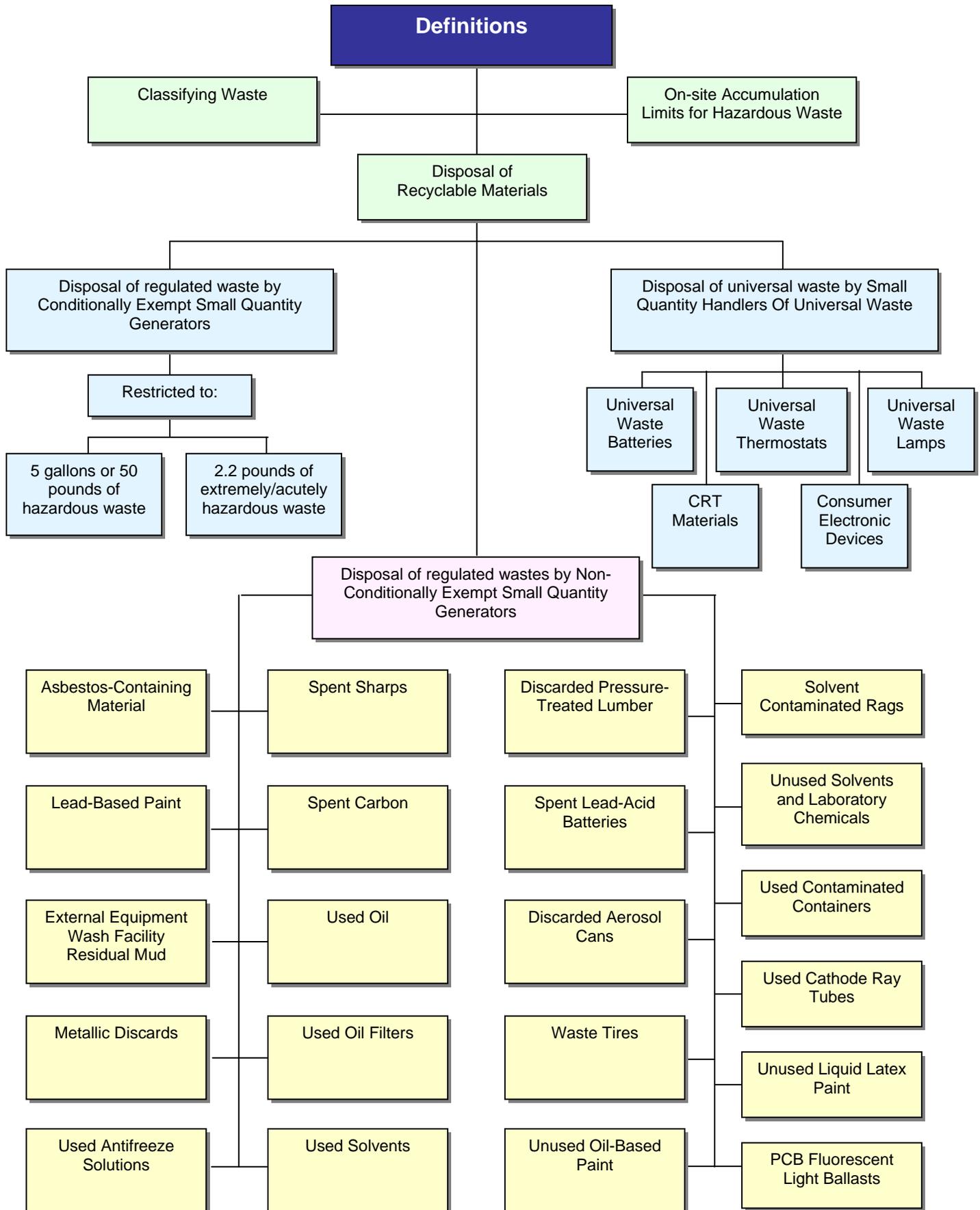


# Storage and Removal of Regulated Waste - Attachment A1

## STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF REGULATED WASTE



**AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER SYSTEM  
POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

**STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF REGULATED WASTE**

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**ATTACHMENTS**

[Attachment A1](#) - Schematic Diagram Showing Pathways for Disposal of REC Regulated Waste

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[Attachment B](#) - Hazardous Waste Transportation Label

[Attachment C](#) - California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

[Attachment D](#) - Non-Hazardous Waste Label

[Attachment E](#) - Non-Hazardous Waste Data Form

[Attachment F](#) - Hazardous Waste Storage Label

[Attachment G](#) - Used Oil Certification Form

[Attachment H](#) - Used Oil, Antifreeze, or Parts-Solvent Pick-Up Receipt

[Attachment I](#) - Bill of Lading Form

[Attachment J](#) - Waste Tire Hauler Manifest

[Attachment K](#) - Biohazardous Label

**AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER SYSTEM  
POLICY AND PROCEDURES**

**STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF REGULATED WASTE**

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**I. INTRODUCTION**

As part of routine research and farming activities, Research and Extension Centers (RECs) generate a variety of wastes that may cause adverse impacts to employees, the public, and/or the environment. In order to prevent adverse impacts to employees, the public, and/or the environment, regulations have been promulgated at federal, state, and local levels to properly manage waste disposal.

This Policy and Procedures has been developed for the purpose of establishing compliance with federal, state and local regulations as they pertain to the disposal of regulated waste.

**II. POLICY**

The Research and Extension Center Administrative Office (REC AO) and RECs are committed to protecting the health and safety of employees and the public, minimizing impacts to the environment, and maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements. Accordingly, personnel from REC AO and RECs have cooperatively implemented a program to maintain compliance with regulatory requirements for waste and thereby, protect employees, the public, and/or the environment.

REC AO and RECs are also committed to being environmental stewards. In this capacity, REC AO and RECs support source reduction and recycling of all waste as an organizational goal.

**III. SCOPE**

In concurrence with federal, state, and local regulatory programs, RECs and REC AO have committed to establishing procedures for properly storing and disposing of regulated waste, including documenting waste disposal through the manifest system. This Policy and Procedures identifies the types of regulated wastes typically generated at RECs and provides guidance for proper on-site management and disposal of these regulated wastes.

The REC Safety Coordinator or designee is responsible for implementing waste disposal activities described in this document.

**IV. POLICY AND PROCEDURES FRAMEWORK**

A. This Policy and Procedures is structured such that the preferred option of recycling regulated waste is presented prior to the less preferred option of disposal of regulated waste at a permitted facility.

- B. References to applicable sections of California Codes or the California Code of Regulations occur within parentheses at the end of sentences. California Codes are referenced by section and California Code of Regulations are referenced by title number and section. Portions of this document that are not referenced to either code or regulations provide general background information or describe REC and REC AO prudent practices.
- C. For the purposes of this Policy and Procedures, the term “regulated waste” refers to those REC wastes that are designated by either the California Code or California Code of Regulations to be specially managed and disposed of to prevent adverse impacts to people or the environment.
- D. This Administrative Guide does not encompass the management and disposal of unused pesticides or used pesticide containers. [Pesticide Use and Handling Policy and Procedures](#) addresses the management and disposal of unused pesticides and used pesticide containers.
- E. A schematic diagram that shows pathways for the disposal of regulated waste is presented in [Attachment A1](#). In addition, a schematic diagram showing required documents for transporting specific REC regulated wastes is presented in [Attachment A2](#).

## V. **DEFINITIONS**

"Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs)" are those that generate no more than 220 pounds (100 kgs) of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds (1 kg) of acutely hazardous waste per month (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.1 a).

"Conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generator" means a generator of universal waste who generates no more than 220 pounds (100 kgs) of hazardous waste or no more than 2.2 pounds (1 kg) of acutely hazardous waste in any calendar month including all universal waste other than Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) material and hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).

"Destination facility" means a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).

"Discarded" means any material that is any of the following (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.2 b):

- (a) Relinquished by being disposed of, burned or incinerated, or accumulated, stored, or treated, but not recycled, before or in lieu of, being relinquished by being disposed of, burned or incinerated;
- (b) Recycled; or
- (c) Considered inherently waste-like.

"Disposal" means the (CCR, Title 22, Section 66260.10):

- (a) Discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including groundwater; and
- (b) The abandonment of any waste.

"Generator" means any REC whose act or process produces hazardous waste or universal waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).

"Hazardous material" means any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler or administering agency has a reasonable basis for believing it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment if released into the workplace or environment (Health and Safety Code, Section 25501).

"Hazardous waste" is a waste that is not excluded by law and shows any of the characteristics of a hazardous waste (i.e., ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) or is listed as a hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.3).

"Household hazardous waste collection facility" means a facility operated by a public agency, or its contractor, for the purpose of collecting, handling, treating, storing, recycling, or disposing of household hazardous waste, and its operation may include accepting hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators if that acceptance is authorized by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.1 f).

"Recyclable household hazardous waste material" means those materials for which proven and authorized recycling technology exists and is readily available, and includes **only** used oil, used oil filters, latex paint, used antifreeze, used small batteries, and spent lead-acid batteries (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.1 m).

"Recyclable material" means a hazardous waste that is capable of being recycled, including, but not limited to, any of the following (CCR, Title 22, Section 66260.10):

- (a) A residue;
- (b) A spent material, including, but not limited to a used or spent stripping or plating solution or etchant;
- (c) A material that is contaminated to such an extent that it can no longer be used for the purpose for which it was originally purchased or manufactured;
- (d) Byproducts from various processes and sources listed in CCR, Title 22, Sections 66261.31 and 66261.32; or

- (e) Any retrograde material that has not been used, distributed, or reclaimed through treatment by the original manufacturer or owner by the later of the following dates:
  - (1) One year after the date when the material became a retrograde material; or
  - (2) If the material has been returned to the original manufacturer, one year after the material is returned to the original manufacturer.

“Recycling” means using, reusing, or reclaiming a recyclable material (Health and Safety Code, Section 25121.1).

"Small quantity handler of universal waste" means a universal waste handler who does not accumulate 2,273 pounds (5,000 kgs) or more of universal waste (batteries, thermostats, or lamps, calculated collectively) at any time (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).

"Universal waste" means any of the following wastes that are exempt from classification as hazardous wastes (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9):

- (a) Batteries;
- (b) Thermostats that contain metallic mercury in ampules;
- (c) Lamps when defined as the bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device and includes fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps; and
- (d) Cathode ray tube (CRT) materials.

"Universal waste handler" means a generator of universal waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).

"Waste" is any discarded material in any form (e.g., liquid, semi-liquid, solid, or gaseous) that is not excluded by law (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.2). A material is a waste if it is relinquished by being disposed of, burned or incinerated, or accumulated, stored, or treated, but not recycled (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.2 c).

"Waste tire" means a tire that is not on the wheel of a vehicle and is no longer suitable for its original intended use due to wear, damage, defect, or deviation from the manufacturer's specifications including, but not limited to, shredding, chopping, or slicing (CCR, Title 14, Section 18450 b 27).

## **VI. CLASSIFYING WASTE**

- A. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) manage state regulatory programs for waste.

