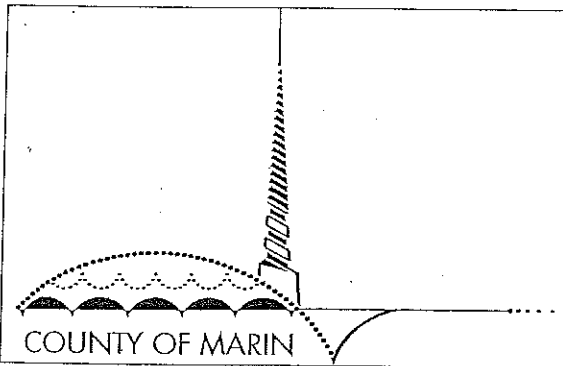


Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)
County of Marin – Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4186, San Rafael, CA 94913-4186
899 Northgate Drive, Suite 100, San Rafael, CA 94903
Phone: (415) 473-6647 Fax: (415) 473-2391
www.marincounty.org/depts/pw/main/wastemanagement.cfm

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HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR PROGRAM

The following information was developed to assist you in complying with the hazardous waste control laws and regulations. The information contained herein is only a summary of what businesses must know as a generator of hazardous waste. It is not meant to be complete or in any way replace the hazardous waste laws and regulations governing your business.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

There are federal, state and, sometimes, local requirements for hazardous waste generators. The applicable laws can be found in the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapters 6.5, 6.7 and 6.8. The regulations can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5 *Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste*. Copies of the laws and regulations can be obtained from the California EPA, Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) web page at www.dtsc.ca.gov. On the home page, on the left side margin, click on "Laws, Regulations and Policies".

STATE PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

(For treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities)

The requirements for treatment, storage and disposal facilities vary depending on the quantity of hazardous wastes and the length of storage time. See "Accumulation Periods for Hazardous Waste" in this packet. If you store your waste longer than your allowable storage time, then a state permit is required. For questions regarding obtaining a permit for treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous wastes, contact the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) at (510) 540-3739.

CLASSIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AS NON-HAZARDOUS

If you produce a hazardous waste you must comply with the State's hazardous waste regulations. However, in certain unique situations, an exemption may be petitioned from the State. If you wish to petition the state you must send a written application for classification of the waste as non-hazardous. Information you must provide on the application form includes a description of the waste, a lab report from a state approved lab identifying the hazardous components of the waste and their concentration, and a summary of the evidence with technical references which show why the waste should not be classified as hazardous. An application can be obtained from DTSC at (510) 540-3739.

MARIN COUNTY REQUIREMENTS

Any business in Marin County that is regulated per Chapter 7.80.000 of the Marin County Code by the Office of Waste Management, Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) must be issued an annual permit for any of the CUPA programs (except aboveground tank) which are applicable to that business. The hazardous waste generator program is one of the five CUPA programs that require an annual permit.

INSPECTIONS AND INSPECTION REPORT FINDINGS

A hazardous waste generator in the CUPA program should be inspected at a frequency of once every three years. The hazardous waste inspection form lists violations that may be found during an inspection. Next to each violation is a reference to the applicable law or regulation and a brief description of what is said in code or regulation. A description of what was seen to be a violation will be also written on the inspection sheet. This inspection sheet is a Notice of Violation (NOV). The inspection sheet will be reviewed with you a copy will be left at the end of the inspection. For minor violations, a time period of 30 days is given to correct the violation. The inspector may write a Notice of Violation (NOV) or Notice to Comply (NTC) letter which lists the violations, observations and a time to return to compliance (generally 30 days). If you have violations, after the inspection the inspector may give you a "Certification of Return To Compliance". This is to be completed once the violations are corrected and mailed to the inspector within 5 days of achieving compliance. Or the inspector may schedule a follow-up inspection to verify that all violations have been corrected. The inspector will review the materials in this packet and help you to return to compliance. Our primary objective is to educate hazardous waste handlers and to provide a forum to better understand the complex hazardous waste laws and regulations.

LOCAL RESOURCES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

The state has allowed Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities to collect hazardous wastes from certain businesses that are called Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG's). These are hazardous waste generators who produce less than 27 gallons per month of hazardous waste. We have two permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities in Marin and both are authorized to accept wastes from CESQG's. One is in Novato and is only for the use of residents and businesses located in Novato. The second facility is in San Rafael and is for the use of residents and businesses located in the remainder cities and towns of Marin. At both facilities businesses need to call and make an appointment. You will be asked to describe the volume and type of waste you want to dispose of and at some point you will be given a price quote. These facilities will also accept Universal Wastes.

San Rafael Household Hazardous Waste Facility

565 Jacoby Street
San Rafael, CA
Commercial Customers
Appointments: (415) 485-5648
Hours: Monday and Tuesday by appointment only

Novato Household Hazardous Waste Facility

7576 Redwood Boulevard
Novato, CA
Commercial Customers
Appointments: (415) 892-6395
Hours: First and third Sundays and Mondays of each month

EPA IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS



DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC
SUBSTANCES CONTROL

*DTSC is one of six
Boards and
Departments within
the California
Environmental
Protection Agency.
The Department's
mission is to restore,
protect and enhance
the environment,
to ensure public health,
environmental
quality and
economic vitality,
by regulating
hazardous waste,
conducting and
overseeing
cleanups, and
developing
and promoting
pollution prevention.*

State of California



California
Environmental
Protection Agency



INTRODUCTION

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) prepared this fact sheet to provide general information about EPA Identification Numbers. Throughout the online version of this fact sheet, numbers in blue ([66262.12](#)) represent citations from the California Code of Regulations or the California Health and Safety Code. Clicking on the blue numbers will take you to sites containing the regulations. If you generate hazardous waste, you should consult with your Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Finally, DTSC strongly encourages all businesses that generate hazardous waste to consider waste minimization, source reduction, and pollution prevention.

What is an EPA ID Number?

This number, issued either by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA ID Number), or by DTSC (California ID Number), identifies each handler of hazardous waste on hazardous waste manifests and other paperwork. The ID Number enables regulators to track the waste from its origin to final disposal ("cradle to grave".) With the exceptions discussed later in this guidance, most hazardous waste generators must have an ID Number before a registered hazardous waste transporter will accept the waste for shipment. All hazardous waste transporters and permitted treatment, storage and disposal facilities must have ID numbers.

Are State and Federal laws the same?

The federal hazardous waste law (the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, or "RCRA") allows states to enact their own hazardous waste laws, which must be at least as stringent as the federal laws. The requirements under California law are more stringent than the federal criteria. Wastes that pass the federal hazardous waste criteria but fail the California criteria are called "non-RCRA" or "California-only" hazardous wastes. Wastes containing corrosive solids, asbestos, nickel or zinc are examples of common California-only hazardous wastes. Other states may not consider California-only wastes hazardous. Federal law also exempts generators of small quantities of waste from many federal waste management requirements.

How many ID Numbers do I need?

ID Numbers are site-specific and there is normally only one number at a business address. If you have a business that generates waste at multiple addresses that are not physically connected (contiguous), each address needs a separate ID Number. In the case where generators are independent businesses that operate in suites within the same building, each business must have their own ID Number. If you are not clear as to whether you operate on one site or multiple sites, contact your local environmental agency or the DTSC information resources listed at the end of this fact sheet.

Do I need a U.S. EPA ID Number, or a California ID Number?

If you generate more than 1 kilogram of RCRA acutely hazardous waste per month or more than 100 kilograms of other RCRA waste per month, you must get a U.S. EPA ID Number. If you generate 100 kilograms or less of RCRA waste or one kilogram or less per month of acutely hazardous waste, and meet certain other requirements, you are exempted by U.S. EPA from many of its regulations, including the requirement to have an EPA ID Number. These businesses are called "conditionally exempt small-quantity generators", or CESQGs. The regulatory citation is 40 CFR section 261.5

However, California regulations do not have an equivalent small quantity generator exemption. Almost all business generators of hazardous waste in California that are not required to have a U.S. EPA ID Number must, in practice, have a California ID Number. See California Code of

Regulations title 22, section 66262.12. However:

1. Generators handling only hazardous waste produced incidental to owning and maintaining their own place of residence do not need an ID Number, either federal or state.

2. Businesses whose ONLY hazardous waste generation is 100 kilograms or less per month of waste that is hazardous solely because of its silver content ("silver-only waste") do not need an ID Number. This is true even if they treat the waste in silver-recovery units and then send the silver for reclamation. See Health and Safety Code section 25143.13. Also see the DTSC Fact Sheet, "Onsite Tiered Permitting: Changes in Regulation of Silver Wastes".

3. Businesses that generate ONLY universal waste (fluorescent lamps, batteries, mercury wastes, etc.) and manage it as such also do not need an ID Number. For information about Universal Waste, here is a link to DTSC's Managing Universal Waste in California.

In summary, except for the above-mentioned exemptions, if you generate only non-RCRA hazardous wastes, or you generate less than 100 kilograms of RCRA hazardous waste per month (or less than 1 kilogram of RCRA acutely hazardous waste), you must get a California ID Number. If you generate more than 100 kilograms of RCRA waste per month or more than 1 kilogram of RCRA acutely hazardous waste per month, then you must get a U.S. EPA ID Number.

I used to be exempt from ID Number requirements. What happened?

The passage of Senate Bill 271 (effective January 1, 2002) removed the exemption that once allowed small generators of used oil and solvents to offer waste for transport without an EPA ID Number (former milkrun or modified manifest procedures.)

The Consolidated Manifesting procedure that replaced the milkrun manifesting procedure requires that generators using consolidated transporters provide them with an ID Number.

How do I get an EPA ID Number?

Handlers of RCRA waste who need an U.S. EPA ID Number must send a "Notification of Regulated Waste Activity", form 8700-12, to the U.S. EPA contractor at the address given in its instructions. You can request this form by calling (415) 495-8895, or you can download the form from the U.S. EPA web site.

Handlers who do not need a U.S. EPA ID but do need a California ID Number can obtain it by completing and submitting the "California Hazardous Waste Permanent ID Number Application", DTSC Form 1358, by mail, email, or fax. You can download the form from the DTSC website or you can request a blank form by calling DTSC at 800-618-6942. DTSC no longer issues permanent ID Numbers by telephone.

Am I charged fees for the issuance of the ID Number?

There is no charge for issuing the number, but DTSC is required to collect an annual

business information verification fee for each permanent ID Number. The fee is based on the number of employees in the entire organization. If your business has fewer than 50 employees, the fee is zero. There is no verification fee for a Temporary ID Number. Frequently Asked Questions about the ID Number verification process and manifest fees are available on the DTSC website.

I usually don't generate hazardous waste, but I recently generated some. Can I get a temporary EPA ID Number for this one time event?

