prevention
Required Equipment

In general, facilities must have the following equipment:

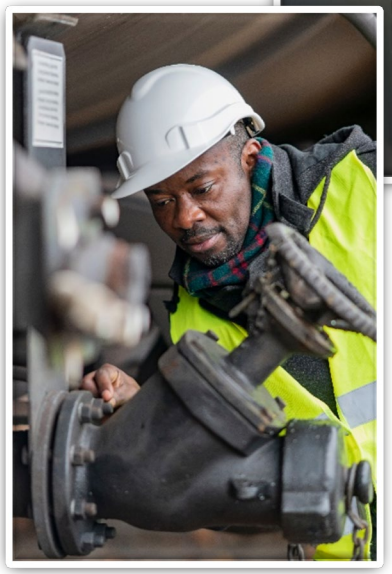
- Internal communication or alarm system
- Telephone or two-way radio
- Portable fire extinguishers
- Spill control equipment
- Decontamination equipment
- Adequate water for fire suppression

[22 CCR 66265.32 and 40 CFR 265.32]

Preparedness and Prevention
Emergency Preparedness

To prepare for and prevent emergencies, generators must meet requirements for the following:

- Testing and maintenance of equipment
- Access to communication or alarm systems
- Required aisle space
- Arrangements with authorities



[CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 15, Art.3 and 40 CFR 265, Subpart C]

Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

90-day/TSDF

At a minimum, the contingency plan must address specific content such as:

- Personnel specific actions
- Arrangements with authorities
- Names, addresses, and phone numbers of emergency coordinators
- Emergency equipment
- Evacuation plans

[CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 15, Art.4]

Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

90-day/TSDF

Generators must also comply with requirements for:

- Distributing copies of the contingency plan
- Amending the plan

[CCR, Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 15, Art.4]

Emergency Coordinators

There must be at least one emergency coordinator either at the facility or “on call” at all times

[22 CCR 66265.55]

Responsibilities for Emergency Coordinators

Emergency coordinator must be familiar with:

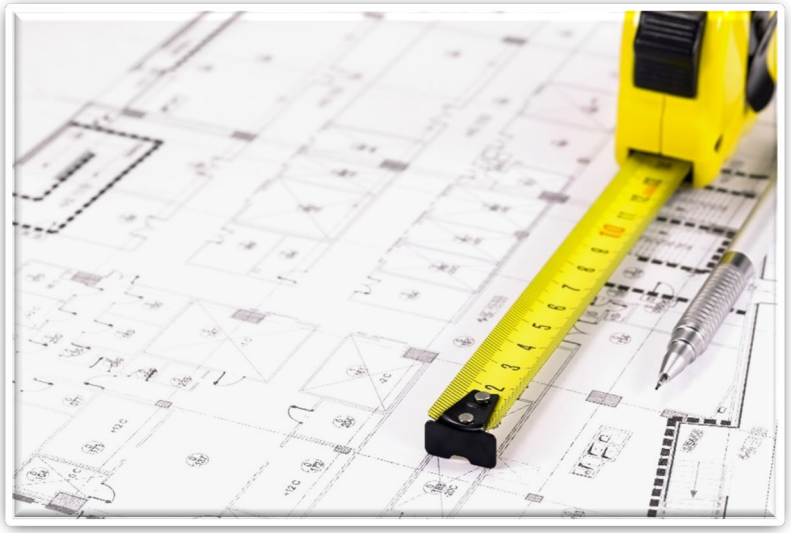
- All aspects of the plan
- All operations and activities at the facility
- Locations and characteristics of wastes handled

[22 CCR 66265.55]

Responsibilities for Emergency Coordinators

Emergency coordinator must be familiar with:

- Locations of all records within the facility
- Layout of the facility



[22 CCR 66265.55]

Responsibilities for Emergency Coordinators

Emergency coordinator must be:

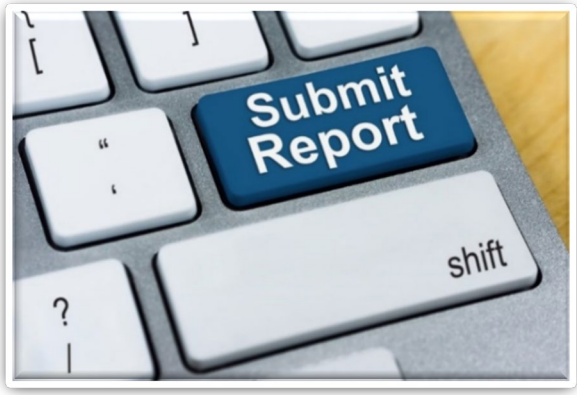
- Authorized to commit necessary resources to carry out the plan
- Able to carry out emergency procedures specified in the plan

[22 CCR 66265.55]

90-day Accumulation Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

There are four stages of an incident, each requiring specific actions:

1. Imminent or actual emergency
2. Actual release, fire, or explosion
   - Assess the situation
   - Implement the plan
3. Release that is a threat to human health or the environment
4. Post-emergency actions



[22 CCR 66265.56]

Hazardous Waste Release Reporting

90-day/TSDF Telephone Reporting

Phone notification is required for "releases" that pose a threat to human health or environment outside the facility

- Immediately notify:
  - Cal-OES
  - Local authorities if evacuation is necessary

Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

[22 CCR 66265.56(d)]

Hazardous Waste Release Reporting

90-day/TSDF Written Reporting

Written notification is required for releases *inside or outside* the facility:

- Notify within ***15 days*** to the region or State agency

[22 CCR 66265.56(j)]

Hazardous Waste Tank Release Reporting

90-day/TSDF Reporting

A report is required for any “release” from a hazardous waste storage tank (except those ≤ 1 lb. that are immediately cleaned up)

- Notify the DTSC within ***24 hours***
- Submit a follow-up written report within ***30 days***

DTSC
Department of Toxic Substances Control

[22 CCR 66265.196(e)]

Hazardous Material Release Reporting

Any release of hazardous materials to the environment must be reported immediately to:

- Local administering authority (CUPA)
- CAL-OES

Additional reporting requirements for CERCLA hazardous substances and SARA extremely hazardous substances may apply

[HSC §25510]

Administration, Records, and Reports

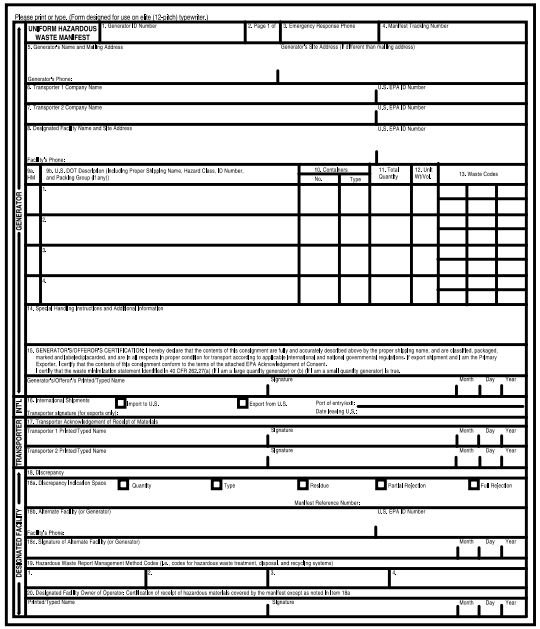
Generator's Recordkeeping Requirements

Generally, with some exceptions, records need to be "kept" for a minimum of ***three years***

The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

The manifest is used to ship and track hazardous waste shipments

- The EPA requires that **RCRA** hazardous wastes are manifested
- The DTSC requires that **non-RCRA** hazardous waste are manifested


UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

GENERATOR

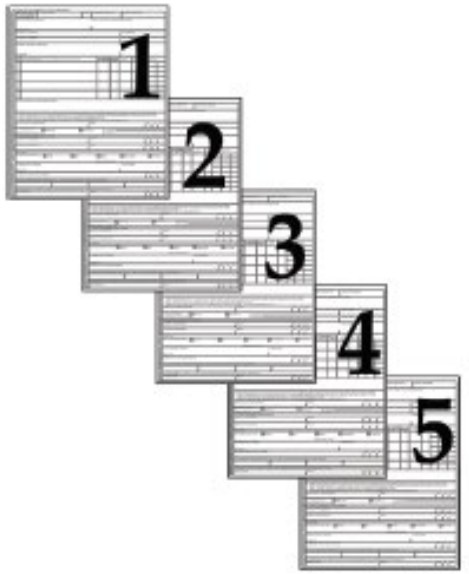
TRANSPORTER

DESIGNATED FACILITY

Copies of the Manifest

Each manifest consists of five copies:

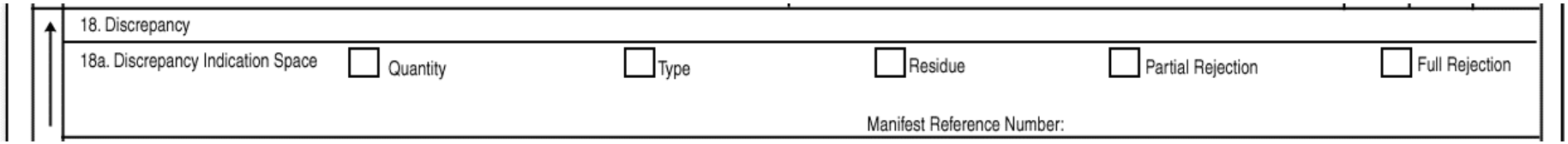
- Copy 5 – Kept by generator
- Copy 4 – Kept by transporter
- Copy 3 – Kept by TSDF
- Copy 2 – Sent by TSDF back to generator
- Copy 1 – Inputted by TSDF into the EPAs e-Manifest system



Manifest Discrepancies

There are five different types of manifest discrepancies:

1. Significant discrepancies in *quantity*
2. Significant discrepancies in *type*
3. Container residues that exceed limits for “empty”
4. Partial rejections
5. Full rejections



[22 CCR 66264.72 and 66265.72]

Significant Discrepancies: Quantity or Type

Most Hazardous Wastes

- A significant discrepancy in *quantity* would be:
  - For bulk wastes, greater than 10% variation in weight
  - For batch wastes, any variation in piece count
- A significant discrepancy in *type* would be:
  - An obvious difference upon inspection or analysis

[22 CCR 66264.72(a) and 66265.72(a)]

Required Actions for Discrepancies
Most Hazardous Wastes

If a TSDF discovers a manifest discrepancy, the facility must:

- Attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the generator
- Note the discrepancy in Item 18 of the manifest

*If there's no reconciliation after **15 days**, the TSDF must notify the DTSC in writing*

Significant Discrepancies: Quantity or Type

Hazardous Wastes of Concern Definition

A hazardous waste of concern is a hazardous waste that meets any of the following DOT hazard divisions:

- Explosive Hazard Divisions 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3
- Poisonous liquid or solid Hazard Division 6.1, Packing Groups I or II
- Poisonous gas Hazard Division 2.3

Subject to special reporting requirements

[22 CCR 66261.111]

Significant Discrepancies: Quantity or Type

Hazardous Wastes of Concern Definition

- A reportable *quantity* would be:
  - For bulk wastes, variations greater than 3% in weight
  - For containerized wastes, any variation in piece count
- A reportable difference in *type* would be:
  - An obvious difference upon inspection or analysis

[22 CCR 66261.111]

Required Actions for Discrepancies
Hazardous Wastes of Concern

If there is no reconciliation after ***24 hours***:

- TSDF must notify the DTSC immediately
- TSDF must report the discrepancy in writing to the DTSC within ***five days***

Rejected Shipments
TSDFs Rejecting Shipments

If a facility rejects a shipment of hazardous waste, then the facility may forward the waste to another TSDF or return it to the generator

- TSDF amends or executes a new manifest for rejected shipment
- Manifests must be resubmitted to the state within ***30 days***

[22 CCR 66264.72(e)–(g)]

Generators Receiving Returned Hazardous Waste

Generators who receive a rejected shipment of hazardous waste must:

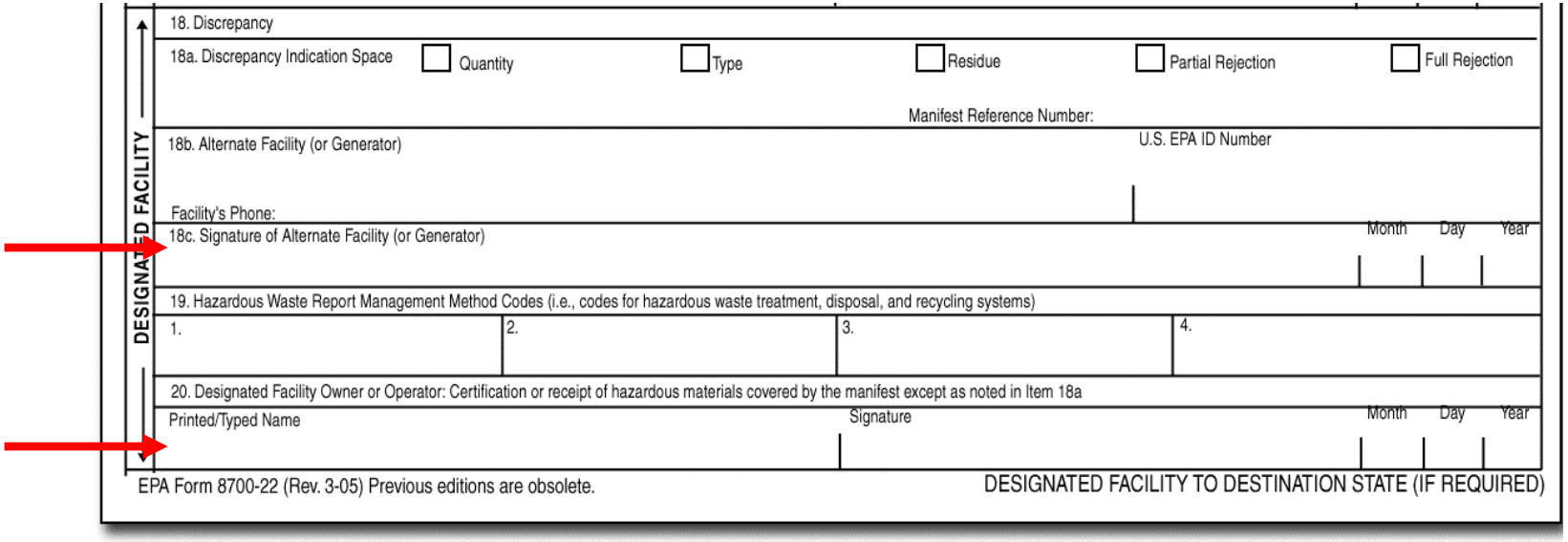
- Manage the waste under applicable 90-day requirements
- Label the waste in a manner that indicates the waste is rejected
- Mark the waste with the date it was received

[22 CCR 66262.34(g) and (h)]

Rejected Shipments
Generators Receiving Returned Hazardous Waste

Generators receiving their own rejected waste must:

- Sign in Box 18c or 20 as the Designated Facility
- Provide copies to the state(s), transporter, and TSDF, as necessary



[22 CCR 66262.34(g) and (h)]

Generator Exception Reporting

An exception report is executed when the generator does not receive a signed copy of the manifest back from the TSDF:

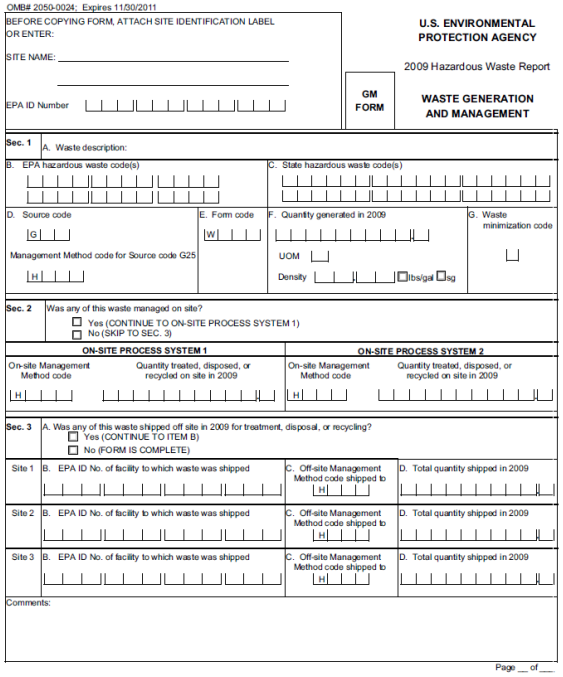
- Call or contact after ***35 days***
- Report to the DTSC after ***45 days***

[22 CCR 66262.42]

Generator Biennial Reporting

Required for anyone who during a single month:

- Generated ≥ 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) of RCRA hazardous waste;
- Generated or accumulated ≥ 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or
- Generated or accumulated ≥ 100 kg (220 lbs.) of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste



OMB# 2050-0024; Expires 11/30/2011

BEFORE COPYING FORM, ATTACH SITE IDENTIFICATION LABEL OR ENTER:

SITE NAME:

EPA ID Number

GM FORM

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

2009 Hazardous Waste Report

WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT

Sec. 1 A. Waste description:

B. EPA hazardous waste code(s) | C. State hazardous waste code(s)

D. Source code | E. Form code | F. Quantity generated in 2009 | G. Waste minimization code

Management Method code for Source code G25 | UOM | Density ☐lbs/gal ☐kg

Sec. 2 Was any of this waste managed on site?

☐ Yes (CONTINUE TO ON-SITE PROCESS SYSTEM 1)

☐ No (SKIP TO SEC. 3)

ON-SITE PROCESS SYSTEM 1		ON-SITE PROCESS SYSTEM 2	
On-site Management Method code	Quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on site in 2009	On-site Management Method code	Quantity treated, disposed, or recycled on site in 2009

Sec. 3 A. Was any of this waste shipped off site in 2009 for treatment, disposal, or recycling?

☐ Yes (CONTINUE TO ITEM B)

☐ No (FORM IS COMPLETE)

	B. EPA ID No. of facility to which waste was shipped	C. Off-site Management Method code shipped to	D. Total quantity shipped in 2009
Site 1			
Site 2			
Site 3			

Comments:

Page __ of __

[Biennial Report Instructions]

Generator Biennial Reporting

Reports must be postmarked by March 1 of even-numbered years and report on odd-numbered years' activity

[22 CCR 66262.41]

Excluded Recyclable Materials Biennial Report

Required for any facility that recycles more than 100 kg/mo. (220 lbs.) of excluded recyclable materials and that either:

- Recycles at the same location where the material is generated; OR
- Accepts and recycles materials generated at off-site locations

[HSC §25143.10]

Universal Waste Notification Requirements

Required from anyone who intends to accept and accumulate, from *off-site sources*, universal waste:

- Electronic devices
- CRTs
- CRT glass

*Must be submitted at least **30 days** prior to accepting waste*

[22 CCR 66273.32(c)]

Universal Waste Annual Report Requirements

Required for anyone who in a calendar year either:

- Accepts > 100 kg (220 lbs.) of electronic devices, CRTs, or CRT glass from off site; OR
- Generates ≥ 5,000 kg (~ 200 CRTs) of electronic devices, CRTs, or CRT glass

Must be submitted by February 1

[22 CCR 66273.32(d)]

Waste Minimization Reports

Required for generators who in a calendar year “routinely generate, through ongoing processes and operations,”:

- More than 12,000 kg of “regular” hazardous waste; OR
- More than 12 kg of extremely hazardous waste

[22 CCR 67100.2(a)]

LDR Documentation Requirements

- LDR documentation must be created for any waste that had LDRs attached to it at the point of generation
  - There are many different types of LDR documentation
- LDR records must be kept for ***three years*** after the last time the waste was sent off site

[40 CFR 268.7(a)]

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