- B. The CIWMB regulatory program encompasses reducing the amount of solid waste entering landfills through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.
- C. The DTSC regulatory program distinguishes two types of waste: hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste.
- D. All hazardous wastes and certain non-hazardous wastes are regulated by DTSC.
- E. As part of the waste regulatory program, DTSC has identified and listed a variety of chemicals and substances that meet the criteria for hazardous waste.
- F. Certain wastes (or waste constituents) that are routinely generated at RECs occur on the hazardous waste lists developed by DTSC. Listed hazardous wastes (or waste constituents) that are routinely generated at RECs are specifically addressed, under descriptive headings for the types of wastes, in [Paragraph XI](#) of this document.
- G. Certain non-hazardous wastes that are regulated by DTSC are specifically addressed, under descriptive headings for the types of wastes, in [Paragraph XI](#) of this document.
- H. REC wastes that are not listed, under [Paragraph XI](#) of this document, shall be assessed to determine whether they meet the criteria for hazardous waste.
- I. A waste is considered a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the following characteristics (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.20 a):
  - 1. It is ignitable as described under CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.21;
  - 2. It is corrosive according to testing procedures described under CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.22;
  - 3. It is reactive as described under CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.23; or
  - 4. It is toxic according to testing procedures described under CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.24.
- J. Wastes that meet the criteria for hazardous waste, as described in [Paragraph VI. H.](#) above shall be stored and transported in accordance with CCR, Title 22, Division 4.5, Sections 66260.1 through 66279.91.

## **VII. LIMITATIONS FOR ON-SITE ACCUMULATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE**

- A. California code and regulations restrict the amount of hazardous waste that may accumulate on-site without requiring a REC to acquire a permit to operate a hazardous waste storage facility.

- B. A REC that generates less than 2,200 pounds (1,000 kgs) in any calendar month is not considered a permitted storage facility if hazardous waste does not accumulate for more than 180 days (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 d) and the quantity of hazardous waste accumulated on-site never exceeds 13,200 pounds (6,000 kgs) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 d 1). Similarly, a REC is not considered a storage facility if it does not accumulate more than 2.2 pounds (1 kg) of acutely or extremely hazardous waste for more than 90 days (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 d 3).
- C. A REC that generates more than 2,200 pounds (1,000 kgs) in any calendar month is not considered a permitted storage facility if hazardous waste does not accumulate for more that 90 days (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a).
- D. The hazardous waste accumulation limits encompass all hazardous waste accumulated on-site during a month, including the total amount of material such as used antifreeze (with an ethylene glycol concentration of 33 percent or greater), used solvents, used oil, spent lead-acid batteries, unused oil-based paint, etc.

## **VIII. RECYCLABLE MATERIALS**

### **A. REGULATORY AGENCY APPROACH TO RECYCLING HAZARDOUS WASTE TYPES**

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) enforces regulations to encourage waste generators (i.e., RECs) to recycle hazardous wastes when possible.

### **B. LIST OF RECYCLABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE TYPES**

1. Wastes of the types cited on the list of Recyclable Hazardous Wastes in [Paragraph VIII.B.2.](#) below are waste types that DTSC finds to be both economically and technologically feasible to recycle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 a).
2. List of Recyclable Hazardous Waste Types (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b):
  - (a) Commercial chemical products including unused laboratory grade products (return to supplier or send to chemical salvager; sell or barter to another customer; donate to educational facility) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 1);
  - (b) Solvents, used or contaminated, including (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 2):
    - (1) Halogenated solvents such as trichloroethane, perchloroethylene, methylene dichloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, freons (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 2 A);

- (2) Oxygenated solvents such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methanol, ethanol, butanol, ethyl acetate (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 2 B); and
  - (3) Hydrocarbon solvents such as hexanes, Stoddard, benzene, toluene, xylenes, paint thinners (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 2 C).
- (c) Used or unused petroleum products, including motor oils, hydraulic fluids, cutting lubricants, fortified weed oils (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 3);
  - (d) Unspent acids, such as hydrochloric, hydrofluoric, nitric, phosphoric, sulfuric, in concentrations exceeding 15 percent (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 5);
  - (e) Unspent alkalis, including hydroxides and carbonates of sodium, potassium, and calcium (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 6); or
  - (f) Unrinsed empty containers of iron or steel used for pesticides or other hazardous chemicals (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 7):
    - (1) Pesticide containers (return to the registrant or, if 30- or 55-gallon size recondition, pursuant to CCR, Title 3, Section 6684; or shred or bale, after removal of pesticide residues by solvent or chemical action or burning, for use as steel scrap) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 7 A); or
    - (2) Hazardous chemical containers (other than pesticide containers return to product supplier or, if 30- or 55-gallon size, recondition; or shred or bale, after removal of chemical residues by solvent or chemical action or burning, for use as steel scrap) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 7 B).

#### C. RECYCLABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL STATEMENT

1. Within 180 days of disposal of a recyclable hazardous waste of a type listed above in [Paragraph VIII. B.](#) above, DTSC may request the REC to provide a written statement justifying having not recycled the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 a).
2. The justification statement from the REC shall include the following (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c):
  - (a) The general description, source, chemical composition, physical state, and amount of waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 1);
  - (b) The amount of similar waste discarded or recycled during the 365-day period preceding the disposal in question (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 2);

- (c) An estimate of the amount of similar waste to be generated by the generator in the 365-day period succeeding the disposal in question (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 3);
- (d) A summary of efforts made to find a use for the waste such as the following (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 4):
  - (1) Use without processing (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 4 A);
  - (2) Use after processing to remove or modify undesired impurities (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 4 B);
  - (3) Use as a source of energy by the REC or by another person (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 4 C);
- (e) Technologic, economic, or other reason for not recycling the waste taking into account relevant factors which may include (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 5):
  - (1) The available amount and storability of the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 5 A);
  - (2) Chemical, physical, toxicological, or other properties of the waste which may affect its recyclability (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 5 B);
  - (3) The concentration or recoverability of the chemical component, chemical reactivity, or fuel value which may determine the feasibility of recycling the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 5 C);
  - (4) The processing required in recycling the waste and the availability and cost of suitable processing technology and facilities (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 5 D); and
  - (5) The marketability of the waste or its reclaimed components in terms of the distance from the waste source to the point of use or reclamation, the costs of handling and transport, and current market prices for the individual waste components as pure or technical grade material (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.1 c 5 E).

**IX. DISPOSAL OF REGULATED WASTE BY CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS (CESQGs)**

- A. Any CESQG that transports hazardous waste to an authorized household hazardous waste collection facility who meets the conditions of [Paragraph IX.B.](#) below is exempt from the requirements for possession of a manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.4) while transporting hazardous waste.

- B. A CESQG transporting hazardous waste generated by a CESQG to a household hazardous waste collection facility shall meet all of the following conditions (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.5 b):
1. The total amount of hazardous waste transported to a household hazardous waste collection facility by a CESQG shall not exceed a total liquid volume of five gallons or a total dry weight of 50 pounds. If the hazardous waste transported is both liquid and non-liquid, the total amount transported shall not exceed a combined weight of 50 pounds (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.5 b 1 A).
  2. The CESQG hazardous waste that is transported shall be in closed containers and packed in a manner to prevent the containers from tipping, spilling, or breaking during transport (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.5 b 2).
  3. Different CESQG hazardous wastes shall not be mixed within a container before or during transport (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.5 b 3).
  4. If the hazardous waste is an extremely hazardous waste or an acutely hazardous waste, the total amount transported by a CESQG shall not exceed 2.2 pounds (1 kg) (Health and Safety Code, Section 25218.5 b 4).

**X. DISPOSAL OF UNIVERSAL WASTE BY SMALL QUANTITY HANDLERS OF UNIVERSAL WASTE**

- A. TEMPORARY EXEMPTION FOR CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS (CESQGs) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a)
1. Through February 8, 2004, 220 pounds (100 kilograms) or less per month of universal waste batteries, universal waste thermostats, and universal waste lamps generated by a REC that qualifies as a CESQG may be managed as non-hazardous waste, provided the wastes are disposed in a landfill permitted to accept municipal solid waste or hazardous waste and the generator remains in compliance with [Paragraphs X.A.2. \(b\) and \(c\)](#). The quantity limit applies to the total amounts of universal waste batteries, universal waste thermostats, and universal waste lamps added together (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 2).
  2. From February 9, 2004 through February 8, 2006, universal waste batteries, universal waste lamps, and universal waste mercury thermostats produced by a REC that qualifies as a CESQG may be managed as a non-hazardous solid waste, provided they are managed according to the following criteria (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 3):
    - (a) Universal wastes are disposed as non-hazardous waste in no more than the following quantities (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 3 A):

- (1) No more than 30 universal waste lamps in any calendar month (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 3 A 1);
  - (2) No more than 20 pounds of universal waste batteries in any calendar month (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 3 A 2); and
  - (3) No universal waste thermostats (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 3 A 4).
- (b) The REC's total generation of hazardous waste and universal waste does not exceed 220 pounds (100 kilograms) or, if the REC generates acutely hazardous waste, 2.2 pounds (1 kilogram) of acutely hazardous waste, in any calendar month (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 3 B).
  - (c) The waste is recycled by a destination facility or disposed in a landfill permitted to accept municipal solid waste or hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 3 C).
3. Through February 8, 2006, universal waste consumer electronic devices generated by a REC that qualifies as a CESQG may be managed as non-hazardous solid waste, provided the wastes are disposed in a landfill permitted to accept municipal solid waste or hazardous waste and the REC remains in compliance with [Paragraphs X.A.2. \(b\) and \(c\)](#) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.8 a 4).

## B. UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 1. Universal Waste Batteries

- (a) Universal waste batteries do not include automotive type spent lead-acid batteries (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.2 b 1).
- (b) Universal waste batteries means a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells that is designed to receive, store, and deliver electric energy (e.g., nickel-cadmium batteries, alkaline batteries, mercury batteries, zinc-carbon batteries, nickel-metal hydride batteries, lithium ion batteries, lithium polymer batteries, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).
- (c) A used battery becomes a universal waste on the date it is discarded (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.2 c 1).
- (d) An unused battery becomes a universal waste on the date the REC decides to discard it (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.2 c 2).

- (e) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any universal waste battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 a 1).
- (f) The universal waste battery storage container shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 a 1).
- (g) Universal waste batteries (i.e., each battery) or a container in which the batteries are contained, shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste - Battery(ies)" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.14 a).

## 2. Universal Waste Thermostats

- (a) Universal waste thermostats include thermostats that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste (i.e., contain mercury ampules) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).
- (b) A used thermostat becomes a universal waste on the date it is discarded (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.4 c 1).
- (c) An unused thermostat becomes a universal waste on the date the REC decides to discard it (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.4 c 2).
- (d) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any universal waste thermostat that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 b 1).
- (e) The universal waste thermostat storage container shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 b 1).
- (f) Universal waste thermostats (i.e., each thermostat), or a container in which the batteries are contained, shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste - Mercury Thermostats" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.14 b).

## 3. Universal Waste Lamps

- (a) Universal waste lamps include lamps that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste (i.e., contain mercury) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9). Examples of universal waste lamps include fluorescent, high-intensity discharge, neon, mercury vapor, high-pressure sodium, and metal halide lamps.
- (b) A used lamp becomes a universal waste on the date it is discarded (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.5 c 1).