DTSC issues temporary (or "provisional") ID Numbers to people or businesses that do not routinely generate hazardous waste. Examples of non-routine activities include asbestos abatement, removing underground tanks, and removing hazardous wastes that were abandoned in a leased building. A California temporary number is only valid for non-RCRA (California only) waste or when the total RCRA waste hauled is less than 220 pounds or 27 gallons per month. To get a California temporary ID Number, call DTSC at (800) 618-6942 (in-state) or (916) 255-1136 (out-of-state.) U.S. EPA also issues provisional ID Numbers for non-routinely generated federal wastes. Temporary and provisional ID Numbers are valid for a maximum of 90 days but can be used to haul any amount of hazardous waste that has been generated at the site before and during that period. Holders of temporary Numbers are not charged EPA ID verification fees.

Do I need to get a new ID Number if I move my business?

Yes. If you have a California ID Number, submit one DTSC Form 1358 to deactivate your old number, and another to request that a number be issued for your new location. This is also true if you are selling or buying a business; the seller must inactivate the old number and have the new owner submit a DTSC Form 1358 to have a new number issued. If you have a U.S. EPA ID Number, these actions are done through the use of Form 8700-12, "Notification of Regulated Waste Activity".

I've always wondered: do the letters in front of the ID Numbers mean anything?

Early federally-issued ID Numbers had two letters corresponding to the generator's state and ten digits. Current ID Numbers consist of three letters followed by nine digits. The significance of those letters is as follows:

EPA ID Numbers

- CAR Federal permanent number currently being issued.
- CA Federal permanent number that preceded the CAR prefix. ID numbers with a CA prefix are still valid, but have not been issued since February 1995.
- CAD Federal permanent number that preceded the CA prefix, or a State permanent or provisional number issued before 1988. ID numbers with a CAD prefix have not been issued since August 1993.
- CAT Federal permanent number that preceded the CAD prefix.
- CAP Federal provisional or emergency number currently issued.

California ID Numbers

- CAL State permanent number.
- CAC State provisional or emergency number.
- CAH State provisional or permanent number issued for Household Hazardous Waste Collections.
- CAI State permanent number issued for Exotic Pest Detection.
- CAE State provisional number issued for removal of hazardous waste caused by a natural disaster.
- CAF State permanent number issued for farm used oil.
- CAS State permanent number issued for Emergency Response.
- CLU Clandestine Drug Lab cleanup.
- CAX State permanent or provisional number issued before 1987. A CAX number is no longer a valid ID number.
- CA99 State permanent number issued to cruise ships.

DTSC Regulatory Assistance Officers provide informal guidance regarding management of hazardous waste for the convenience of the public. Such advice is not binding upon DTSC, nor does it have the force of law. If you would like a formal opinion on a matter by DTSC, please contact the responsible program office directly.

You should also refer to the statutes and regulations, DTSC Policies and Procedures, and other formal documents.

If you cannot find the answer to your question in this fact sheet, contact your local DTSC Regulatory Assistance Officer directly. You can reach them toll-free at 800-728-6942, or contact them through the DTSC website at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

California Hazardous Waste Permanent ID Number Application

Please type or neatly print in ink. Please review the line-by-line instructions carefully.
To check on the status of your request, go to www.dtsc.ca.gov and click on Reports.

New Number Requests. Check all that apply. *(See instructions.)*

1. I am applying for a new permanent California ID number as a hazardous waste: Generator Transporter

Reason for new number: A. Never had a number B. Business moved C. Legal owner of business changed
If your business generates greater than 100 kg of RCRA hazardous waste per month, contact US EPA for a federal ID number.

Changes to Status or Information for an Existing ID Number. *(See instructions.)*

For existing ID number: CA

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

3. I am inactivating this ID Number.

4. I am reactivating this ID Number.

5. I am changing the business name. There has been no ownership change.

(See instructions.)

6. Site/Facility/Business Name (Include DBA): _____

7. Site Location: _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____ County _____

8. (a) Federal Employer ID Number: _____ (b) Board of Equalization Fee Account Number: _____
(b) is only required from generators of greater than 5 tons per calendar year.

(See instructions.)

9. Mailing Address: _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

(See instructions.)

10. Site Contact Person: _____
 First Name _____ Last Name _____

Contact Person Address: _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Contact Person Phone Number: (____) _____ Fax Number: (____) _____
 Area Code Phone Number Area Code Fax Number

Contact Person Business Email Address: _____

Preferred Primary Communication: Mail Email

(See instructions.)

11. Legal Business Owner (not property owner): _____
 Name _____

Owner Address: _____
 Street _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Owner Phone Number: (____) _____ Fax Number: (____) _____
 Area Code Phone Number Area Code Fax Number

12. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code for the Site: _____ (4-Digit Number) *(See instructions.)*

**Information and Instructions for Obtaining a Permanent California ID Number
Or Updating Permanent ID Number Information**
Do not use this form to apply for a temporary California ID number.

Additional Information about the Application Process

It will take approximately 3 to 5 business days to process your application. There is no fee to obtain a California ID Number. Please keep a copy of your application for your records. DTSC will not provide a copy of your completed application. The processing time is the same for all submissions.

If we have questions about your application, we will contact the site contact person shown on the application. Incomplete applications may be returned, causing a delay in issuing the ID number.

If you are applying for a new permanent California ID number, we will issue your ID number and send a confirmation notice by mail within 7 business days from the day your application is received in our office. You can check the status of the issuance of your new ID number by going to the Internet at www.hwts.dtsc.ca.gov under Reports. Search on your business name or site address and the report will show if you have an ID number. When searching, please use minimal information, as report.

If you are requesting reactivation of your California ID number, your request will be processed in approximately 3 to 5 business days from the day your application is received. You can check on the status of your reactivation by going to the Internet at: www.hwts.dtsc.ca.gov under Reports. Search on your ID number and the report will show if your ID number is active or inactive. You may need to disable your computer's pop-up blocker. We do not send written confirmation of reactivated ID numbers.

If you are requesting inactivation of your California ID number, your request will be processed in approximately 3 to 5 business days from the day your application is received. Your ID number will be inactivated as of the date your application is received. You can check on the status of your inactivation by going to the Internet at: www.hwts.dtsc.ca.gov under Reports. Search on your ID number and the report will show if your ID number is active or inactive. You may need to disable your computer's pop-up blocker. We do not send written confirmation of inactivated ID numbers.

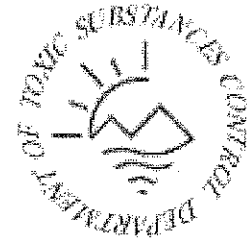
If you have questions, please contact DTSC's Generator Information Services Section's (GISS) Telephone Information Center at (800) 618-6942 if calling from inside California or (916) 255-1136 if calling from outside California. When you call and hear the recorded message, press 1 and then 3 to reach a technician for assistance.

Submit your application to DTSC:

<p>Mail your application to:</p> <p>Department of Toxic Substances Control-GISS PO Box 806 Sacramento, CA 95812-0806</p>	<p>Email your application to:</p> <p>idnumber@dtsc.ca.gov</p> <p>NOTE: You may have to scan your application or format it in pdf to email it.</p>	<p>Fax your application to:</p> <p>(916) 255-4703</p> <p>NOTE: We do not confirm receipt of faxes.</p>
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Fact Sheet
January 2002

Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements



CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (Cal/EPA)
DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC)

DTSC is one of six Boards and Departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency. DTSC's mission is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

State of California



California
Environmental
Protection Agency



I. INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet provides information and guidance on the requirements for Hazardous Waste Generators pursuant to the California Health and Safety Code (Health & Saf. Code) and Title 22, California Code of Regulations (Cal. Code Regs.). A "generator" is any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation. (Title 22, Cal. Code Regs., section 66260.10.) This fact sheet does not replace or supersede relevant statutes and regulations. The information contained in this fact sheet is based upon the statutes and regulations in effect as of the date of the fact sheet. Interested parties are advised to keep apprised of subsequent changes to relevant statutes and regulations. Unless otherwise specified, the citation for each requirement is from Title 22, Cal. Code Regs.

II. REQUIREMENTS

The following requirements apply to generators of hazardous waste except for generators that generate no more than 100 kg exclusively of silver-only hazardous waste. (Please see Section III of this fact sheet for the requirements that apply to generators that generate no more than 100 kg exclusively of silver-only hazardous waste.)

A. HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION

Determine if the waste is hazardous. Is it toxic, reactive, ignitable or corrosive? (Section 66262.11.) Is the waste listed as a hazardous waste in article 4 or Appendix X of chapter 11 of division 4.5 of Title 22, Cal. Code Regs?

B. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

This number identifies each handler on hazardous waste manifests and other paperwork. The identification number enables regulators to track the waste from origin to final disposal ("cradle to grave"). These numbers are site-specific and there must be only one number at a single address. If you have a business that

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our website at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

generates waste at multiple addresses, each address needs a separate identification number.

All hazardous waste transporters and permitted treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) must have an identification number. Hazardous waste generators must have an identification number (section 66262.12) unless you generate only silver waste less than or equal to 100 kg per month. (Health & Saf. Code, sections 25160.2 (b) (10) and 25160.2 (a)).

Handlers of federally-regulated RCRA waste who need an identification number should contact the U.S. EPA at 415-495-8895. Handlers of State regulated hazardous waste who do not need the federal number should contact DTSC's Generator Information Services Section (GISS) at 800-618-6942. (Section 66262.12.) Out-of-State callers should call 916-255-1136 to obtain an identification number. There is no fee to obtain an identification number. However, every generator number is subject to an annual verification, and for those with 50 or more employees a verification fee is assessed. (Health & Saf. Code, section 25205.16.) For more detailed explanation on identification numbers, read DTSC's Fact Sheet "EPA Identification Numbers" (September 2000).

C. ACCUMULATION

(1) Hazardous waste may be accumulated onsite in generator accumulation units (containers, tanks, drip pads, or containment buildings) only in compliance with the applicable time limits specified in Health & Saf. Code, section 25123.3 (90 days, 180 days, 270 days or 365 days). (Section 66262.34.)

(2) If hazardous waste is accumulated in containers, a generator must comply with Title 22, Cal. Code Regs., division 4.5, chapter 15, article 9 (Use and Management of Containers). These requirements include:

(a) Placing containers holding ignitable or reactive wastes at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility's property line. (Section 66265.176.)

(b) Not placing incompatible waste streams into the same container. (Section 66265.177.)

(c) Separating a container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials transferred or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface

impoundments from the other materials or protecting them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device. (Section 66265.177.)

(3) Maintaining all containers so that they are:

(a) in good condition (Section 66265.171);

(b) compatible with contents (Section 66265.172);

(c) closed, except when adding or removing hazardous waste (Section 66265.173);

(d) managed to avoid rupture or leaks (Section 66265.173);

(e) inspected weekly (Section 66265.174); and

(f) properly labeled (Section 66262.34).

(4) While DTSC does not require secondary containment for a generator's hazardous waste containers, local codes may require it.

(5) If hazardous waste is accumulated in tanks, a generator must comply with Title 22, Cal. Code Regs., division 4.5, chapter 15, article 10 (Tank Systems Standards) except for Sections 66265.197(c) and 66265.200. These requirements include maintaining all tanks so that the tanks are:

(a) inspected daily (Section 66265.195);

(b) properly labeled (Section 66262.34); and

(c) designed to hold hazardous waste and not collapse or leak. (Section 66265.192.)