- (c) An unused lamp becomes a universal waste on the date the REC decides to discard it (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.5 c 2).
- (d) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any lamp(s) in storage containers that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 c 1).
- (e) Such storage containers shall remain closed and lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 c 1).
- (f) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall immediately clean up and place into a storage container any lamp that is broken or shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 c 2).
- (g) Each lamp or storage container in which such lamps are contained shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase: "Universal Waste - Lamp(s)" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 c).

#### 4. Universal Waste Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Materials

- (a) Universal waste CRT materials include CRTs, any device that contains one or more CRTs (i.e., computer monitors, televisions, cash registers, and oscilloscopes), and any glass released, derived, or otherwise generated from the treatment or breakage of one or more CRTs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.6 a).
- (b) A CRT device or CRT becomes a waste on the date when the earlier of the following occur (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.6 c 1):
  - (1) The owner discards it (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.6 c 1 A); or
  - (2) The CRT or the CRT in the CRT device is physically cracked, broken, or shattered (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.6 c 1 B).
- (c) CRT glass released or derived from a CRT or a CRT device becomes a waste on the date that the CRT glass is released or derived from the CRT or CRT device (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.6 c 2).

5. Universal Waste Consumer Electronic Devices

- (a) Universal waste consumer electronic devices include any electronic device, or any component of an electronic device, including, but not limited to, computers, computer peripherals, telephones, answering machines, radios, stereo equipment, tape players/recorders, phonographs, video cassette players/recorders, compact disc players/recorders, calculators, and some appliances (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).
- (b) A consumer electronic device does not include any CRT device as defined in [Paragraph X.B.4.a.](#) or any major appliance as defined in [Paragraph XI.Q.2.](#) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.9).
- (c) A used consumer electronic device becomes a waste on the date it is discarded (e.g., when sent for reclamation) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.3 c 1).
- (d) An unused consumer electronic device becomes a waste on the date the REC decides to discard it (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.3 c 2).
- (e) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall contain any consumer electronic device in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the consumer electronic devices (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 d 1).
- (f) Such containers and packages shall lack evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 d 1).
- (g) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall immediately clean up and place in a container any consumer electronic device that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of hazardous constituents to the environment (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.13 d 3).
- (h) Each consumer electronic device or a container or package in which consumer electronic devices are contained shall be labeled or marked clearly with the following phrase "Universal Waste - Consumer Electronic Device(s)" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.14 d).

6. Universal Waste Accumulation Time

- (a) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste may accumulate universal waste for no longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.15 a).

- (b) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste and who accumulates universal waste shall demonstrate the length of time the universal waste has accumulated by (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.15 c):
  - (1) Placing the universal waste in a storage container and marking or labeling the storage container with the earliest date that any universal waste was placed in the storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.15 c 1); or
  - (2) Marking or labeling each individual item of universal waste with the date it became a waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.15 c 2).

#### 7. Off-Site Shipment of Universal Waste

- (a) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from sending universal waste to a place other than a destination facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.18 a).
- (b) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall use a universal waste transporter to ship universal waste off-site.
- (c) A REC that is a small handler of universal waste is required to keep a record of each shipment of universal waste sent from the REC to other facilities. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, or other shipping document. The record for each shipment of universal waste shall include the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.19 b):
  - (1) The name and address of the REC and destination facility to whom the universal waste was sent (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.19 b 1);
  - (2) The quantity of each type of universal waste sent (e.g., batteries, thermostats, lamps, mercury switches, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.19 b 2); and
  - (3) The date the shipment of universal left the REC (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.19 b 3).
- (d) A REC that is a small quantity handler of universal waste shall retain the shipping records for at least three years from the date a shipment of universal waste left the REC (CCR, Title 22, Section 66273.19 c 2).

**XI. DISPOSAL OF REGULATED WASTES BY NON-CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS**

**A. ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIAL**

1. According to the State of California, asbestos-containing material means any material that contains more than one percent asbestos (CCR, Title 8, Section 5208 b).
2. Asbestos-containing material meets the toxicity criteria and therefore, is considered hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Sections 66261.10 a and 66261.24 a 2 A, Table II).
3. Asbestos-containing material may include cement pipes, cement wallboard, cement siding, asphalt floor tile, vinyl floor tile, vinyl sheet flooring, flooring backing, construction mastics (floor tile, carpet, ceiling tile), acoustical plaster, textured paints/coatings, ceiling tiles and lay-in panels, spray-applied insulation, blown-in insulation, fireproofing material, taping compounds (thermal), packing material (for wall/floor penetrations), high-temperature gaskets, laboratory hoods/table tops, laboratory gloves, fire blankets, fire curtains, elevator equipment panels, elevator brake shoes, HVAC duct insulation, boiler insulation, breaching insulation, ductwork flexible fabric connections, cooling towers, pipe insulation (corrugated air-cell, block), heating and electrical ducts, electrical panel partitions, electrical cloth, electrical wiring insulation, chalkboards, roofing shingles, roofing felt, base flashing, thermal paper products, fire doors, caulking/putties, adhesives, wallboard, joint compounds, vinyl wall coverings, and spackling compounds.
4. REC or REC AO employees are not authorized to remove, disturb, or handle asbestos-containing material (CCR, Title 8, Section 1529 o 4).
5. Removal, disturbance, or handling of asbestos-containing material shall be performed by a certified Asbestos Abatement Contractor (CCR, Title 8, Section 1529 q 2).
6. Should sampling be required to determine whether asbestos-containing material is present, then sampling must be conducted by a properly certified Asbestos Technician (CCR, Title 8, Section 1529, q 3).
7. Should sampling of asbestos-containing material be required to develop a generator waste profile, then sampling must be conducted by a properly certified Asbestos Technician (CCR, Title 8 Section 1529 q 3).

8. Should remodeling, renovation, or demolition of asbestos-containing material be scheduled at a REC, then the designated REC on-site project manager is responsible for assuring that a generator waste profile for the asbestos-containing material is prepared and signed (CCR, Title 22, Sections 66262.11 and 66261.24 a 2 A, Table II).
9. Prior to removal of asbestos-containing material from the REC, the designated REC on-site project manager is responsible for assuring that the signed generator waste profile is submitted to the disposal contractor (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
10. Friable asbestos-containing material storage containers shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) “Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency or California Department of Toxic Substances Control” (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
  - (b) REC’s name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC’s EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.
11. Prior to removal of friable asbestos-containing material, the REC on-site project manager is responsible for assuring that one California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and one waste shipment record have been prepared for each transportation vehicle or shipment (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A.](#) of this document.
12. At the time of transporting friable asbestos-containing material, the REC on-site project manager is responsible for obtaining copies of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (that has been signed by the transporter) and the waste shipment record (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
13. Following disposal of friable asbestos-containing material, the REC on-site project manager shall obtain copies of the certificate of disposal, California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, and waste shipment record that have been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).

14. Non-friable asbestos-containing material (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.24 a 2 A, Table II, note b) containers shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with non-hazardous waste labels. An example of a non-hazardous waste label is presented in [Attachment D](#). Instructions on how to complete a non-hazardous waste container label are presented in [Paragraph XII. C. 3](#) of this document.
15. Prior to removal of non-friable asbestos-containing material, the REC on-site project manager is responsible for assuring that one non-hazardous waste manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle or shipment. An example of a non-hazardous waste manifest is presented in [Attachment E](#). Instructions on how to complete a non-hazardous waste manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.B](#) of this document.
16. At the time of transporting non-friable asbestos-containing material, the REC on-site project manager is responsible for obtaining a copy of the non-hazardous waste manifest that has been signed by the transporter.
17. Following disposal of non-friable asbestos-containing material, the REC on-site project manager shall obtain copies of the certificate of disposal and non-hazardous waste manifest that have been signed by the disposal facility.
18. The REC on-site project manager shall place copies of the certificate of disposal, California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a) or non-hazardous waste manifest, and waste shipment record in the permanent project file.
19. The REC on-site project manager shall transmit signed copies of the certificate of disposal, California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest or non-hazardous waste manifest, and waste shipment record to the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician.

#### B. LEAD-BASED PAINT

1. According to the State of California, lead-based paint is paint or other surface coatings that exhibit the characteristic of toxicity if representative samples of the paint or surface coating have a concentration of 1,000 parts per million (ppm) or greater using the Wet Extraction Test (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.24 a 2 A, Table II).
2. Lead-based paint is considered hazardous waste and therefore, must be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.23).
3. For the purposes of disposal in California, wastes with concentrations of total lead greater than 350 ppm must be disposed of either at a Class I landfill or at other landfills that have specific permits to accept these wastes (Health and Safety Code, Section 25157.8).

4. Wastes with concentrations of lead between 350 and 999 ppm are not considered hazardous waste and, therefore do not require transportation under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25157.8).
5. Lead-based paint may include lead-based paint chips and/or construction and demolition debris bearing lead-based paint.
6. REC or REC AO employees are not authorized to remove, disturb, or handle lead-based paint (CCR, Title 17, Section 36100 a 1), unless the painted area is less than two square feet on a continuous interior surface or ten square feet on a continuous exterior surface (Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 403).
7. Should sampling be required to determine whether lead-based paint is present, then sampling shall be performed jointly by REC and REC AO staff.
8. Should repainting, remodeling, renovation, or demolition involve sufficiently sized areas of lead-based paint, then the designated REC on-site project manager is responsible for assuring that a generator waste profile for the lead-based paint is prepared and signed (CCR, Title 22, Sections 66261.20 and 66261.24 a 2 A, Table II).
9. Repainting, remodeling, renovating, or demolition of sufficiently sized areas of lead-based paint shall be performed by a qualified Lead Paint Abatement Contractor (CCR, Title 17, Section 36100 a 1).
10. Lead-based debris from repainting, remodeling, renovating, or demolition must be properly managed by placement in leak-proof storage containers (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1).
11. The outside of storage containers shall be clearly marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). In addition, the lead-based paint storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular properties of the waste (e.g., Toxic, Flammable, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
  - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).

12. The outside of the storage container shall also clearly indicate the date upon which each period of accumulation begins (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
13. Prior to removal of lead-based paint from the REC, the designated REC on-site project manager is responsible for assuring that the signed generator waste profile is submitted to the disposal contractor (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
14. The lead-based paint debris storage containers shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency, or California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
  - (b) REC's name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.
15. Prior to removal of lead-based paint from the REC, the REC on-site project manager is responsible for assuring that one California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and one waste shipment record have been prepared for each transportation vehicle or shipment (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A.](#) of this document.
16. At the time of transporting lead-based paint, the REC on-site project manager is responsible for obtaining copies of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (that has been signed by the transporter) and the waste shipment record (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
17. Following disposal of lead-based paint, the REC on-site project manager shall obtain copies of the certificate disposal, California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, and waste shipment record that have been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).

18. The REC on-site project manager shall place copies of the certificate of disposal, California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a), and waste shipment record in the permanent project file.
19. The REC on-site project manager shall transmit signed copies of the certificate of disposal, California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, and waste shipment record to the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician.

C. SPENT CARBON

1. Spent carbon includes the carbon used in the REC External Equipment Wash Facilities (EEWFs) and Lindcove REC Packing Line.
2. Prior to disposal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a US Filter/Westates approved spent carbon waste profile is on file at the REC (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
3. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule spent carbon disposal with the US Filter/Westates facility at Parker, Arizona.
4. Spent carbon that is designated hazardous waste shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency, or California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
  - (b) REC's name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Number.
5. Prior to removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that either a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is prepared for each transportation vehicle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A.](#) of this document.

6. At the time of transport, the REC waste disposal designee shall retain a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 b) that has been signed by the transporter.
7. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of the certificate of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4) that has been signed by the disposal facility.
8. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of the certificate of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a) for a period of no less than three years.
9. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives signed copies of the certificate of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.

D. EXTERNAL EQUIPMENT WASH FACILITY RESIDUAL MUD

1. Routine washing of agricultural equipment and implements at External Equipment Wash Facilities (EETFs) produces rinse water with entrained soil particles. The rinse water and entrained soil may contain hazardous substances such as pesticides or petroleum hydrocarbons. The settling of entrained soil particles in the cone tank results in the accumulation of residual mud. Eventually, accumulated residual mud must be removed for disposal.
2. Accumulated residual mud from EETFs is a waste and therefore, shall be sampled for laboratory analyses to determine whether it is a hazardous waste. If the characteristic for toxicity is established, then the residual mud shall be designated a hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.24 a).
3. The REC waste disposal designee shall acquire and transmit residual mud samples to a certified laboratory for toxicity analyses.
4. EETF residual mud that does not meet the criteria for a hazardous waste may be disposed on-site.
5. EETF residual mud that meets the criteria for hazardous waste must be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest to a disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a).
6. A REC may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit provided that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a):
  - (a) EETF residual mud is stored on-site in a container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1); and

- (b) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
7. The period of accumulation begins on the first date that EEWf residual mud is removed from the cone tank (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 b 2).
  8. The outside of the EEWf residual mud storage container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the EEWf residual mud storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
    - (a) Composition and physical state of the EEWf residual mud (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
    - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the EEWf residual mud (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
    - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the EEWf residual mud (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
  9. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile based on the laboratory analyses for the EEWf residual mud is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
  10. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and disposal of EEWf residual mud.
  11. The EEWf residual mud shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
    - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency, or California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
    - (b) REC's name and address;
    - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
    - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and

(e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.

12. Prior to EEWf residual mud removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A](#) of this document.
13. At the time of transporting EEWf residual mud, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
14. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of EEWf residual mud California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests that have been signed by the recycling facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
15. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of EEWf residual mud California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for a period of not less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a).
16. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests.

#### E. USED OIL

1. Used oil is considered a Recyclable Hazardous Waste Type by the State of California (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b 3).
2. Used oil **does include**:
  - (a) Used motor oils such as vehicle crankcase oils, engine lubricating oils, transmission fluids, gearbox and differential oils; and
  - (b) Used industrial oils such as hydraulic oils, compressor oils, turbine oils, bearing oils, gear oils, transformer (electrical) oils, refrigeration oils, and metalworking oils.
3. Used oil **does not include** antifreeze, brake fluid, fuels (gasoline, diesel, kerosene, etc.), grease, solvents, oils containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens, oils mixed with hazardous waste, and wastewater containing small amounts of used oil.

4. Used oil shall be managed as a hazardous waste (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.4) unless it is shown to meet one of the specifications for recycled oil or qualifies for a recycling exclusion.
5. RECs are allowed to accumulate used oil (from the initial date when used oil is accumulated) for a period of 180 days if less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste are accumulated in one month (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 d).
6. RECs may accumulate on-site up to a total of 55 gallons of used oil (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 e).
7. Used oil shall be placed in a leak-proof storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1 A).
8. The outside of the used oil storage container shall be clearly marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). In addition, the used oil storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular properties of the waste (e.g., Flammable, Reactive, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
  - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
9. The outside of the storage container shall also clearly indicate the date upon which each period of accumulation begins (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
10. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile for the used oil is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66279.10 a).
11. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and recycling of used oil.
12. Used oil shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environment Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this

document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);

- (b) REC's name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number and the shipping identification number.
13. Prior to removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a) or modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8) has been prepared for each transportation vehicle.
14. The modified hazardous waste manifest shall be completed by the transport driver (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b).
15. RECs shall submit a certification to the transporter that the used oil transferred under a modified hazardous waste manifest meets the definition of used oil pursuant to Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.1 a. The certification shall also specifically state that the used oil does not contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). An example of used oil certification form is presented in [Attachment G](#). Instructions on how to complete a used oil certification form are presented in [Paragraph XII.D](#). of this document.
16. At the time of transportation, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b) or receipt (also termed a "service document") for the quantity of used oil picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 3) that has been signed by the transporter. An example of a pick-up receipt for the quantity of used oil picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest is presented in [Attachment H](#).
17. Copies of the receipt for the quantity of used oil picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest shall contain all of the following information (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 4):
- (a) The name, address, EPA Identification Number, and telephone number of the REC, and the signature of the REC Waste Disposal Coordinator or designee (see [Paragraph XII.E](#). of this document for instructions on how to complete a pick-up receipt form);
  - (b) The date of the shipment;

- (c) The state manifest number;
  - (d) The volume of used oil received and its proper shipping description, including the hazardous class and Identification Number, if applicable;
  - (e) The name and address of the permitted facility to which the used oil will be transported;
  - (f) The transporter's name, address, and EPA Identification Number; and
  - (g) The driver's signature.
18. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of the certificate of recycle and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that have been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
  19. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of the certificate of recycle and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a) or receipt issued for used oil processed under a modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 3) for a period of no less than three years.
  20. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives signed copies of the used oil certificates of recycle and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests or receipts issued for used oil processed under modified hazardous waste manifests.
  21. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the area where the used oil containers are stored is inspected weekly to look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 Part 265.174).

#### F. USED OIL FILTERS

1. The State of California defines "used oil filters" as filters that contain a residue of oil (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.130 b).
2. Used oil filters are to be designated as hazardous waste unless they are managed and recycled in compliance with the following:
  - (a) The filters are drained of free flowing oil (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.130 c 1);
  - (b) The drained filters are transported for purposes of metal reclamation to a smelter or scrap metal processor or to a municipal solid waste incinerator for energy recovery (CCR, Title 22, Sections 66266.130 c 2 A and B);

- (c) The drained filters are accumulated, stored, and transferred in a closed, rainproof container that is capable of containing any used oil that separates from the filters placed inside (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.130 c 3);
  - (d) The drained filter storage container shall be labeled as "Drained Used Oil Filters" and show the initial date (when the first filter is drained and placed in the container) of drained oil filter accumulation (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.130 c 3);
  - (e) RECs may store less than one ton of drained oil filters for one year and one ton or more of drained oil filters for no more than 180 days (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.130 c 4);
  - (f) A Bill of Lading shall be used to record the transport of used oil filters (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.130 c 5). An example of a Bill of Lading is presented in [Attachment I](#); and
  - (g) The Bill of Lading shall include the following information:
    - (1) Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the REC, transporter, and recycling facility (see [Paragraph XII.F.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a Bill of Lading);
    - (2) The quantity and size of used oil filters transferred; and
    - (3) The date of transfer.
3. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and recycling of used oil filters.
  4. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of used oil filter Bill of Ladings for a period of not less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.130 c 5).
  5. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the signed Bill of Ladings.
  6. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the area where the used oil filter containers are stored is inspected weekly to look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 Part 265.174).

#### G. USED ANTIFREEZE SOLUTIONS

1. Ethylene glycol is the active ingredient in antifreeze that is regulated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).

2. DTSC regulates ethylene glycol as a hazardous waste under CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.24 (a) (8).
3. Typically, antifreeze (ethylene glycol) is mixed with water in equal or greater portions giving a solution concentration of at least 50 percent ethylene glycol.
4. DTSC considers wastes containing ethylene glycol to be non-hazardous in solution concentrations of less than 33 percent (Waste Evaluation Unit, 1991: Regulation of Ethylene Glycol Wastes in California: A Regulatory Interpretation, page 19, DTSC).
5. Although wastes containing less than 33 percent ethylene glycol are considered to be non-hazardous, DTSC recommends that RECs make every attempt, to the extent feasible, to have the waste recycled, or have the ethylene glycol recovered from their waste (Waste Evaluation Unit, 1991: Regulation of Ethylene Glycol Wastes in California: A Regulatory Interpretation, page 19, DTSC).
6. Used antifreeze shall be stored in a leak proof container with a tightly sealed lid (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1 A).
7. RECs may accumulate on-site as much as 55 gallons (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 e 1) of used antifreeze for 90 days or less without a permit to operate a hazardous waste storage facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a).
8. The accumulation period begins upon the first date that used antifreeze is stored (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 b 2).
9. The outside of the used antifreeze storage container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). In addition, the used antifreeze storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the used antifreeze solution (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement which calls attention to the particular toxic hazards of the used antifreeze solution (e.g., Toxic, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
  - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the used antifreeze solution (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
10. The initial date of accumulation of used antifreeze solution shall also be marked on the used antifreeze storage container label (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).

11. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile for the used antifreeze is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
12. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and recycling or disposal of used antifreeze.
13. Used antifreeze shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) “Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency, or California Department of Toxic Substances Control” (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label).
  - (b) REC’s name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC’s EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.
14. Prior to used antifreeze removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a) or modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8) has been prepared for each transportation vehicle.
15. Used antifreeze that is transported as part of a “milk run” operation, where used antifreeze is picked-up at more than one location, shall be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.42 d). The transporter shall complete both the REC and transporter sections of the manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.42 d 1) and the REC shall receive a receipt or shipping paper (also termed a “service document”) for the used antifreeze collected (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.42 e).
16. The modified hazardous waste manifest shall be completed by the transport driver (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b).
17. At the time of transportation, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b) or receipt (also termed a “service document”) for the quantity of used antifreeze picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 3) that has been signed by

transporter. An example of a pick-up receipt for the quantity of used antifreeze picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest is presented in [Attachment H](#).

18. Copies of the receipt for the quantity of used antifreeze picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest shall contain all of the following information (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 4):
  - (a) The name, address, EPA Identification Number, and telephone number of the REC, and the signature of the REC Waste Disposal Coordinator or designee (see [Paragraph XII.E.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a receipt for the quantity of used antifreeze picked-up);
  - (b) The date of the shipment;
  - (c) The state manifest number;
  - (d) The volume of used antifreeze received and its proper shipping description, including the hazardous class and Identification Number, if applicable;
  - (e) The name and address of the permitted facility to which the used antifreeze will be transported;
  - (f) The transporter's name, address, and EPA Identification Number; and
  - (g) The driver's signature.
19. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of the certificate of recycle and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that have been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
20. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of the certificate of recycle and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a) or pick-up receipt issued for used antifreeze processed under a modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 3) for a period of no less than three years.
21. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives signed copies of the used antifreeze certificates of recycle and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests or pick-up receipts issued for used antifreeze processed under modified hazardous waste manifests.
22. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the area where the used oil antifreeze are stored is inspected weekly to look for leaking

containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors (Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40 Part 265.174).