Most tanks and tank systems must have secondary containment. Secondary containment can include a liner, vault or double-walled tank. Appurtenances also must be contained. Secondary containment needs to be certified by a professional engineer registered in California. (Section 66265.191-66265.196.)

(6) If hazardous waste is placed on drip pads, the generator must comply with Title 22, Cal. Code Regs., division 4.5, chapter 15, article 17.5 (Drip Pads) and maintain the following records at the facility:

(a) a description of procedures that will be followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and

(b) documentation of each waste removal,

including the quantity of waste removed, the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.

If hazardous waste is accumulated in containment buildings, the generator must comply with Title 22, Cal. Code Regs., division 4.5, chapter 15, article 29 (Containment Buildings), and obtain a professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in Section 66265.1101. The engineer certification is required prior to operating the unit and must be placed in the facility's operating record. (Section 66262.34 (a)(1)(C)).

(7) The owner or operator of a containment building must maintain the following records at the facility:

(a) a written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and facility management practices showing that they are consistent with the 90 day limit, and documentation that the procedures are complied with (Section 66262.34 (a)(1)(C)(1)); or

(b) documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 90 days. (Section 66262.34 (a)(1)(C)(2)).

(8) A generator accumulating in tanks or containers is exempt from articles 7 and 8 in Title 22, Cal. Code Regs., division 4.5, chapter 15, except Sections 66265.111 (Closure Performance Standards) and 66265.114 (Decantamination). (Section 66262.34 (a)(1)).

For a more detailed explanation on accumulation requirements, read DTSC's 'Accumulating Hazardous Wastes at Generator Sites' Fact Sheet (January 2002).

D. LABELING/MARKING

(1) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins must be clearly marked and visible for inspection on each accumulation unit. (Section 66262.34.)

(2) While being accumulated on site, each generator tank or container must be labeled or clearly marked with the words, 'Hazardous Waste.' (Section 66262.34.)

(3) Each container and portable tank in which hazardous waste is accumulated must be labeled with the following information:

(a) composition and physical state of the waste;

(b) statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the waste (e.g. flammable, reactive); and

(c) name and address of the generator. (Section 66262.34.)

(4) Containers and tanks used by the generator to collect or consolidate wastes initially accumulated in other containers or tanks are subject to the same labeling requirements. The initial accumulation and "90-day period" dates on the "collection" container/tank must be the oldest of the initial accumulation and "90-day period" dates from the various containers/tanks emptied into the "collection" container/tank. This may require dates to be changed if wastes from "older" containers/tanks are added to the "collection" container/tank.

(5) In some cases, containers are continuously reused for accumulation of the same waste stream; e.g., drums used to initially accumulate waste which when full are emptied into larger "collection" containers. "Recurring use" labels may be used on such containers to revise the initial accumulation and "90-day period" dates (without having to change the other labeling information). If the container is emptied at least once each day, the word "daily" may be used in the date area of the label.

E. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES/ CONTINGENCY PLANS

(1) ALL GENERATORS

All generators must comply with these requirements regarding preparedness and prevention:

(a) All operations must minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion or any unplanned release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. section 265.31, Section 66265.31)

(b) A generator's site must be equipped with the following, unless it can be demonstrated to DTSC

that none of the hazards posed by waste could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:

(1) Internal communication or alarm system to provide immediate instruction to personnel;

(2) A telephone, two-way radio, or similar device, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or state or local emergency response teams;

(3) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment, spill containment equipment and decontamination equipment; and

(4) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams or foam-producing equipment or automatic sprinklers or water spray systems. (40 C.F.R. section 265.32, section 66265.32)

(c) All communications and alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to ensure its proper operation in time of emergency. (40 C.F.R. section 265.33, section 66265.33)

(d) Whenever hazardous waste is being handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless DTSC has determined that such a device is not required. (40 C.F.R. section 265.34, section 66265.34.)

(e) If only one employee is on the premises while the facility is operating, he/she must have immediate access to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless DTSC has determined that such a device is not required under section 66265.32. (40 C.F.R. section 265.34, section 66265.34)

(f) The generator must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment to any area of operation in an emergency, unless it can be demonstrated to DTSC that aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes. (40 C.F.R. section 265.35, section 66265.35)

(g) The generator must attempt to make the following arrangements, as appropriate, for the types

of waste handled at the site and the potential need for the services of these organizations:

(1) Arrangements to familiarize police and fire departments, emergency response teams and the local Office of Emergency Services with the layout of the facility, properties of the hazardous waste, associated hazards, places where personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility and possible evacuation routes;

(2) Where more than one police and fire department might respond to an emergency, agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific police and a specific fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority;

(3) Agreements with State emergency response teams, emergency response contractors and equipment suppliers;

(4) Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled and the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions or releases at the facility; and

(5) Where State or local authorities decline to enter into such arrangements, the generator must document the refusal in the operating record. (40 C.F.R. section 265.37, section 66265.37)

(2) LESS THAN 1000 KG/MONTH

Generators that generate less than 1000 kg/month of hazardous waste must comply with the following requirements (40 C.F.R. section 262.34 (d) (5)):

(a) At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This employee is the emergency coordinator. (40 C.F.R. section 262.34 (d) (5) (i)).

(b) Post the following information next to the telephone:

(1) The name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator;

(2) The 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.

(40 C.F.R. section 262.34(d)(5)(ii)).

(c) The emergency coordinator or his/her designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. In the event of a:

(1) Fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using a fire extinguisher.

(2) Spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is practicable, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil.

(3) Fire, explosion, or other release that could threaten human health outside the facility or when the generator has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the generator must immediately notify the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). (40 C.F.R. Section 262.34(d)(5)(iv)).

(3) 1000 KG/MONTH OR MORE

Each generator that generates 1000 kg/month or more of hazardous waste per month must comply with the requirements of Title 22, Cal. Code Regs., division 4.5, chapter 15, article 4. These requirements include:

(a) The generator must prepare and retain a written contingency plan and emergency procedures for dealing with emergencies. The contingency plan shall be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water. (Section 66265.51.)

(b) The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment. (Section 66265.51.) The contents of a contingency plan can be found in section 66265.52.

(c) At all times there must be at least one employee, either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the site within a short period of time), with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit resources needed to carry out the contingency plan. (Section 66265.55.)

F. TRAINING

(1) Generators that generate less than 1000 kg/month of hazardous waste must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies. (40 C.F.R. section 262.34(d)(5)(iii)).

(2) Generators that generate 1000 kg or more per month of hazardous waste must comply with the requirements of section 66265.16. These requirements include:

(a) Personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the generator's compliance with the regulatory requirements.

(b) This program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and must include instruction that teaches personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

(c) At a minimum, the training program must be designed to ensure that personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment and emergency systems, including other applicable requirements.

(d) Personnel must successfully complete the program within six months after employment or assignment to the facility. Personnel must not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements referenced above. They must also take part in an annual review of the initial training.

(e) The following documents and records must be maintained at the facility:

(1) The job title for each position related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job.

(2) A written job description for each position related to hazardous waste management, including the requisite skill, education or other qualifications and duties of employees assigned to each position.

(3) A written description of the type and

amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling each of these positions.

(4) Records that document that the training or job experience required has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.

(5) Training records on current personnel must be kept until closure of the site. Training records on former employees must be kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the site. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company. (Section 66265.16.)

G. SHIPMENT

When shipping hazardous waste totaling more than 50 pounds/5 gallons off the premises a generator must:

(1) Use only transporters, and transfer, treatment, storage and disposal facilities that are registered or permitted by DTSC and have obtained an ID number (Section 66262.12);

(2) Comply with Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements for packaging, labeling and marking and ensure that the transport vehicle is correctly placarded (Section 66262.32);

(5) Obtain the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest (Section 66262.23);

(6) Retain two copies of the manifest, in accordance with Section 66262.40 (a) (Section 66262.23) ;

(7) Keep the generator copy of each manifest for three years or until the signed copy is returned by the designated facility (See (13) below). This signed copy must be retained for at least three years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter (Section 66262.40);

(8) Ensure that if shipping hazardous waste to an out of state non-permitted TSD, that the TSD signs and returns the final copy of the manifest to the generator, who is then responsible for sending the signed copy to DTSC (Section 66262.23);

(9) Submit the appropriate copy of each manifest used to DTSC, within thirty (30) days of each shipment (Section 66262.23);

(10) If a manifest from another state is used to ship hazardous waste to that state, then submit a legible copy of the manifest used to DTSC within thirty (30) days of each shipment (Health & Saf. Code, section 25160);

(11) Ship waste only to facilities authorized to accept the waste type (Section 66262.20);

(12) Contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste if the generator has not received a copy of the manifest signed by the operator of the designated facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter; and

(13) File an Exception Report with DTSC if a copy of the manifest signed by the facility operator is not received within 45 days of the date the waste was

accepted by the initial transporter. The time to file an exception report is 90 days for generators of less than 1000 kilograms per month and who meet other specified requirements. (Health & Saf. Code, section 25123.3 (b) (2)). These reports must be retained for a period of three years (Section 66262.42.) NOTE: For generators of less than 100 kilograms per month, there are certain transportation allowances. See Health & Saf. Code, section 25163(c).

H. BIENNIAL REPORT

Submitting a biennial report is required for a generator who ships any hazardous waste to a transfer, treatment, storage or disposal facility within the United States. The report is due by March 1 of each even-numbered year and covers the previous year of hazardous waste activity. (Section 66262.41.) Copies must be retained for three years. (Section 66262.40.) For more information regarding biennial reports, call the Biennial Report Hotline at (916) 322-2880.

III. SILVER-ONLY GENERATOR

Generators that generate no more than 100 kg exclusively of silver-only hazardous waste must comply only with the federal Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) requirements in 40 C.F.R. section 261.5, instead of the Cal. Code Regs., Title 22 requirements. They need only to:

- (1) Determine if their waste is hazardous (40 C.F.R., 261.5(g) (1));
- (2) Accumulate no more than 100 kg of hazardous waste at any one time (40 C.F.R., 261.5(g) (2)); and
- (3) Ensure that the disposal or recycling of the hazardous waste is done at an authorized facility (40 C.F.R. 261.5(g) (3)).

These silver-only generators do not need to obtain an identification number and they do not have to use a hazardous waste manifest or registered hazardous waste transporter when shipping their hazardous waste. For more information on the regulation of silver wastes, please read the DTSC fact sheet titled "Onsite Tiered Permitting: Changes in Regulations of Silver Wastes [as established by Senate Bill (SB) 2111] (Revised January 2000)."