#### H. USED SOLVENTS

1. Solvents are typically used to strip paint and clean engine/machinery parts, and tools. Solvents also occur in adhesives, carpet glues, cleaning fluids, epoxy resins, hardeners, lacquers, mastics, paints, paint thinners, and primers.
2. Examples of solvents are alcohol, benzene, epichlorohydrin, esters, heptane, hexane, ketones, methanol, mineral spirits, naptha, toluene, methyl chloroform, turpentine, and xylenes.
3. Solvents, as described under [Paragraph XI.H.2.](#) above, are considered hazardous waste by the State of California as follows:

Solvent Name	California Code of Regulations Designating as Hazardous Waste or Presumed Hazardous Waste
Alcohol	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Benzene	Title 22, Section 66261.33 a
Epichlorohydrin	Title 22, Section 66261.33 f
<b>Esters</b>	
Ethyl Acetate	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Cyclohexanol Acetate	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Heptane	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Hexane	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
<b>Ketones</b>	
Acetone	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Cyclohexane	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Methanol	Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Mineral Spirits (or Paint Thinner)	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X b
Naptha	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Toluene	Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Methyl Chloroform	Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Turpentine	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Xylenes	Title 22, Section 66261.33 f

4. Used solvents shall be stored in a leak proof storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1 A).
5. RECs may accumulate on-site as much as 55 gallons (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 e 1) of used solvents for 90 days or less without a permit to operate a hazardous waste storage facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a).

6. The accumulation period begins upon the first date that used solvent is stored (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
7. The outside of the used solvent container shall be marked to indicate the first date of the accumulation period (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f).
8. The outside of the used solvent container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the used solvent container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the used solvent (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the used solvent (e.g., Flammable, Reactive, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B);
  - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the used solvent (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
9. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile for the used solvent is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
10. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and recycling or disposal of used solvents.
11. Used solvents that are designated hazardous shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
  - (b) REC's name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.

12. Prior to used solvent removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a) has been prepared for each transportation vehicle. If the solvent is used for cleaning parts (i.e., machinery, equipment, engines, etc.), then the REC Waste Disposal Coordinator or designee shall assure that a modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8) is prepared for each transportation vehicle.
13. Used parts-cleaning solvents that are transported as part of a “milk run” operation, where used parts-cleaning solvents are picked-up at more than one location, shall be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.42 d). The transporter shall complete both the REC and transporter portions of the manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.42 d 1) and the REC shall receive a pick-up receipt or shipping paper (also termed a “service document”) for the used parts-cleaning solvent collected (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.42 e).
14. The modified hazardous waste manifest shall be completed by the transport driver (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b).
15. At the time of transporting used solvents, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b) or receipt (also termed a “service document”) for the quantity of used parts-cleaning solvent picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 3) that has been signed by the transporter. An example of a receipt for the quantity of used parts-cleaning solvent picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest is presented in [Attachment H](#).
16. Copies of the receipt for the quantity of used parts-cleaning solvent picked-up under a modified hazardous waste manifest shall contain all of the following information (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 4):
  - (a) The name, address, EPA Identification Number, and telephone number of the REC, and the signature of the REC Waste Disposal Coordinator or designee (see [Paragraph XII.E](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a receipt for used parts-cleaning solvent picked-up);
  - (b) The date of the shipment;
  - (c) The state manifest number;
  - (d) The volume of used parts-cleaning solvent received and its proper shipping description, including the hazard class and Identification Number, if applicable;

- (e) The name and address of the permitted facility to which the used solvent will be transported;
- (f) The transporter's name, address, and EPA Identification Number; and
- (g) The driver's signature.

17. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of the certificate of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that have been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
18. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of used solvent certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a) or pick-up receipt issued for used parts-cleaning solvent processed under a modified hazardous waste manifest (Health and Safety Code, Section 25250.8 b 3) for a period of not less than three years.
19. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the signed certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests or receipts issued for used parts-cleaning solvent processed under modified hazardous waste manifests.

I. SOLVENT-CONTAMINATED RAGS

1. Solvents are typically used to strip paint and clean engine/machinery parts, and tools. Solvents also occur in adhesives, carpet glues, cleaning fluids, epoxy resins, hardeners, lacquers, mastics, paints, paint thinners, and primers.
2. Examples of solvents are alcohol, benzene, epichlorohydrin, esters, heptane, hexane, ketones, methanol, mineral spirits, naphtha, toluene, methyl chloroform, turpentine, and xylenes.
3. Solvents, as described under [Paragraph XI.I.2.](#) above, are considered hazardous waste by the State of California as follows:

Solvent Name	California Code of Regulations Designating as Hazardous Waste or Presumed Hazardous Waste
Alcohol	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Benzene	Title 22, Section 66261.33 a
Epichlorohydrin	Title 22, Section 66261.33 f
<b>Esters</b>	
Ethyl Acetate	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Cyclohexanol Acetate	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Heptane	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a

Solvent Name	California Code of Regulations Designating as Hazardous Waste or Presumed Hazardous Waste
Hexane	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
<b>Ketones</b> Acetone Cyclohexane Methyl Ethyl Ketone Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Methanol	Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Mineral Spirits (or Paint Thinner)	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X b
Naptha	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Toluene	Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Methyl Chloroform	Title 22, Section 66261.31 a
Turpentine	Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapt. 11, Article 5, Appendix X a
Xylenes	Title 22, Section 66261.33 f

4. Solvent-contaminated rags shall be stored in a leak proof storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1 A).
5. A REC may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit provided that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a):
  - (a) Solvent-contaminated rags are stored on-site in a container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1); and
  - (b) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
6. The outside of the solvent-contaminated rag container shall be marked to indicate the first date of the accumulation period (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f).
7. The outside of the solvent-contaminated rag storage container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the solvent-contaminated rag storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the wastes (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the waste (e.g., Flammable, Reactive, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and

- (c) Name and address of the REC producing the waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
8. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile for the solvent-contaminated rags is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
9. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and recycling or disposal of solvent-contaminated rags.
10. Solvent-contaminated rags shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) “Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U.S Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control” (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
  - (b) REC’s name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC’s EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.
11. Prior to removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a) has been prepared for each transportation vehicle. An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A.](#) of this document.
12. At the time of transporting solvent-contaminated rags, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
13. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain a copy of the certificate of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
14. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of solvent-contaminated rag certificates of disposal and California Uniform

Hazardous Waste Manifests for a period of not less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a).

15. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the signed certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests.

J. SPENT LEAD-ACID STORAGE BATTERIES

1. Spent lead-acid storage batteries are defined as equivalent in type and equivalent to, or smaller in size than, common motor vehicle batteries (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 a), including utility batteries and those used in emergency power supplies.
2. Spent lead-acid storage batteries contain lead and sulfuric acid and therefore, lead-acid battery disposal is regulated as a hazardous waste management activity. However, when intact spent lead-acid storage batteries are managed for recycling handling requirements are relaxed.
3. A REC that generates spent lead-acid storage batteries shall be exempt from the regulatory requirements pertaining to the generation and storage of a hazardous waste with respect to the management of such batteries, except as follows (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 a 4):
  - (a) The REC shall use either a manifest or Bill of Lading to record the shipment of spent lead-acid storage batteries to a person who stores the batteries or who, uses, reuses, recycles, or reclaims the batteries or their components (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 a 4 A). An example of a Bill of Lading is presented in [Attachment I](#) and instructions on how to complete a Bill of Lading are presented in [Paragraph XII.F.](#) of this document.
  - (b) The REC shall retain, for at least three years, a legible copy of each manifest or Bill of Lading that identifies spent lead-acid storage batteries shipped to a person who stores the batteries or who uses, reuses, recycles, or reclaims the batteries or their components (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 a 4 B).
  - (c) If the REC ships spent lead-acid storage batteries to a facility where the batteries will be disposed, the REC shall comply with all regulatory requirements pertaining to the management of a hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 a 4 C).
4. RECs shall use a qualified transporter to transport spent lead-acid storage batteries to the person who stores the batteries or who uses, reuses, recycles, or reclaims the batteries or components.

5. A damaged battery shall be managed so as to minimize the release of acid and lead and to protect REC employees and the environment, including at a minimum (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 b):
  - (a) A damaged battery shall be stored and transported in a non-reactive, structurally secure, closed container capable of preventing the release of acid and lead (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 b 1).
  - (b) A container holding one or more damaged batteries shall be labeled with the date that the first battery was placed there, i.e., the initial date of accumulation (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 b 2).
  - (c) All container labels shall be written in ink, paint, or other weather-resistant material so that the date is legible and conspicuous (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 b 3).
  - (d) A container holding one or more damaged batteries shall be packed for transportation in a manner that prevents the container from tipping, spilling, or breaking during transportation (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 b 4).
  - (e) "Damaged battery" means any cracked or otherwise damaged lead-acid storage battery that may leak acid, including but not limited to (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 d):
    - (1) A battery damaged at any time before the lead plates are removed (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 d 1); and
    - (2) A battery that is missing one or more caps (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.81 d 2).

#### K. UNUSED SOLVENTS AND LABORATORY CHEMICALS

1. Unused solvents and laboratory chemicals are listed as recyclable hazardous wastes by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (CCR, Title 22, Section 66266.2 b).
2. The REC waste disposal designee shall encourage research staff to return their unused laboratory chemicals to their home campus or to the original supplier at the completion of their project(s).
3. Research staff that do not dispose of their unused laboratory chemicals shall be responsible for all REC incurred costs associated with returning these chemicals to the original suppliers.
4. The REC waste disposal designee shall return unused REC-owned laboratory chemicals or solvents to the original supplier or donate unused laboratory chemicals or solvents to educational institutions.

5. Based on material safety data sheet information for unused laboratory chemicals or solvents, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure unused laboratory chemicals or solvents are properly packaged, labeled, and manifested as either hazardous or non-hazardous waste for shipment to the original supplier or educational institution.
6. If unused laboratory chemicals or solvents cannot be returned to the original supplier or donated to an educational institution, the REC waste disposal designee shall coordinate transportation of unused laboratory chemicals or solvents for disposal.
7. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile, based on the material safety data sheet, for the unused laboratory chemical or solvent, is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
8. Unused laboratory chemicals or solvents designated hazardous waste shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) “Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control” (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label).
  - (b) REC’s name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC’s EPA Identification Number; and
  - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste manifest Number.
9. Prior to removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a) or non-hazardous waste manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle. Examples of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and non-hazardous waste manifest are presented in [Attachment C](#) and [Attachment E](#), respectively. Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest or non-hazardous waste manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A.](#) and [Paragraph XII.B.](#) of this document.
10. At the time of transporting unused laboratory chemicals or solvents, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest or non-hazardous waste manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).

11. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of the certificate of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest or non-hazardous waste manifest that have been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
12. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of the certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests or non-hazardous waste manifests for a period of no less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a).
13. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the signed unused laboratory chemical or solvent certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests or non-hazardous waste manifests.
14. Disposal of unused pesticides is addressed in Pesticide Use and Handling Policy and Procedures.

#### L. USED CONTAMINATED CONTAINERS

1. Used contaminated containers are routinely generated at RECs through the use of material such as laboratory chemicals, solvents, and refrigeration fluids.
2. The management and disposal of used pesticide containers is addressed in Pesticide Use and Handling Policy and Procedures.
3. Any container or inner liner removed from a container which previously held a hazardous material, including but not limited to hazardous waste, and which is empty as described in [Paragraph XI.L.4.](#) and [Paragraph XI.L.6.](#) below shall be exempt from the regulations for management of hazardous waste if the used container will be managed in accordance with [Paragraph XI.L.7.](#) below (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 a).
4. A container or liner removed from a container, which previously held a hazardous material, including hazardous waste, is empty if the container or inner liner removed from the container has been emptied so that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 b):
  - (a) If the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is pourable, no hazardous material can be poured or drained from the container or inner liner when the container or inner liner is held in any orientation (e.g., tilted, inverted, etc.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 b 1); and
  - (b) If the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no hazardous material remains in or on the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by physical methods (excluding rinsing) which are commonly employed to

remove material from that container or inner liner. Following hazardous material removal, the top, bottom, and sidewalls of such a container shall not contain remaining adhered or crusted hazardous material resulting from buildup of successive layers of hazardous material or a mass of solidified hazardous material. A thin uniform layer of dried hazardous material or powder is considered acceptable. A person who treats a container or inner liner by employing physical methods to satisfy the standards of [Paragraph XI.L.4. \(b\)](#) is authorized to perform such treatment (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 b 2).

5. A person who treats a container or inner liner removed from a container of five gallons or less in capacity which has been emptied pursuant to [Paragraph XI.L.4. \(b\)](#) above is authorized to perform such activities if any rinsate or other residue generated by these activities is completely captured and classified as to whether it is a hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 c).
6. A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held a material listed as an acute hazardous waste or a waste which is extremely hazardous is empty if (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 d):
  - (a) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the waste and all pourable residues have been removed from the container or inner liner in accordance with [Paragraph XI.L.4. \(a\)](#) above (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 d 1).
  - (b) Triple rinsing activities shall require specific authorization from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 d 1).
7. In order to maintain the exemption under [Paragraph XI.L.3.](#), an empty container or inner liner removed from a container must be managed by one of the following methods (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 e):
  - (a) For containers of five gallons or less in capacity, or inner liners removed from containers of five gallons or less in capacity, by disposing of the container or inner liner at an appropriate solid waste facility, provided the container or inner liner is packaged and transported with applicable hazardous waste regulations (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 e 1);
  - (b) By shipping the container or inner liner to a facility that reclaims its scrap value, provided the container or inner liner is packaged and transported with applicable hazardous waste regulations (CCR, Title 22, Section 66271.7 e 2);
  - (c) By shipping the container or liner to a facility that reconditions or remanufactures the container or inner liner pursuant to pertinent federal regulations (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 e 3); or

- (d) By shipping the container or inner liner to a supplier, provided the container or inner liner is packaged and transported with applicable hazardous waste regulations (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 e 4).
8. A container or inner liner removed from a container larger than five gallons in capacity that is managed pursuant to [Paragraph XI.L.7.](#) above shall be marked with the date it has been emptied and shall be disposed within one year of being empty (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 f).
  9. Any REC that generates an empty container or inner liner larger than five gallons in capacity which previously held a hazardous material shall maintain, for a period of no less than three years, the name, street address, mailing address, and telephone number of the operator of the facility where the empty container has been shipped (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 g).
  10. Uncontaminated containers, where an inner liner has prevented contact of the hazardous material with the inner surface of the container, are not hazardous waste subject to California regulatory programs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 h).
  11. Containers or inner liner that previously held a hazardous material which are sent back to the supplier for the purpose of being refilled are exempt from the regulations for the management of hazardous waste if all of the following requirements are met (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 i):
    - (a) The container or liner was last used to hold a hazardous material acquired from a supplier of hazardous material (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 i 1);
    - (b) The container or inner liner is empty (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 i 2);
    - (c) The container or liner is returned to a supplier of hazardous waste for the purpose of being refilled (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 i 3); and
    - (d) The container or inner liner is not treated prior to being returned to the supplier of hazardous material (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 i 4).
  12. Emptied household hazardous material or pesticide containers, or inner liners removed from containers, of five gallons or less in capacity, are exempt from regulations for management of hazardous waste if the container or inner liner is emptied by removing all of the contents that can be removed using practices commonly employed to remove material from that type of container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 k).

13. A compressed gas cylinder is exempt from regulations for management of hazardous waste when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric pressure (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 l).
14. Provided they do not contain a regulated hazardous waste, aerosol containers are exempt from regulations for management of hazardous waste if the aerosol container was emptied of the contents and propellant to the maximum extent practical under normal use (i.e., the spray mechanism was not defective and thus allowed discharge of the contents and propellant) (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 m 1).
15. Containers made of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similarly absorptive material are not exempt from the regulations for the management of hazardous waste if the container was in direct contact with and has absorbed the hazardous waste or hazardous material (CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.7 n).

#### M. WASTE TIRES

1. Exemptions from registration as a waste tire hauler.

Those RECs hauling waste tires that meet the following conditions are exempt from registration as a waste tire hauler:

- (a) The REC transports 10 or fewer waste tires at any one time (CCR, Title 14, Section 18454); or
- (b) The REC is hauling waste tires in a vehicle operated by the State of California (Public Resources Code, Section 42954 a 2).

2. Waste Tire Hauler Manifest System

- (a) RECs that have waste tires hauled off-site by a transporter (CCR, Title 14, Section 18459 c 2) shall comply with the Waste Tire Hauler Manifest System. An example of a Waste Tire Hauler Manifest is presented in [Attachment J](#).
- (b) The REC waste disposal designee shall provide the following information on the Waste Tire Hauler Manifest (CCR, Title 14, Section 18462 b) (Instructions on how to complete a Waste Tire Hauler Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.G](#) of this document).
- (c) The driver representing the registered waste tire hauler shall complete the appropriate information on the Waste Tire Hauler Manifest before the REC signs the certification (CCR, Title 14, Section 18460.2 b).
- (d) The REC shall retain a copy of the completed Manifest Form at the place of business for a period of three years. The Manifest Form shall be made available to any authorized representative of

the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) (CCR, Title 14, Section 18459.3).

- (e) A REC shall not give, contract, or arrange with another person (or business) to transport waste tires unless the person (or business) is a registered waste tire hauler or is exempt under [Paragraph XI.M.1.](#) above (CCR, Title 14, Section 18462 a).
- (f) The REC shall forward the original Manifest Form to the CIWMB and pursuant to the directions on the form when a used/waste tire hauler picks up used or waste tires (CCR, Title 14, Section 18462 b).

#### N. USED CATHODE RAY TUBES

1. Computer monitors and televisions contain cathode ray tubes (CRTs) that are also referred to as "picture tubes."
2. CRTs contain approximately five pounds of lead and for this reason discarded monitors and televisions are considered hazardous waste under CCR, Title 22, Section 66261.24 2 A, Table II. In addition, many CRTs contain panel glass that contains levels of barium which may exceed the state toxicity level (100 ppm) and on this basis, would be considered hazardous waste.
3. The Department of Toxic Substances Control urges RECs (and others) to dispose of old or spent CRTs through donation or recycling programs.
4. CRTs that are not discarded are not considered hazardous waste. For example, CRTs donated for continued use as monitors or televisions are not identified as hazardous waste. Likewise, CRTs that are recycled, and provided that the materials are not reclaimed (i.e., processed to recover a useable product or regenerated), are also not identified as hazardous waste (Health and Safety Code, Section 25143. b).
5. Discarded CRTs that will be reclaimed as part of the recycling process must be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a).
6. For RECs that do not qualify as conditionally exempt small quantity generators, CRTs must be managed as hazardous waste.
7. A REC may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit provided that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a):
  - (a) Discarded CRTs are stored on-site in a container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1); and

- (b) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
8. The period of accumulation begins on the first date that discarded CRTs are stored (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 b 2).
  9. The outside of the discarded CRT storage container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the discarded CRT storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
    - (a) Composition and physical state of the discarded CRTs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
    - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the discarded CRTs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
    - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the discarded CRTs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
  10. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile for the discarded CRTs is on file with the recycling facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
  11. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and recycling of discarded CRTs.
  12. Discarded CRTs shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
    - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the U S Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
    - (b) RECs name and address;
    - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
    - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and
    - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.

13. Prior to discarded CRT removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions for how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A](#) of this document.
14. At the time of transporting discarded CRTs, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
15. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of discarded CRT certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests that have been signed by the recycling facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
16. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of discarded CRT certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for a period of not less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a)
17. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests.

O. UNUSED OIL-BASED PAINT

1. Unused oil-based paints are considered hazardous wastes when they are disposed of because of the ignitable and toxic solvents they contain and because heavy metals such as chromium, lead, and zinc may be used in their pigments. (CCR, Title 22, Sections 66261.21 and 66261.24).
2. The Department of Toxic Substances Control urges RECs (and others) to dispose of unused oil-based paint through donation or recycling programs.
3. Unused oil-based paint is hazardous waste and therefore, must be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a).
4. A REC may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit provided that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a):
  - (a) Unused oil-based paint is stored on-site in a container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1); and

- (b) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
- 5. The period of accumulation begins on the first date that unused oil-based paint is stored (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 b 2).
- 6. The outside of the unused oil-based paint storage container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the unused oil-based paint storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the unused oil-based paint (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the unused oil-based paint (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
  - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the unused oil-based paint (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
- 7. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile based on the material safety data sheet for the used oil-based paint is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
- 8. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and disposal of unused oil-based paint.
- 9. Used oil-based paint shall be transported to a disposal facility in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the US Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
  - (b) REC's name and address;
  - (c) Proper department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and

(e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.

10. Prior to unused oil-based paint removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A](#). of this document.
11. At the time of transporting unused oil-based paint, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
12. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of unused oil-based paint certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests that have been signed by the recycling facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
13. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of unused oil-based paint certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for a period of not less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a).
14. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests.

P. UNUSED LIQUID LATEX PAINT

1. A REC shall not dispose of, or attempt to dispose of, unused liquid latex paint in the land or into the waters of the state (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.1).
2. For the purposes of this section, “recyclable latex paint” means any water-based latex paint, still in liquid form, that is transferred for the purpose of being recycled (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217).
3. RECs shall consign unused recyclable latex paint to any recycling location that manages the recyclable latex paint in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations and includes, at a minimum, storage practices that minimize the chance of handlers or the environment to be exposed to potentially hazardous constituents present in the paint (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.2 a 1).
4. RECs may transport recyclable latex paint without the use of a manifest or obtaining registration as a hazardous waste hauler if:

- (a) A Bill of Lading is compiled by the REC waste disposal designee and is used to document the transportation of the recyclable latex paint to a recycling facility (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b). An example of a Bill of Lading is presented in [Attachment I](#);
- (b) A copy of the Bill of Lading is provided to the recycling facility (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b);
- (c) REC waste disposal designee retains a copy of the Bill of Lading for a period of no less than three years (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b);
- (d) The Bill of Lading includes all of the following information (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b 1) (Instructions on how to complete a Bill of Lading are presented in [Paragraph XII.F.](#) of this document):
  - (1) The name, address, and telephone number of the originating REC (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b 1);
  - (2) The name, address, and telephone number of the transporter (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b 1);
  - (3) The name and address of the receiving recycling facility (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b 1);
  - (4) The quantity of the recyclable latex paint being transported (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b 2);
  - (5) The date on which the transporter accepts the recyclable latex paint from the originating REC (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b 3); and
  - (6) The signatures of the transporter and REC waste disposal designee (Health and Safety Code, Section 25217.3 b 4).