All questions regarding Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements should be directed to the DTSC Office nearest you. You may contact the regional Public and Business Liaisons by calling (800) 72TOXIC (1-800-728-6942), or by visiting DTSC's web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov

DTSC Headquarters
10011 Street, Sacramento, CA 95812
(916) 323-2678

Sacramento Office
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826
(916) 255-3617

Berkeley Office
700 Heinz Avenue, 2nd Floor,
Berkeley, CA 94710
(510) 540-3739

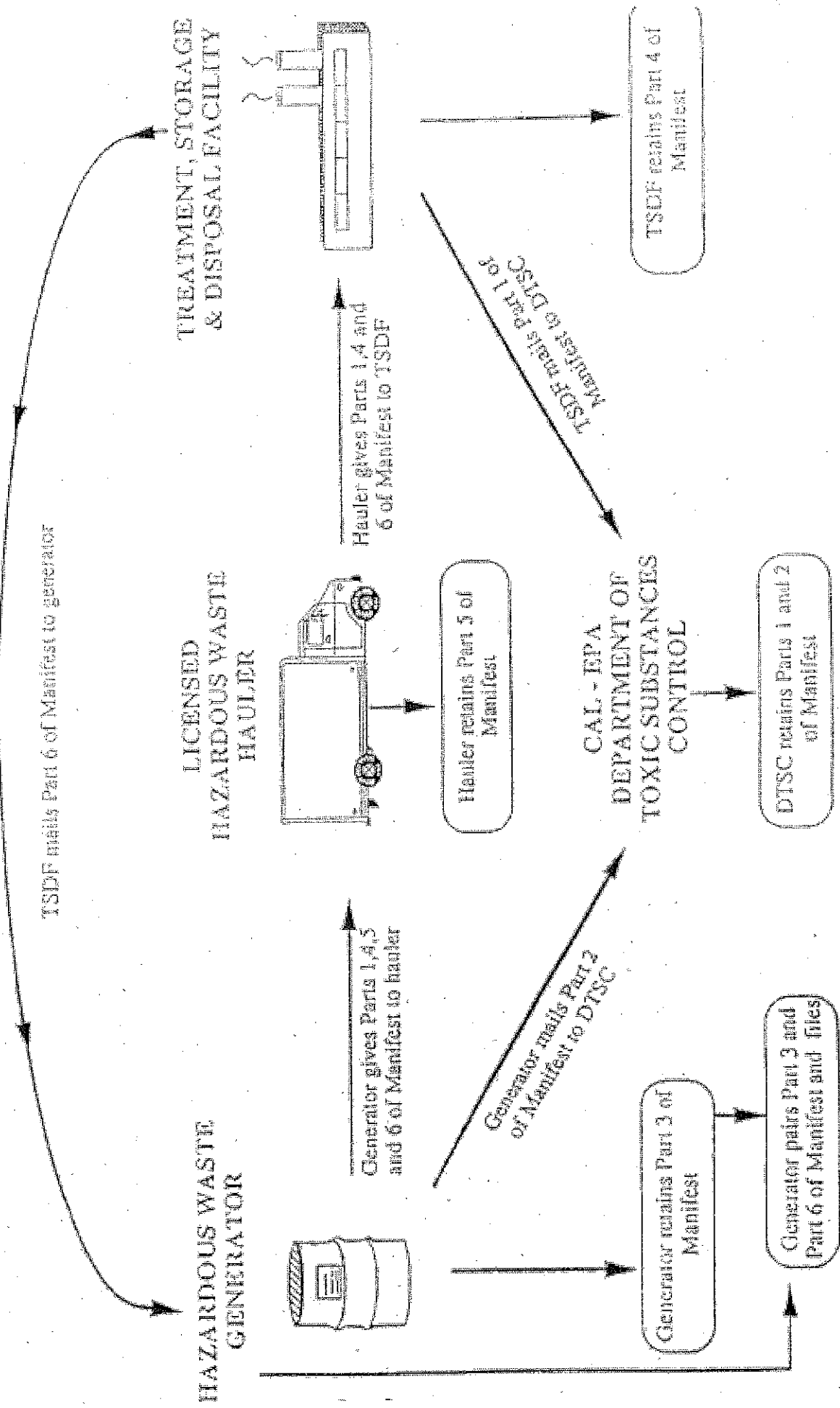
Clovis Office
1515 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93611-0522
(559) 297-3901

Glendale Office
1011 North Grandview Avenue
Glendale, CA 94710
(818) 551-2830

Cypress Office
5796 Corporate Ave.
Cypress, CA 90630
(714) 484-5400

San Diego Office
2878 Camino del Rio South, Suite 402
San Diego, CA 92108-3847
(619) 278-3734

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST SYSTEM



UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST		1. Generator ID Number	2. Page 1 of	3. Emergency Response Phone	4. Manifest Tracking Number	
5. Generator's Name and Mailing Address			Generator's Site Address (if different than mailing address)			
Generator's Phone:						
6. Transporter 1 Company Name			U.S. EPA ID Number			
7. Transporter 2 Company Name			U.S. EPA ID Number			
8. Designated Facility Name and Site Address			U.S. EPA ID Number			
Facility's Phone:						
9a. HM	9b. U.S. DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, ID Number, and Packing Group (if any))	10. Containers		11. Total Quantity	12. Unit Wt/Vol	13. Waste Codes
		No.	Type			
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
14. Special handling instructions and additional information						
15. GENERATOR/SUPPLIER'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this assignment are fully and accurately described above by the proper shipping name, and are classified, packaged, marked and labeled/placarded, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and national governmental regulations. If export shipment and I am the Primary Exporter, I certify that the contents of this assignment conform to the terms of the attached EPA Acknowledgment of Consent. I certify that the waste minimization statement identified in 40 CFR 261.24 (f) (i) (small quantity generator) or (f) (ii) (small quantity generator) is true.						
Generator/Supplier's Printed/Typed Name			Signature		Month Day Year	
16. International Shipments <input type="checkbox"/> Import to U.S. <input type="checkbox"/> Export from U.S. Port of export: _____ Date leaving U.S.: _____						
17. Transporter Acknowledgment of Receipt of Materials Transporter 1 Printed/Typed Name _____ Signature _____ Month Day Year _____ Transporter 2 Printed/Typed Name _____ Signature _____ Month Day Year _____						
18. Discrepancy						
18a. Discrepancy Indication Space <input type="checkbox"/> Quantity <input type="checkbox"/> Type <input type="checkbox"/> Residue <input type="checkbox"/> Partial Rejection <input type="checkbox"/> Full Rejection						
18b. Alternate Facility (or Generator)			Manifest Reference Number			
Facility's Phone:			U.S. EPA ID Number			
18c. Signature of Alternate Facility (or Generator)			Month Day Year			
19. Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Codes (i.e., codes for hazardous waste treatment, disposal, and recycling systems)						
1.	2.	3.	4.			
20. Designated Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by the manifest except as noted in item 18a						
Printed/Typed Name			Signature		Month Day Year	

California Restricted Wastes - Use First, if applicable	
711	Liquids with cyanides > 1000 mg/l
721	Liquids with arsenic > 500 mg/l
722	Liquids with cadmium > 100 mg/l
723	Liquids with chromium (VI) > 500 mg/l
724	Liquids with lead > 500 mg/l
725	Liquids with mercury > 20 mg/l
726	Liquids with nickel > 134 mg/l
727	Liquids with selenium > 100 mg/l
728	Liquids with thallium > 130 mg/l
731	Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls > 50 mg/l
741	Liquids with halogenated organic compounds > 1000 mg/l
751	Solids or sludges with halogenated organic comp. 1000 mg/kg
791	Liquids with pH < 2
792	Liquids with pH < 2 with metals
801	Waste potentially containing dioxins

CALIFORNIA NON-RESTRICTED WASTES

Inorganics	
121	Alkaline solution (pH > 12.5) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)
122	Alkaline solution without metals (pH > 12.5)
123	Unspecified alkaline solution
131	Aqueous solution (2 < pH < 12.5) containing reactive anions (arside, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrite, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)
132	Aqueous solution w/metals (< restricted levels and see waste code 121 for a list of metals)
133	Aqueous solution with 10% or more total organic residues
134	Aqueous solution with <10% total organic residues
135	Unspecified aqueous solution
141	Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
151	Asbestos-containing waste
161	Fluid-cracking catalyst (FCC) waste
162	Other spent catalyst
171	Metal sludge (see 121)
172	Metal dust (see 121) and machining waste
181	Other inorganic solid waste

Organics	
211	Halogenated solvents (chloroform, methyl chloride, perchloroethylene, etc.)
212	Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
213	Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
214	Unspecified solvent mixture
221	Waste oil and mixed oil
222	Oil/water separation sludge
223	Unspecified oil-containing waste
231	Pesticide rinse water
232	Pesticides and other waste associated with pesticide production
241	Tank bottom waste
251	Still bottoms with halogenated organics
252	Other still bottom waste
261	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCB's
311	Organic monomer waste (includes unreacted resins)
321	Polymeric resin waste
331	Adhesives
341	Latex waste
311	Pharmaceutical waste
321	Sewage sludge
322	Biological waste other than sewage sludge
331	Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
341	Organic liquids (non-solvents) with halogens
342	Organic liquids with metals (see 131)
343	Unspecified organic liquid mixture
351	Organic solids with halogens
352	Other organic solids

Sludges	
411	Alum and gypsum sludge
421	Lime sludge
431	Phosphate sludge
441	Sulfur sludge
451	Degreasing sludge
461	Paint sludge
471	Paper sludge/pulp
481	Tetraethyl lead sludge
491	Unspecified sludge waste

Miscellaneous	
511	Empty pesticide containers 20 gallons or more
512	Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
513	Empty containers less than 30 gallons
521	Grilling mud
531	Chemical toilet waste
541	Photochemicals / photoprocessing waste
551	Laboratory waste chemicals
561	Detergent and soap
571	Fly ash, bottom ash, and retort ash
581	Gas scrubber waste
591	Baghouse waste
611	Contaminated soil from site clean-ups
612	Household waste
613	Auto shredder waste

HSW REPORT MANAGEMENT METHOD CODES

New Codes	Descriptions
H010	Metals recovery including re-refining, smelting, chemicals, etc.
H020	Solvents recovery
H030	Other recovery of reclamation for reuse including acid regeneration, organics recovery, etc.
H050	Energy recovery at this site -- use as fuel (includes on-site fuel blending)
H061	Fuel blending prior to energy recovery at another site
H040	Incineration--thermal destruction other than use as a fuel
H071	Chemical reduction with or without precipitation
H073	Cyanide destruction with or without precipitation
H075	Chemical oxidation
H076	Wet air oxidation
H077	Other chemical precipitation with or without pre-treatment
H081	Biological treatment with or without precipitation
H082	Adsorption
H083	Air or steam stripping
H101	Sludge treatment and/or dewatering
H103	Absorption
H111	Stabilization or chemical fixation prior to disposal at another site
H112	Macro-encapsulation prior to disposal at another site
H121	Neutralization only
H122	Evaporation
H123	Settling or clarification
H124	Phase separation
H129	Other treatment
H131	Land treatment or application (to include on-site treatment and/or stabilization)
H132	Landfill or surface impoundment that will be closed as landfill (to include on-site treatment and/or stabilization)
H134	Deepwell or underground injection (with or without treatment)
H135	Discharge to sewer/POTW or NPDES (with prior storage--with or without treatment)
H141	Storage, bulking, and/or transfer off site--no treatment/recovery (H010-H129), fuel blending (H061), or disposal (H131-H135) at this site

Consolidated Manifesting Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements



Senate Bill 271

Introduction

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has developed this fact sheet to provide hazardous waste transporters with information regarding changes made by Senate Bill 271 (SB 271), which replaces milkrun operations and modified manifesting with consolidated manifesting. The provisions of SB 271 take effect January 1, 2002.

SB 271 merges existing modified manifesting statutes [Health and Safety Code (HSC), Section 25150.8] and milkrun regulations [Title 22, California Code of Regulations (22 CCR), Section 66263.42] into a new section of the Hazardous Waste Control Law (HSC, Section 25160.2), and renames the procedure "consolidated manifesting".

Consolidated manifesting, formerly known as modified manifesting or milkrunning, allows certain registered hazardous waste transporters to combine specified wastes from multiple eligible generators on a single manifest, rather than using a separate manifest from each generator. The generators using the consolidated manifesting procedure are exempt from filling out a hazardous waste manifest. The consolidated transporter completes both the generator and the transporter section of the manifest. Consolidated manifesting does not authorize a hazardous waste transporter to commingle different types of hazardous wastes into the same tank or container.

SB 271 requires all generators participating in this procedure to obtain identification numbers regardless of their size, except for generators of less than 100 kilograms (kgs) per month of "silver-only" hazardous wastes.

Disclaimer

This fact sheet provides general information about the statutes and regulations governing consolidated manifesting. The actual statutes and regulations should be consulted before making any decisions that may impact statutory and regulatory compliance.

Definitions

"Consolidated manifest" means a hazardous waste manifest used by a milkrun or consolidated transporter to combine hazardous waste shipments from multiple generators on one consolidated manifest pursuant to the procedures in HSC, Section 25160.2. (HSC, Section 25110.9.3)

"Consolidated transporter" means a hazardous waste transporter registered pursuant to HSC, Section 25165, and the regulations adopted by the department who has notified the department pursuant to HSC, Section 25165, of its intent to use the consolidated manifesting procedures set forth in HSC, Section 25160.2. (HSC, Section 25110.10.1)

It is DTSC's mission to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and increasing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

State of California



California
Environmental
Protection Agency



The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demands and cut your energy costs, see our website at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

"Generator" means any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous wastes or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation. (22 CCR, Section 66260.10)

"Identification number" means the number applied for and assigned to all handlers of hazardous wastes. (22 CCR, Section 66260.10)

"Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)" is the federal statute that regulates generators, transporters, and facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous wastes. All RCRA hazardous wastes are identified in Part 261 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) and its appendices, and 22 CCR, Section 66261.1, et seq.

"Non-RCRA hazardous wastes" are hazardous wastes regulated in the State of California, other than RCRA (federally regulated) hazardous wastes. A hazardous waste is presumed to be RCRA hazardous waste, unless it is determined pursuant to 22 CCR, Section 66261.101 that it is a non-RCRA hazardous waste.

"Silver-only" hazardous wastes are wastes that are hazardous solely due to the presence of silver. (HSC, Section 25143.13)

Requirements

Generators are responsible for their wastes "from cradle to grave". The consolidated manifesting procedure does not exempt generators from the requirements to properly characterize, handle, label, manage, and accumulate hazardous wastes. For more information on those requirements, please refer to the statutes and fact sheets entitled Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements and Accumulating Hazardous Waste at Generator Sites.

• Generator Eligibility

Use the flow chart found on page 4 to determine your eligibility to operate under the consolidated manifesting procedure.

• Eligible Wastestreams

The consolidated manifesting procedure may be used only for the following wastestreams listed in HSC, Section 25160.2(c):

Note: Letters in parentheses reflect the codes for each wastestream identified in the Consolidated Transporter Notification Form (DTSC Form 1299).

- > Used oil (A);
- > Contents of an oil/water separator (B);
- > Solids contaminated with used oil (C);
- > Brake fluid (D);
- > Antifreeze (E);
- > Antifreeze sludge (F);
- > Parts cleaning solvents, including aqueous cleaning solvents (G);
- > Hydrazide sludge contaminated solely with metals from a wastewater treatment process (H);
- > Paint-related wastes, including paints, thinners, filters and sludge (I);
- > Spent photographic solution (J);
- > Dry cleaning solvents including perchloroethylene, naphtha, and silicone-based solvents (K);
- > Filters, lint and sludge contaminated with dry cleaning solvent (L);
- > Asbestos and asbestos-containing materials (M);
- > Inks from the printing industry (N);
- > Chemicals and laboratory packs collected from K-12 schools (O);
- > Absorbents contaminated with wastes on this list (P); and
- > Filters from dispensing pumps for diesel and gasoline fuels (Q).

• Identification Number

All generators using the consolidated manifesting procedure must have an identification number unless exempted from manifesting requirements as generators of less than 100 kgs per month of "silver-only" hazardous wastes. [HSC, Section 25160.2(b)(10)]

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(U.S. EPA) Identification Number: Generators of RCRA hazardous wastes in quantities greater than 100 kgs per month who need an identification number must send a "Notification of Regulated Waste Activity" Form (EPA form 8700-12) to the U.S. EPA contractor. This form can be requested by calling (415) 495-8895 and is available on-line at <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/data/form8700/forms.htm>

California Identification Number: Generators of RCRA hazardous wastes in quantities less than 100 kgs per month, or any amount of non-RCRA hazardous wastes, may obtain an identification number by phone by calling DTSC's Generator Information Services Section (GISS) at (800) 618-6942, in State or at (916) 255-1136, out of State.

• **Transportation of Eligible Wastes**
Consolidated Transporters. To operate under the consolidated manifesting procedure, generators are required to use only transporters that have registered and notified DTSC of their intent to operate under the consolidated manifesting procedure. [HSC, Section 25165(a)]

➤ To verify a transporter's registration, call DTSC at (916) 255-4368 or check DTSC's web page at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/Trans000.rtf>

➤ To verify that a consolidated transporter has notified DTSC of their intent to operate under the consolidated manifesting procedure, call DTSC at (916) 255-4368.

Treatment Agreement. For certain wastestreams, the transporter must agree in writing to confirm to the generator that the hazardous wastes were transported to an authorized facility for appropriate treatment. That agreement may be on a consolidated manifest receipt or a separate document. Please refer to the statute for wastestreams excluded from the treatment agreement. [HSC, Section 25160.2(c)(2)(C)(i)]

Reclamation Agreement. In order to transport RCRA hazardous wastes from a generator who generates more than 100 kgs but less than 1,000 kgs per calendar month of RCRA hazardous wastes without a separate manifest, there must be a reclamation agreement between the generator and the reclaimer of the waste, who must also be the transporter. The following conditions must be met:

1. The type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement;
2. The vehicle used to transport the waste to the authorized facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and
3. The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his or her files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

A reclaimer nullifies his or her reclamation agreement with a generator if the hazardous wastes are transferred to another vehicle not owned and

operated by the reclaimer. The generator is not allowed to use consolidated manifesting if any of the conditions governing reclamation agreements are not met. [40 CFR, Section 262.20(e)]

• **Recordkeeping**

Receipts. Generators must keep all copies of each of the consolidated manifest receipts for at least three years from the date of shipment of the hazardous wastes. Please refer to the statute for the information required on the receipt. [HSC, Sections 25160.2(b)(3) & (4)]

Reclamation Agreement. Generators are required to maintain a copy of the reclamation agreement for at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement. [40 CFR, Section 262.20(e)(2)]

• **Fees**

Identification Number. There is no fee to obtain an identification number. However, DTSC is authorized to assess an annual verification fee on hazardous wastes handlers, including transporters, that require an identification number issued by DTSC or by U.S. EPA if they have 50 or more employees. For 2001, this fee starts at \$150. [HSC, Section 25205.16(a)]

Manifest Fees. A generator operating under the consolidated manifesting procedure is not subject to manifest fees. The consolidated transporter assumes this responsibility.

Questions

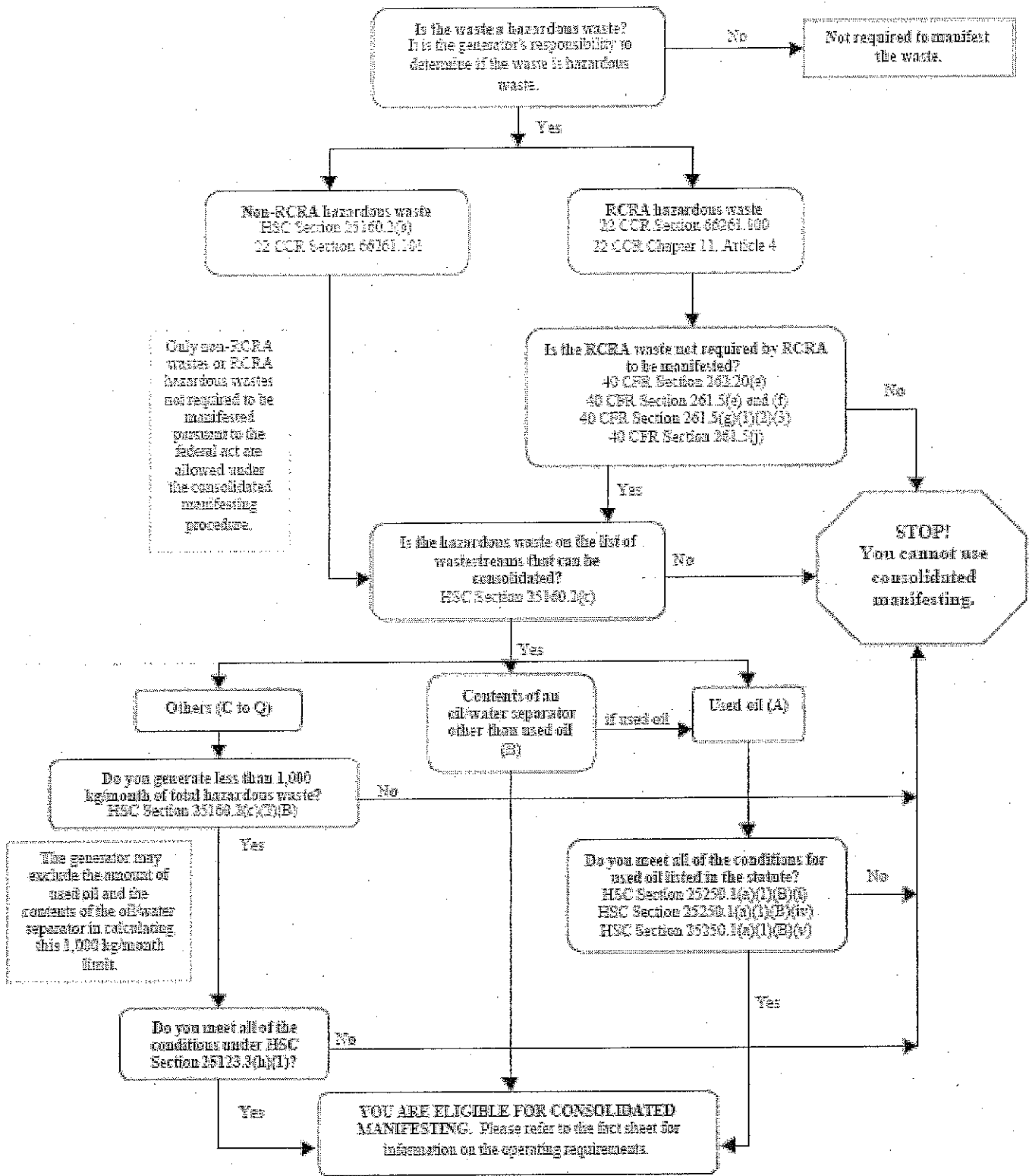
For consolidating manifesting or general transporter-related questions, please call the Transportation Unit at (916) 255-2796. All other questions should be directed to the DTSC office nearest you. You may contact the regional Public and Business Liaisons by calling (800) 72-TOXIC, or by calling the numbers shown below:

Sacramento Office (916) 255-3617	Cypress Office (714) 484-5400
Berkeley Office (510) 540-3739	Glendale Office (818) 551-2830

In addition, information can be obtained at DTSC's website located at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov>. To obtain a copy of Senate Bill 271 via the web, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/billinfo.html or call the Senate Bill Room at (916) 445-2323.