#### Q. METALLIC DISCARDS

- 1. The California Integrated Waste Management Board encourages RECs to recycle metallic discards and minimize disposal into solid waste landfills.
- 2. A metallic discard includes any large metal article or product or parts thereof, including metal furniture, machinery, major appliances (i.e., washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, dehumidifiers, conventional ovens, microwave ovens, stoves, refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, trash compactors, residential furnaces, etc.), electronic products, vehicles, wood-burning stoves, and scrap metal

generated from demolition activities such as aluminum siding, steel beams, steel pipes, steel tanks, and steel drums (Public Resources Code, Section 42161).

3. RECs shall not place a major appliance or other metallic discard in mixed municipal solid waste or dispose of an item in or on land (Public Resources Code, Section 42170 b).
4. Solid waste facilities are restricted from accepting for disposal any metallic discards which contain enough metal to be economically feasible to salvage as determined by the solid waste facility operator (Public Resources Code, Section 42170 a).
5. Transportation of metallic discards to a recycling facility may be accomplished through the use of a Bill of Lading. An example of a Bill of Lading is presented in [Attachment I](#). Instructions on how to complete a Bill of Lading are presented in [Paragraph XII.F.](#) of this document;
6. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule the transportation of metallic discards to a recycling facility.
7. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of the metallic discard Bill of Ladings for a period of no less than three years.

R. TREATED WOOD WASTE (REVISED JUNE 2008)

1. Treated wood is wood that has been immersed in a liquid preservative and placed in a pressure chamber where impregnation occurs. The liquid preservatives applied to the wood prevent bacteria, fungi, and insects from attacking wood that is in contact with the ground or moisture.
2. Preservatives that are commonly used to treat wood include chromated copper arsenate, inorganic arsenic, creosote, and pentachlorophenol.
3. Treated wood waste (TWW) is managed by alternative standards to those required for hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.1 a).
4. For the purposes of section R., TWW handler means a person who generates, handles, collects, processes, accumulates, stores, transports, treats, recycles, or disposes of TWW.
5. The alternative management standards apply only to TWW that meets all of the following (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.2 a):
  - (a) Is a hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.2 a 1);
  - (b) Is a hazardous waste solely due to the presence of a preservative in or on the wood that is registered in

accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for use as a wood preservative (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.2 a 2); and

- (c) Is not subject to regulation as a hazardous waste under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.2.a.3).
6. The alternative management standards do not apply to TWW, including poles, crossarms, pilings, fence posts, support timbers, flume lumber, and cooling tower lumber, that has been removed from electric, gas, or telephone service (Health and Safety Code, Sections 25143.1.5 a and b):
- (a) The discarded wood is subject to regulation as a hazardous waste under the federal act (Health and Safety Code, Section 25143.1.5 b 1).
  - (b) The discarded wood is disposed of in a composite-lined portion of a municipal solid waste landfill (Health and Safety Code, Section 25143.1.5 b 2).
  - (c) The solid waste landfill is authorized to accept the discarded wood under discharge requirements issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Health and Safety Code, Section 25143.1.5 b 3).
7. The following wood wastes are not eligible for the TWW alternative management standards (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.2 c):
- (a) Wood waste that is hazardous due to the presence of coatings, paint, or other treatments that are not registered in accordance with FIFRA for use as a wood preservative (CCR, Section 67386.2 c 1); or
  - (b) Wood waste when designated to be burned (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.2 c 2).
8. TWW managed in accordance with the alternative management standards shall not be (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 a);
- (a) Burned (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 a 1);
  - (b) Scavenged (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 a 2);
  - (c) Commingled with other waste prior to disposal, if previously segregated (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 a 3);
  - (d) Stored in contact with the ground (CCR, Title 22, section 67386.3 a 4)

- (e) Recycled, with or without treatment, except as provided for in section R. 10. below (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 a 5); and
  - (f) Disposed to land except in compliance with section R. 24.
9. Any label or mark that identifies the wood waste as TWW shall not be intentionally removed, obliterated, defaced, or destroyed prior to disposal in a landfill (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 b).
  10. TWW may be recycled only by reuse pursuant to conditions specified in sections R. 10. a through c below. During reuse, the TWW is not subject to sections R. 12. through 24. TWW may only be reused when all of the following apply (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 c):
    - (a) Reuse is onsite (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 c 1);
    - (b) At the time of reuse, reuse is consistent with FIFRA approved use of the preservative with which the TWW has been treated (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 c 2); and
    - (c) Prior to reuse, the TWW is handled in compliance with all applicable management standards of section R (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.3 c 3).
  11. TWW generated, accumulated, stored, or transported within California shall be clearly marked and visible for inspection. The person managing the TWW shall ensure that each unit and/or area designated for accumulation of TWW is labeled. The area designated for accumulation of TWW shall be clearly identified and used solely for the accumulation of TWW (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.5 a)
  12. In order to clearly identify the nature of waste to the receiving party and/or any observer, the TWW shall be labeled or marked with the following (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.5 b):
 

“TREATED WOOD WASTE – Do not burn or scavenge.”

TWW Handler Name and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Accumulation Date: \_\_\_\_\_
  13. TWW shall be maintained in a manner that prevents unauthorized access and minimizes release to the environment (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a).
    - (a) Unauthorized access shall be prevented by means of visual control or a physical barrier when not under the direct control of the person responsible for the TWW (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 1).

- (b) The TWW shall be accumulated in a manner that is protected from run-on and run-off, and placed on a surface sufficiently impervious to prevent, to the extent practical, contact with and leaching to soil or water, which may be accomplished by one of the following (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2):

(1) Block and Tarp (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.a 2 A):

The TWW may be accumulated when all of the following requirements are met:

- a. TWW is elevated to prevent contact with the soil and to protect from reasonably foreseeable run-on (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 A 1);
- b. TWW is covered to protect from precipitation (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 A 2); and
- c. TWW is accumulated no longer than 90 days from the date the TWW is generated (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 A 3).

(2) Containerize (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 B):

The TWW may be accumulated in containers no longer than one year from the date the TWW is generated. The containers shall be:

- a. Designed, constructed, maintained, filled, its contents so limited, and closed, so that under conditions normally incidental to handling, there will be no identifiable release of TWW materials or its constituents to the environment (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 B 1); and
- b. Water-resistant if exposed to precipitation, run-on or run-off under reasonably foreseeable conditions (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 B 2).

(3) Storage Building (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 C):

The TWW shall be accumulated no longer than one year from the date the TWW is generated in a structurally sound building with a water-resistant floor designed to prevent the movement of water into or out of the building.

(4) Containment Pad (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 D):

The TWW may be accumulated no longer than 180 days from the date the TWW is generated on a containment surface and all the following requirements are met:

- a. TWW does not contact soil (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 D 1);
- b. TWW is protected from foreseeable run-on (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 D 2);
- c. TWW is covered to protect from precipitation (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 D 3); and
- d. TWW managed in accordance with section R. 12. b. 4 may be accumulated uncovered if the containment surface is designed and operated to contain all precipitation and the resulting water is managed in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 D 4).

(5) Other (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 a 2 E):

The TWW may be accumulated no longer than 90 days from the date the TWW is generated in any other manner in which the TWW handler can clearly demonstrate that the TWW is protected from run-on and run-off, and placed on a surface sufficiently impervious to prevent, to the extent practical, contact with and leaching to soil or water.

- 14. A person who accumulates TWW shall be able to demonstrate the length of time the TWW has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 d).
- 15. TWW generated incidental to the operation of a business accumulated at the site of generation for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days is exempt from the accumulation requirements of section R. 12. if (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 f):
  - (a) TWW is not physically altered; and
  - (b) The business accumulates no more than 1,000 pounds of TWW (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.6 f 2).
- 16. A TWW handler is prohibited from sending or taking TWW to a place other than a TWW facility, or a TWW approved landfill. See approved TWW landfills on Department of Toxic Substances Control web site at: [http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/TWW\\_Confirmed\\_Landfill\\_List.pdf](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/TWW_Confirmed_Landfill_List.pdf) (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.7 a).
- 17. Prior to sending a shipment of TWW to another TWW handler, the originating handler shall ensure that the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.7 b).
- 18. TWW shall be shipped and/or transported in a manner that prevents unauthorized access; protects the TWW from precipitation; and

prevents loss, dispersion, and leaching of TWW constituents (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.7 d).

19. Shipments off-site. A TWW handler shall keep a record of each shipment of TWW sent from the handler to TWW facilities. The record may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading, shipping document, or receipt from a TWW facility. The record for each shipment of TWW shall include the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.8 a):
  - (a) Name and address of the TWW facility to which the TWW was sent (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.8 a 1);
  - (b) Weight of TWW, the estimated weight of TWW, or the weight of the TWW as measured by the receiving TWW facility (An estimated weight may be used when a scale is unavailable or weighing is impractical. Assumptions required for weight estimates shall be recorded in the shipment records.) (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.8 a 2); and
  - (c) Date the shipment of TWW left the handler (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.8 a 3).
20. A TWW handler shall retain the shipping record(s) for at least three years from the date the shipment(s) left the handler (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.8 e 1).
21. In any calendar year that a TWW handler generates more than 10,000 pounds of TWW, the TWW handler shall obtain or maintain an Identification Number within 30 days of exceeding the weight threshold (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 a).
22. In any calendar year that a TWW handler generates more than 10,000 pounds of TWW, the handler shall send written notification to the Department within 30 days of exceeding the 10,000 pound limit (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 b).
23. The notification shall include (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 c):
  - (a) TWW handler's name and mailing address (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 c 1);
  - (b) Generator's Identification Number (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 c 2);
  - (c) Name and business telephone number of the person at the TWW handler's site who should be contacted regarding TWW management activities (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 c 3);

- (d) Address or physical location of the TWW management activities (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 c 4) ;
  - (e) Date the TWW handler exceeded the 10,000 pound limit (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 c 5); and
  - (f) A statement indicating that the handler is generating more than 10,000 pounds of TWW per calendar year (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.9 c 6).
24. When disposed to land, TWW shall be disposed in either a Class I hazardous waste landfill or in a composite-lined portion of a solid waste landfill that meets all requirements applicable to disposal of municipal solid waste in California (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.11 a).
25. An employer managing TWW shall provide training for all employees handling TWW and all employees that may reasonably be expected to contact TWW. A record of the training shall be maintained for a period of three years and available for review. The training shall include (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.12 a):
- a. All applicable requirements of the California Occupational and health Act of 1973 including all rules, regulations, and orders relating to hazardous waste (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.12 a 1);
  - b. Procedures for identifying and segregating TWW (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.12 a 2);
  - c. Safe handling practices (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.12 a 3);
  - d. Requirements of the alternative management standards (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.12 a 4);
  - e. Proper disposal methods (CCR, Title 22, Section 67386.12 a 5).

#### S. DISCARDED AEROSOL CANS

1. Discarded aerosol cans that are partially full and therefore, under pressure meet the criteria for reactivity and are considered hazardous waste. In addition, the remaining contents in a partially full aerosol container may meet the criteria for hazardous waste (i.e., paint, pesticides, solvents, etc.).
2. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) encourages RECs (and others) to dispose of partially-full discarded aerosol cans through donation or recycling programs.