Consolidated Manifesting Generator Eligibility Guide Chart

Information presented in this chart provides informal guidance only.
Please refer to Senate Bill 271 or call ETS&C for any questions or clarifications.



Hazardous Waste Accumulation Time for Generators



Regulatory Assistance Officers Fact Sheet

DTSC is one of six Boards and Departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency. The Department's mission is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

State of California



California
Environmental
Protection Agency



REGULATORY ASSISTANCE OFFICER'S NOTE:

This fact sheet was produced by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Regulatory Assistance Officers to provide a simple overview for hazardous waste generators. Hazardous waste accumulation requirements are discussed in greater detail in the DTSC fact sheets Accumulating Hazardous Waste at Generator Sites and Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements. We advise you to review these other resources as well. If you generate waste, you should consult with your Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Finally, DTSC strongly encourages all businesses generating hazardous waste to consider waste minimization, source reduction and pollution prevention.

How long can I accumulate hazardous waste in tanks or containers?

The answer depends in part on the total amount of hazardous waste that you generate each month (Cal. Code Regs. Title 22, § 66262.34):

Hazardous Waste Generated per Calendar Month	Maximum Allowed Accumulation Time
<p>Less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) (Federal term: "Small Quantity Generator")</p> <p>The generator may not hold more than 1 kilogram of acutely or extremely hazardous waste for more than 180/270 days.</p>	<p>180 days or less, or 270 days or less if the waste will be transported 200 miles or more for treatment, storage, or disposal. (Cal. Code Regs. title 22 § 66262.34(d))</p> <p>The quantity of waste held at one time may never exceed 6,000 kilograms (13,200 pounds). Generator must meet the requirements of 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 26234 subsections (d), (e), and (f).</p>
<p>1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) or more (Federal term: "Large Quantity Generator")</p> <p>or</p> <p>1 kilogram of acutely or extremely hazardous waste</p>	<p>90 days or less from the first date on which any amount of hazardous waste begins to accumulate during that month. (Cal. Code Regs. title 22, § 66262.34 subsection (b)(2)) The generator must also comply with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66262.34 subsections (a), (c), and (f).</p>



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When does my accumulation clock begin?

Hazardous Waste Generation Rate

100 kilograms (220 pounds) or less per calendar month,

or

1 kilogram of acutely or extremely hazardous waste in any calendar month

More than

100 kilograms (220 pounds) per month

Accumulation "Clock" Begins

The time begins on the date the generator has accumulated 100 kilograms of hazardous waste,

or

1 kilogram of acutely or extremely hazardous waste.

The time begins on the first date on which any amount of hazardous waste begins to accumulate during that month.

What is "satellite accumulation," and how are the requirements different?

Because of the complexity of the satellite accumulation regulations, the Regulatory Assistance Officers encourage you to contact your Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) and/or the Regulatory Assistance Officer in your region. In brief, a generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste, or one quart of acutely or extremely hazardous waste, without a permit and without complying with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66262.34 subsections (a), (b), and (c), if:

1. The waste is accumulated in containers (not tanks) at the initial accumulation point, near or at the generation point, and is under the control of the operator of the process generating it.

2. The generator does not hold the hazardous waste on-site for more than one year from the initial date of accumulation.

3. The initial date of accumulation is clearly marked and visible on each container, and the containers are managed according to regulation. (Cal. Code Regs. title 22 §§ 66265.171 66265.172 66265.173 subsec. (a))

Within three days of reaching the quantity limits, the generator must mark the container with the date that limit was reached, and comply with the other applicable regulations discussed above.

The generator may use separate containers for different waste streams generated by a given process or group of processes if:

1. The waste streams are incompatible;
2. If using a single container prevents recycling;
3. If using a single container requires unreasonable procedures; or
4. If using a single container is not safe for the public, workers, or the environment.

A 55-gallon or one quart limit applies to each group of waste streams. The generator's determination of the separation of the process wastes is subject to review and approval by DTSC at any time.

If you are considering satellite accumulation, please consult the regulations cited above. If you are not sure that your accumulation area satisfies the criteria for satellite accumulation, check with your local CUPA and/or the DTSC Regulatory Assistance Officers.

A few handy approximations for weight/mass:

Water: 100 kg ~ 27 gallons ~ half-full 55-gallon drum
1000 kg ~ five 55-gallon drums

55 gallons ~ 0.27 cubic yard

1 Cubic yard of Soil ~ 0.84 ton ~ 770 kilograms

PERSONNEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

As a generator, you are required to provide training in hazardous waste management for all workers who manage hazardous wastes at your site (CCR § 66265.16). This training program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures and shall include instructions to facility personnel on hazardous waste management procedures relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

In addition to hazardous waste management, the training program shall be designed at a minimum to ensure that facility personnel are able to effectively respond to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency equipment, emergency systems, and where applicable:

- Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing and replacing facility emergency equipment
- Key parameters for automatic waste feed cutoff systems
- Communications or alarm systems
- Respond to fires, explosions, earthquakes etc.
- Response to groundwater contamination incidents
- Shutdown of operations

All facility workers involved in managing hazardous waste must complete the required training within six months and must receive a refresher course annually thereafter. Employees may not work unsupervised without completing this training.

The facility owner or operator must document the training with:

- The job title and name of the employee for each position related to hazardous waste management
- A written job description for each position
- Records documenting those training requirements have been met for initial and for annual refresher training. Training records must be maintained until closure of the facility (for current employees) and for at least three years for former employees.

A sample Employee Training Record Document is on the following page.

SPILL CLEAN UP PROCEDURE

1. MAKE SURE THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR USE BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO CLEAN UP ANY SPILLS: SHOE COVERS, PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (TYVEK), GLOVES, AND GOGGLES.
2. USING A SPILL CLEAN UP KIT, PLACE ABSORBANT MATERIAL AROUND THE SPILL TO CREATE A CIRCULAR BARRIER AROUND THE SPILL. THIS WILL PREVENT THE SPILL FROM SPREADING
3. ESTIMATE THE VOLUME OF SPILL. IF YOU BELIEVE THE SPILL IS BEYOND YOUR CONTROL, AND YOU NEED ASSISTANCE, CALL 911 AND REQUEST THAT A HAZARDOUS MATERIALS UNIT BE DISPATCHED.
4. WHILE WAITING FOR THE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS UNIT TO ARRIVE, AND ONLY IF SAFE TO DO SO, BEGIN TO PLACE ABSORBING MATERIAL ONTO THE SPILL AS NECESSARY.
5. ONCE THE SPILL HAS BEEN CONTAINED, ALL SPILL-CONTAMINATED MATERIAL MUST BE PLACED INTO A CONTAINER AND APPROPRIATELY LABELED "HAZARDOUS WASTE".
6. CONTACT A LICENSED HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTER TO PICK UP YOUR HAZARDOUS WASTE.
7. ORDER REPLACEMENT PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLEAN UP KITS.

Note that clean up procedures will vary depending on the type of material. Review your MSDS sheets to determine the appropriate procedure for the material that has been spilled

EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY

1. CCR TITLE 19, SECTION 2731 (e) IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS OF THE FACILITY AND MECHANICAL OR OTHER SYSTEMS THAT REQUIRE IMMEDIATE INSPECTION OR ISOLATION BECAUSE OF THEIR VULNERABILITY TO EARTHQUAKE RELATED GROUND MOTION.
2. **INSPECTION:** INSPECT ALL VULNERABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE/MATERIALS AREA, INCLUDING ANY OR ALL THAT APPLY TO COMPRESSED GASES, TANKS STORAGE CONTAINERS. ALL BRACES, CHAINS, AND SUPPORTING ANCHORS THAT SECURE HAZARDOUS WASTE/MATERIALS WILL BE INSPECTED FOR INTEGRITY BREACH.

ISOLATION: COMPRESSED GASES THAT ARE INCOMPATIBLE WILL BE SEGREGATED TO PREVENT HAZARD OF COMINGLING AND OTHER CHEMICALS OF A HAZARD CATEGORY OF INCOMPATIBILITY WILL BE SEGREGATED AS NECESSARY.

EMPTY CONTAINER

Date Emptied: _____

(You can not store an empty container, larger than 5 gallons and which previously held a hazardous substance or hazardous waste, longer than one year)

USED OIL HAZARDOUS WASTE

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

CA
WASTE NO: 221

E.P.A.
WASTE NO. _____

WASTE
PETROLEUM OIL Combustible Liquid N.O.S.

(Used Oil)

UN or
NA NO. 1093

GENERATOR
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

FEA ID NUMBER _____

PHYSICAL STATE	HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES	
<input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID	<input type="checkbox"/> FLAMMABLE	<input type="checkbox"/> TOXIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> CORROSIVE	<input type="checkbox"/> REACTIVE
	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	

START	PICK UP	MANIFEST NUMBER
/ /	/ /	
/ /	/ /	
/ /	/ /	
/ /	/ /	
/ /	/ /	
/ /	/ /	
/ /	/ /	
/ /	/ /	

HAZARDOUS WASTE

STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS PROHIBIT IMPROPER DISPOSAL

IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY, THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OR THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

GENERATOR INFORMATION:

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____
CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____
EPA ID NO. _____ MANIFEST DOCUMENT NO. _____
EPA WASTE NO. _____ CA WASTE NO. _____ ACCUMULATION START DATE _____

CONTENTS, COMPOSITION: _____

PHYSICAL STATE: | HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES: FLAMMABLE TOXIC
 SOLID LIQUID | CORROSIVE REACTIVE OTHER _____

[_____]
[_____]
[_____]

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

HANDLE WITH CARE!

Fact Sheet
June 2003

Managing Universal Waste in California



RULES FOR MANAGING SOME COMMON WASTES

DTSC is one of six Boards and Departments within the California Environmental Protection Agency. DTSC's mission is to restore, protect and enhance the environment, to ensure public health, environmental quality and economic vitality, by regulating hazardous waste, conducting and overseeing cleanups, and developing and promoting pollution prevention.

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Introduction

New laws adopted since 2000 created California's "Universal Waste Rule" to simplify how we manage many common hazardous wastes. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has developed this fact sheet to provide information about these laws.

What are universal wastes?

Universal wastes are hazardous wastes that are more common and pose a lower risk to people and the environment than other hazardous wastes. Federal and State regulations identify universal wastes and provide simple rules for handling, recycling, and disposing of them. The regulations, called the "Universal Waste Rule," are in the California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 23. All citations in this fact sheet refer to the California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, unless otherwise indicated.

All universal wastes are hazardous wastes and, without the new rules, they would have to be managed under the same stringent standards as other hazardous wastes. Also, universal wastes are generated by a wide variety of people rather than by the industrial businesses that primarily generate other hazardous wastes.

Not all waste products of a particular type are hazardous waste and universal waste. For example, waste thermometers that contain mercury are universal wastes but waste thermometers that contain alcohol are neither hazardous waste nor universal waste.

Hazardous Wastes

- Most are generated by industrial businesses
- Subject to detailed management standards

Universal Wastes

- Lower risk than other hazardous wastes
- Generated by a wide variety of people
- Reduced management requirements

Note:

Wastes that do not contain hazardous substances are not universal wastes even if they are similar to universal wastes.

The energy challenge facing California is real. Every Californian needs to take immediate action to reduce energy consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy costs, see our web site at www.dtsc.ca.gov.

What items are designated as universal wastes?

The following items are universal wastes when they are no longer useful or are discarded:

1. **Mercury thermostats.** These thermostats contain small glass capsules of mercury, a shiny liquid metal, to make electrical contact. Modern electronic thermostats do not contain mercury.
2. **Batteries.** Universal waste batteries include rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, silver button batteries, mercury batteries, small sealed lead acid batteries (burglar alarm and emergency light batteries), most alkaline batteries, carbon-zinc batteries, and any other batteries that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste (§§66261.20 through 66261.24).
NOTE: Spent automotive-type lead acid storage batteries are not universal waste. They are hazardous wastes that require management as specified in chapter 16, article 7.
3. **Lamps.** Universal waste lamps include fluorescent tubes, high intensity discharge lamps, sodium vapor lamps, and any other lamps that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste. Some fluorescent tubes will not be considered hazardous waste, or universal waste, until 2004. For more information regarding which tubes are currently considered hazardous and non-hazardous, call the information numbers listed at the end of this document.

The Four Hazardous Waste Characteristics

An unwanted material may be considered hazardous if it has any of the following properties:

Toxicity (poisonous)
Reactivity (can explode)
Ignitability (can catch fire)
Corrosivity (acidic or alkaline)

4. **Non-empty aerosol cans.** The Legislature added non-empty aerosol cans to the list of universal wastes in 2001. This fact sheet does not address management of non-empty aerosol cans. For information, see Health and Safety Code section 25201.16.
5. **Mercury switches.** Two different types of mercury switches are universal wastes:
 - Motor vehicle light switches that contain mercury. Health and Safety Code section 25214.6 designates motor vehicle light switches (automatic hood and trunk light switches) containing mercury as universal wastes once they are removed from vehicles. As of January 2005, vehicles that contain the switches will also be considered hazardous waste until the mercury light switches are removed.
 - Non-automotive mercury switches and products that contain them, when they are recycled as scrap metal. These switches include thermostats and tip switches in portable heaters, washing machine out-of-balance switches, silent wall switches, and other mercury-containing switches and products containing them. As of February 9, 2006, all discarded products that contain mercury switches will be universal wastes.
6. **Mercury thermometers,** including fever thermometers.
7. **Pressure or vacuum gauges** that contain mercury such as U tube manometers, barometers, and sphygmomanometers (blood pressure meters.)
8. **Dilators and weighted tubing.** These medical devices contain mercury.
9. **Rubber flooring** that contains mercury. Older gymnasium floors that were poured in place to form indoor tracks and gymnastic areas frequently contain mercury.
10. **Novelties** that contain mercury or mercury batteries such as some singing greeting cards, flashing athletic shoes, jewelry, and other devices. As of January 1, 2004, all novelties with added mercury are considered hazardous and universal wastes.

11. **Mercury gas flow regulators.** These older gas flow regulators are managed exclusively by natural gas utilities.
12. **Counterweights and dampers,** including devices that use pouches of high density mercury to dampen shaking on hunting bows and snow skis or to absorb recoil on shotguns.
13. **Dental amalgam** tooth filling materials including waste amalgam, bits and pieces from chairside traps, and spent wastewater filters.
14. **Consumer electronic devices.** Electronics that exhibit hazardous characteristics such as some cell phones, game consoles, and computers (ch. 11, art. 3).
15. **Cathode ray tubes.** Waste cathode ray tubes (CRTs), such as television picture tubes and non-flat panel computer monitors, are universal wastes with special management standards. This fact sheet does not address managing waste CRTs; see the Electronic Waste Recycling page on DTSC's Web site at: www.dtsc.ca.gov.
16. **Gauges.** Vacuum and pressure gauges that contain mercury, including blood pressure gauges, barometers, and manometers.

Do these regulations apply to me?

If you generate universal wastes, you must comply with these regulations. However, two exemptions temporarily allow people to dispose of some universal wastes in the regular trash. *These exemptions only apply to waste lamps, thermostats, batteries, and consumer electronic devices.*

Households: Universal waste batteries, thermostats, lamps, and consumer electronic devices generated by people maintaining their private household are exempt. They may be disposed of in the trash unless forbidden by the local solid waste authorities. This exemption will end on February 8, 2006.

Conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generators: The smallest commercial hazardous waste generators may temporarily dispose of their universal waste batteries, thermostats, lamps, and consumer electronic devices in the trash, unless forbidden by the local solid waste authorities. These exemptions

will end on February 8, 2006. To qualify for this exemption, you must meet the following conditions:

From February 9, 2002 until February 8, 2004:

- Generate less than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of total federally regulated hazardous waste, including all universal wastes (except CRTs) in any calendar month; and
- Generate less than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of any waste identified as an acutely hazardous waste in chapter 11; and
- Remain in compliance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, section 261.5.

From February 9, 2004 until February 8, 2006:

- You must meet the above requirements, and
- During this period, you may dispose of no more than 30 universal waste lamps and no more than 20 pounds of universal waste batteries in the regular trash in any calendar month. Mercury thermostats must be recycled or disposed of as hazardous waste.

Temporary and Conditional Universal Waste Exemptions

are in place for batteries, thermostats, lamps, and consumer electronic devices only.

These exemptions do not apply to CRTs (TV and computer glass), non-empty aerosol cans, or most universal wastes containing mercury.

Household universal waste is exempt until February 2006.



Small business universal waste is exempt until 2006, if certain conditions are met.



Permanent Household and Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Universal Waste Generator exemption: Households and the smallest commercial universal waste generators only have to follow the recycling and hazardous waste disposal parts of the universal waste rule. They are not subject to rules for training, accumulation, packaging, their universal wastes.

Where may I send universal wastes?

Many universal wastes must be recycled. Except for households and small generators that are temporarily exempt, everyone must send the universal wastes listed below directly to an authorized recycling facility or to a universal waste consolidator for shipment to an authorized recycling facility.

Universal wastes that must be recycled:

- lamps
- mercury switches
- mercury thermometers
- mercury gauges
- dilators and weighted tubing
- gas flow regulators
- counterweights and dampers
- cathode ray tubes (TV and computer glass)

If you do not recycle these wastes, then you must manage them as hazardous waste rather than as universal waste. This includes notifying DTSC, using a manifest and a registered hazardous waste hauler, complying with shorter accumulation times, and shipping only to an authorized destination facility.

Universal Waste Category	Effective	Recycling Required?	Hazard
Novelty items with mercury	2004	No	Mercury
Lamps with mercury	Most Current All: 2004	Yes	Mercury
Vehicle light switches with mercury	2005	Yes	Mercury
Non-automotive mercury switches	2006	Yes	Mercury
Mercury thermostats	Current	No	Mercury
Mercury thermometers	Current	Yes	Mercury
Dental amalgam	Current	Yes	Mercury
Rubber flooring	Current	No	Mercury
Pressure or vacuum gauges	Current	Yes	Mercury
Dilators and weighted tubing	Current	Yes	Mercury
Gas flow regulators	Current	Yes	Mercury
Counterweights and dampers	Current	Yes	Mercury
Cathode ray tubes	Current	Yes	Lead
Consumer electronic devices	Current	No	Lead and other metals
Waste batteries	Current	No	Toxic and corrosive
Aerosol cans (non-empty)	Current	No	Reactive, Toxic and Ignitable

Send all other universal wastes to one of three types of destinations:

- another location for consolidation or storage:
 - a business with many locations can designate one location as the consolidation point for the universal wastes from all of its locations
 - universal wastes may be sent to a business that specializes in collecting, consolidating, and shipping universal wastes to a destination facility
- a hazardous waste recycling facility
- a hazardous waste land disposal facility for universal wastes that are not required to be recycled (see table on page 4.)

Unless you are exempt from these rules, you may not send universal waste to a municipal solid waste (garbage) landfill or to a non-hazardous waste recycling center.

Disposal at any unauthorized disposal site such as roadsides or ditches is illegal and a serious crime as well as a serious environmental threat.

What rules must I follow to manage my universal wastes?

Unless you are exempt, you must follow the rules for either *large quantity handlers of universal waste* or for *small quantity handlers of universal waste*.

Large quantity handlers of universal waste have more than 5,000 kilograms (5.5 tons) of universal waste at one place at one time. They must follow more stringent standards for handling their universal waste. Generally, only a universal waste collection business will accumulate that much universal waste at once.

Most individuals and businesses are small quantity handlers of universal waste. The rules they follow are in sections 66273.10 through 66273.21. A summary of the requirements is below; however, small quantity handlers of universal waste must comply with the full regulations, not just this short summary.

If you are a small quantity handler of universal waste:

- Send all universal waste to a facility authorized to collect, recycle or dispose of universal waste.

- Do not dispose of universal waste to the trash
- Do not accumulate more than 5,000 kilograms of universal waste at any one time.
- You do not need a hazardous waste identification number.
- Do not store universal waste for longer than one year after generating or receiving the waste. If you think you need more time, contact your Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) well before your oldest universal waste will be held for one year (§66273.15).
- Document the length of time you have accumulated universal waste from the date you accepted it from someone else, discarded it yourself after it was "used up," or decided to discard it (§66273.15(c)). The regulations contain several options for documenting accumulation time.
- Label or mark universal wastes, or containers or packages of universal waste, to identify their types. The regulations provide several options for labeling. The purpose of labeling is to ensure that emergency response personnel or an inspector can identify the universal waste (§66273.14).
- Generally, you may not treat universal waste except when cleaning up releases or managing specific wastes as provided in section 66273.13 (for example, removing mercury ampules from thermostats or removing electrolyte from batteries) (§66273.11). Treatment includes any activity that changes the characteristics of the waste.
- Clean up any releases such as leaking batteries or broken fluorescent tubes. Repackage the damaged universal waste and manage it as universal waste. Manage any other materials generated, such as cleanup supplies and contaminated soil, as hazardous wastes if they are identified as hazardous waste (§§66273.13 and 66273.17).
- Train employees in proper universal waste management including handling, packaging, storing and labeling the universal waste, as well as how to respond to releases (§66273.16). This training may be accomplished by simply giving employees written instructions or posting these instructions in the universal waste management areas of the building.

- Determine whether the universal waste is a hazardous material under the United States Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) rules. For U.S. DOT hazardous materials, properly mark the packaging and placard the transportation vehicle. The applicable U.S. DOT regulations are in Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 171 through 180 (§66273.18).
- Prepare proper shipping papers such as a bill of lading. A Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is not necessary for universal waste shipments (§66273.18).
- You may transport universal waste in your own vehicle or may use any common carrier allowed by U.S. DOT and California law to transport non-hazardous waste. You are not required to use a registered hazardous waste hauler to transport universal waste (§66273.18).
- Ship the universal waste to another small quantity handler of universal waste, a large quantity handler of universal waste, or a destination facility. When shipping or receiving universal waste, specific rules apply regarding accepting shipments containing hazardous wastes that are not universal wastes and shipments that are rejected (§66273.18).
- Keep records of all shipments and receipts of universal waste for three years (§66273.19).
- When sending universal waste outside the country, comply with regulations addressing universal waste export (§66273.20).

Disclaimer

This fact sheet does not replace or supersede statutes or regulations. All universal waste handlers must follow the hazardous waste control statutes and regulations, including the universal waste regulations, and must comply with the detailed standards applicable to their activities.

For further information about managing universal waste, please contact DTSC's regional Public and Business Liaisons at (800) 72TOXIC (1-800-728-6942) or visit www.dtsc.ca.gov.

DTSC Headquarters
(916) 323-2678
10011 Street
Sacramento, CA 94812-0806

Sacramento Office
(916) 255-3617
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826-3268

Berkeley Office
(510) 540-3739
700 Heinz Avenue, 2nd Floor
Berkeley, CA 94710-2721

Glendale Office
(818) 551-2830
1011 North Grandview Avenue
Glendale, CA 91201-2205

Cypress Office
(714) 484-5400
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, CA 90630-4732

Clovis Office
(559) 297-3901
1515 Tollhouse Road
Clovis, CA 93611-0522

San Diego Office
(619) 278-3734
2878 Camino del Rio South, Suite 402
San Diego, CA 92108-3847



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EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES/CONTINGENCY PLAN
(THIS CAN BE USED FOR FACILITIES THAT GENERATE <1000KG/MONTH)

Post near telephones and as appropriate

In case of a fire, spill, or other emergency involving hazardous materials/wastes, do the following:

Major Emergency

- Evacuate the affected areas.
- **Call 911** and report the emergency
- Report the emergency to the facility Emergency Coordinator

Minor Emergency

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

Facility Emergency Coordinators

Name Work Phone 24 Hour Phone

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR(S):

PRIMARY: _____

SECONDARY: _____

Emergency Agencies Phone Numbers

Fire Dept., Ambulance, Police	<u>911</u>
Governor's Office of Emergency Services	<u>(800) 852-7550</u>
Marin County CUPA	<u>415.499.6647</u>

Emergency Equipment

Locations of fire extinguishers _____

Location of fire alarms (if any) _____

Location of materials for controlling chemical spills _____

Manifest Submission to DTSC

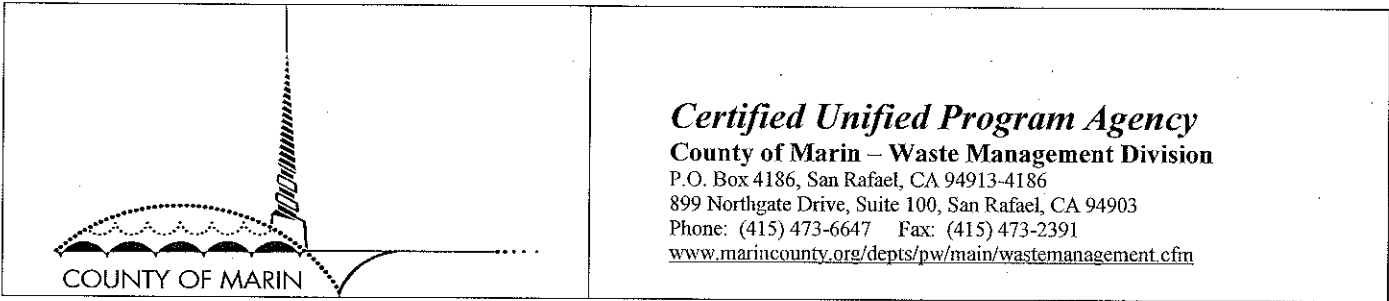
The Uniform Manifest contains six copies. All copies must be legible. The **generator must always send a copy to DTSC** if the waste is generated in California, handled by a permitted facility in California or is imported or exported from California. The uniform manifest will no longer have a designated copy specified for generators to submit to DTSC; therefore, generators must make a legible copy of the manifest to submit to DTSC.

Generator sends manifest copy to DTSC within 30 days of the shipment date:

DTSC Generator Manifests
Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 400
Sacramento, CA 95812-0400

TSD Facility sends copy to DTSC with 30 days of the receipt date:

DTSC Facility Manifests
P.O. Box 3000
Sacramento, CA 95812



Certified Unified Program Agency
County of Marin – Waste Management Division
 P.O. Box 4186, San Rafael, CA 94913-4186
 899 Northgate Drive, Suite 100, San Rafael, CA 94903
 Phone: (415) 473-6647 Fax: (415) 473-2391
www.marincounty.org/depts/pw/main/wastemanagement.cfm

ORDINANCE NO. 3490 (Summary Related to Fees)

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF MARIN DOES HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

7.80.015 Fee Schedule.

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.11, Section 25404.5(a), each CUPA shall institute a single fee system for all CUPA programs. Any existing fees for programs now under CUPA are to be replaced by the single fee system. These fees are to be set to a level sufficient to pay necessary and reasonable cost incurred by the CUPA in administering the CUPA programs. The changes in the fee schedule shall become in effect upon the effective date of the ordinance codified in this section. Future amendments may be added to cover the costs of implementing the various CUPA programs. No refund or rebate of a permit application shall be allowed by reason of the fact that the permit is denied or the permittee discontinues the activity or use of a facility prior to the expiration of the term of that permit.

7.80.020 Underground Storage Tank Fees.

The following fees and charges are enacted:

Annual permit to operate (store): Per tank	\$1,000.00
Plan check/installation inspection: Per tank (up to 5 hours staff time*)	\$500.00
Modification of tank system:	
No plan check: Per tank (up to 3 hours staff time*)	\$300.00
Plan check: Per tank (up to 5 hours of staff time*)	\$500.00
Removal of tank(s): Per tank (up to 5 hours staff time*)	\$500.00
Transfer of permit: All tanks	\$200.00
In-place closure: Per tank (up to 5 hours of staff time*)	\$500.00
Temporary closure.....	\$100.00
Consultation/facility oversight	\$100.00/hour

7.80.032 Aboveground Storage of Petroleum Products:

The following fees and charges are enacted:

Total volume of petroleum product stored aboveground in gallons

A1 Aggregates of 1320 to less than 10,000.....	\$750.00
A2 Aggregates of 10,000 to less than 100,000.....	\$1,500.00
A3 Aggregates of 100,000 plus	\$2,500.00

7.80.025 Hazardous Materials Business Plan and California Accidental Release Prevention Fees.

The following fees and charges are enacted:

Hazardous Materials in Tanks (both Aboveground and Underground)

<u>Fee Group</u>	<u>Volume</u>	<u>Fee</u>
<i>Total Volume of Hazardous Material in Tanks (both Aboveground and Underground)</i>		
T1	Aggregates of up to and including 500 gallons	\$247.50
T2	Aggregates of 501 -- 1,500 gallons	\$275.00
T3	Aggregates of 1,501 -- 12,000 gallons	\$302.50
T4	Aggregates of 12,001 -- 40,000 gallons	\$330.00
T5	Aggregates of >40,000 gallons	\$357.50

Fee Group	Volume	Fee
<i>Volume of Hazardous Materials NOT Contained in Tanks</i>		
R1	Aggregates of 0 -- 55 gallons (Applicable only if you use hazardous materials in a tank)	\$50.00
R2	Aggregates of 56 -- 165 gallons, 200 -- 500 cubic feet, and 500 -- 1,000 pounds	\$412.50
R3	Aggregates of 166 -- 550 gallons, 501 -- 1,000 cubic feet, and 1,001 -- 5,000 pounds	\$440.00
R4	Aggregates of 551 -- 1,100 gallons, >1,001 cubic feet, and 5,001 -- 10,000 pounds	\$467.50
R5	Aggregates of >1,101 gallons and >10,001 pounds	\$495.00
F	Farms	\$165.00
	California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)	\$2,500.00
	Consultation/facility oversight	\$100.00/hour

7.80.030 Hazardous Waste Generator and Hazardous Waste Treatment Fees.

The following fees and charges are enacted:

Hazardous waste generator not in combination with other programs	\$200.00
Hazardous waste generator in combination with other programs	\$425.00
Hazardous waste generator classified as a large quantity generator	\$600.00
Hazardous waste onsite treatment/tiered permitting	\$550.00
Hazardous waste generator classified as a farm	\$150.00
Consultation/facility oversight	\$100.00/hour

7.80.035 State CUPA Surcharge Fee.

The term "State CUPA Surcharge" shall be deemed to refer to those provisions and fees prescribed pursuant to contained in Section 25404.5 Paragraph (c), and Section 25287 Paragraphs "(a)" and "(b)" of the Health and Safety Code.

A state of California surcharge as required by the Health and Safety Code and California Code of Regulations shall be added to each fee. (Ord. 3357 §§ 1 and 2, 2003; Ord. 3330 §§ 1 and 2, 2001; Ord. 3313 §§ 1 and 2, 2000; Ord. 3263 § 1, 1997; Ord. 3262 § 1 (part), 1997)

7.80.040 Delinquent Fees.

All fees delinquent for thirty (30) days shall be subject to a penalty of twenty-five (25) percent of the permit fee. For each additional month, or fraction thereof, in which the delinquency continues, an additional penalty of twenty-five (25) percent of the fee shall be collected. Delinquent penalty fees will continue to be assessed for each additional month up to one hundred percent of the permit fee. (Ord. 3262 § 1 (part), 1997)

SECTION III: EFFECTIVE DATE AND PUBLICATION is hereby declared to be in full force and effect as of June 6, 2008 and a summary shall be published once before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after its passage, with the names of the Supervisors voting for and against the same, in the Marin Independent Journal, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Marin.

SECTION VI: PASSED AND ADOPTED at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Marin held on this 6th day of May, 2008.