3. Discarded aerosol cans that have been completely discharged of their contents are not considered hazardous waste and therefore, may be disposed as routine REC solid waste.
4. RECs are authorized to conduct on-site puncturing, draining, or crushing of aerosol cans without obtaining a hazardous waste facility permit if the following conditions are met (Health and Safety Code, Section 25201.14):
  - (a) The equipment used is designed to capture the gaseous contents of the cans, prevent fire, explosion, and unauthorized releases of hazardous constituents, and prevent worker exposure to hazardous material released from the cans, and is certified by DTSC (the Katec, Inc. Model 6000 Aerosolv® Aerosol Can Recycling System has been certified by DTSC for on-site treatment of aerosol cans); and
  - (b) The aerosol cans are recycled as scrap metal.
5. Partially-full discarded aerosol cans are hazardous waste and therefore, must be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a).
6. A REC may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit provided that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a):
  - (a) The partially-full discarded aerosol cans are stored on-site in a storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1); and
  - (b) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
7. The period of accumulation begins on the first date that the partially-full discarded aerosol cans are stored (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 b 2).
8. The outside of the partially-full discarded aerosol can storage container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the partially-full discarded aerosol can storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the partially-full discarded aerosol cans (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the partially-full discarded aerosol cans (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and

- (c) Name and address of the REC producing the partially-full discarded aerosol cans (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
9. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile based on the material safety data sheet for the partially-full discarded aerosol cans is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
  10. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and disposal of partially-full discarded aerosol cans.
  11. Partially-full discarded aerosol cans shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
    - (a) “Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the US Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control” (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2](#) for information on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
    - (b) REC’s name and address;
    - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
    - (d) REC’s EPA Identification Number; and
    - (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.
  12. Prior to partially-full discarded aerosol can removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A](#). of this document.
  13. At the time of transporting partially-full discarded aerosol cans, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
  14. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of partially-full discarded aerosol can certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests that have been signed by the recycling facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
  15. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of partially-full discarded aerosol can certificates of recycling and California Uniform

Hazardous Waste Manifests for a period of not less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a).

16. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests.

#### T. SPENT SHARPS

1. Spent sharps waste includes items such as needles, syringes, scalpels, and broken glass.
2. Spent sharps are not classified as hazardous waste unless they have been contaminated by biohazardous agents (e.g., animal fluids from animals known to be infected with diseases that are highly communicable to humans), toxic or hazardous chemicals, or radioactive material.
3. Spent sharps should be placed into a hardwall sharps container. If the sharps are not hazardous waste, then the sharps container shall be labeled as non-hazardous waste (see [Attachment D](#) for label example). Alternatively, if the spent sharps are hazardous waste, then the sharps container shall be labeled as biohazardous waste (see [Attachment K](#) for label example).
4. The preferred method of non-hazardous spent sharps disposal is to require research staff to return these spent sharps to their home campus for disposal. Alternatively, REC staff may transport non-hazardous spent sharps to the UC Davis campus for disposal.
5. Non-hazardous spent sharps are not limited to a specific period of time for accumulation.
6. Non-hazardous spent sharps may be disposed with routine REC solid waste. However, local landfills may have restrictions on the disposal of spent sharps. Prior to disposing of spent sharps, the REC waste disposal designee shall contact the local landfill to determine whether it will accept non-hazardous spent sharps.
7. Spent sharps that are classified as hazardous shall be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a).
8. A REC may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit provided that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a):
  - (a) Hazardous spent sharps are stored on-site in a container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1); and

- (b) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
- 9. The period of accumulation begins on the first date that hazardous spent sharps are stored (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 b 2).
- 10. The outside of the hazardous spent sharps storage container shall be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the hazardous spent sharps storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the hazardous spent sharps (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the spent sharps (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
  - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the hazardous spent sharps (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
- 11. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile based on the contaminating material or material safety data sheet for the contents of the hazardous spent sharps is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
- 12. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and disposal of hazardous spent sharps.
- 13. Spent sharps designated hazardous waste shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) "Hazardous Waste - State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the US Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control" (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);
  - (b) REC's name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) REC's EPA Identification Number; and

- (e) California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.
- 14. Prior to hazardous spent sharps removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A](#). of this document.
- 15. At the time of transporting hazardous spent sharps, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
- 16. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of hazardous spent sharps certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests that have been signed by the recycling facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
- 17. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of hazardous spent sharps certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for a period of not less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a).
- 18. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the certificates of recycling and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests.

#### U. SPENT FLUORESCENT LIGHT BALLASTS CONTAINING PCBs

- 1. Fluorescent light ballasts manufactured before 1979 contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) which are a known carcinogen.
- 2. Fluorescent light ballasts manufactured after 1979 do not contain PCBs and are labeled "No PCBs."
- 3. Spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs are hazardous waste and therefore, must be transported under a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a).
- 4. A REC may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit provided that (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a):
  - (a) The spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs are stored on-site in a storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 1); and

- (b) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each storage container (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 a 2).
- 5. The period of accumulation begins on the first date that the spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs are stored (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 b 2).
- 6. The outside of the spent fluorescent light ballast containing PCBs storage container shall be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste” (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3). Moreover, the outside of the spent fluorescent light ballast containing PCBs storage container shall be labeled with the following information (see [Attachment F](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.1.](#) of this document for instructions on how to complete a hazardous waste storage container label):
  - (a) Composition and physical state of the spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 A);
  - (b) Statement or statements that call attention to the particular hazardous properties of the spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 B); and
  - (c) Name and address of the REC producing the spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.34 f 3 C).
- 7. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a generator waste profile for the spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs is on file with the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.13 a 2 B).
- 8. The REC waste disposal designee shall schedule transportation and disposal of spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs.
- 9. RECs that generate spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs shall be exempt from filing for an Extremely Hazardous Waste Disposal Permit (CCR, Title 22, Section 67427.1).
- 10. Spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs shall be transported in shipping containers that are labeled with the following information (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.32):
  - (a) “Hazardous Waste – State and Federal Law Prohibit Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority, the US Environmental Protection Agency, or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control” (see [Attachment B](#) for label example and [Paragraph XII.C.2.](#) for information on how to complete a hazardous waste transportation container label);

- (b) RECs name and address;
  - (c) Proper Department of Transportation (DOT) shipping name;
  - (d) RECs EPA Identification Number; and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number.
11. Up to two 55-gallon containers (per transport vehicle) of spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs may be shipped by transporters that are not registered hazardous waste transporters (CCR, Title 22, Section 67426.1 a).
  12. Prior to spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs removal, the REC waste disposal designee shall assure that a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest has been prepared for each transportation vehicle (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.20 a). An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#). Instructions on how to complete a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest are presented in [Paragraph XII.A.](#) of this document.
  13. At the time of transporting spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs, the REC waste disposal designee is responsible for obtaining a copy of the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest that has been signed by the transporter (CCR, Title 22, Section 66263.20 b).
  14. The REC waste disposal designee shall obtain copies of spent fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs disposal certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests that have been signed by the disposal facility (CCR, Title 22, Section 66264.71 a 4).
  15. The REC waste disposal designee shall retain copies of the certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for a period of no less than three years (CCR, Title 22, Section 66262.40 a and CCR, Title 22, Section 67426.1 b).
  16. The REC waste disposal designee shall assure that the REC AO Principal Environmental Health and Safety Technician receives copies of the certificates of disposal and California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests.

**XII. PROCEDURES FOR COMPLETING REGULATED WASTE MANIFESTS, OTHER TRANSPORTATION DOCUMENTS AND WASTE STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION CONTAINER LABELS**

**A. CALIFORNIA UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST**

An example of a California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in [Attachment C](#).

1. REC requirements for completing the manifest.
  - (a) Item 1. In the space provided enter the REC's 12-digit EPA Identification Number.
  - (b) Item 2. In the space provided enter the total number of pages used to complete the Manifest plus the number of continuation sheets, if any.
  - (c) Item 3. In the space provided, enter the name and mailing address of the REC.
  - (d) Item 4. In the space provided, enter the telephone number where the REC waste disposal designee may be reached in case of an emergency.
  - (e) Item 5. In the space provided, enter the company name of the first transporter who will transport the waste.
  - (f) Item 6. In the space provided, enter the first transporter's 12-digit EPA Identification Number.
  - (g) Item 7. In the space provided, enter the company name of the second transporter who will transport the waste (if applicable).
  - (h) Item 8. In the space provided, enter the second transporter's 12-digit EPA Identification Number (if applicable).
  - (i) Item 9. In the space provided, enter the company name and site address of the facility designated to receive the waste listed on the Manifest.
  - (j) Item 10. In the space provided, enter the designated facility's 12-digit EPA Identification Number.
  - (k) Item 11. In the space provided, enter the US DOT proper shipping name, hazard class, and hazard identification number (UN/UA) for each RCRA waste. For non-RCRA hazardous wastes, describe by indicating a generic name of the waste and the phrase "Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste, Solid" or "Non-Hazardous Waste, Liquid" for solid or liquid wastes, respectively. When possible, the generic name should be obtained from California Code of Regulations, Chapter 11, Appendix X, subdivision b. If not listed in Chapter 11, Appendix X, subdivision b, the commonly recognized industrial name of the waste shall be used.
  - (l) Item 12. In the space provided, enter the number and type of containers for each waste and the appropriate abbreviations from Table 1 below for the type of container.

<b>Table 1. Types of Containers</b>
DM = Metal drums, barrels, kegs
DW = Wooden drums, barrels, kegs
DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs
CW = Wooden boxes, cartons, cases
CF = Fiber or plastic boxes, cartons, cases

<b>Table 1. Types of Containers (continued)</b>
BA = Burlap, cloth, paper, or plastic bags
TP = Tanks, portable
TT = Cargo tanks (tank trucks)
DT = Dump truck
CY = Cylinders
CM = Metal boxes, cartons, cases (including roll-offs)

- (m) Item 13. In the space provided, enter the total quantity of waste described on each line.
- (n) Item 14. In the space provided, enter the appropriate abbreviation from Table 2 below for the unit of measure.

<b>Table 2. Units of Measure</b>
G = Gallons (liquids only)
P = Pounds
T = Tons (2,000 pounds)
Y = Cubic yards
L = Liters (liquids only)
K = Kilograms
M = Metric tons (1,000 kilograms)
N = Cubic meters

- (o) Item 15. In the space provided, indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal information or Bill of Lading information. For international shipments, RECs must enter in this space the point of departure (city and state) for those shipments

destined for treatment, storage, or disposal outside the jurisdiction of the United States.

- (p) Item 16. In the space provided, the REC waste disposal designee must, after reading the certification statement, print their name, sign, and date the certification statement. If a mode other than highway is used, the word "highway" should be lined out and the appropriate mode (rail, air, or water) inserted in the space below.
- (q) Item B. In the shaded space provided, enter the REC Hazardous Waste Fee Account Number. This number is a 12-digit number beginning with HY.
- (r) Item C. In the shaded space provided, enter the certificate of compliance number of the vehicle used to transport the hazardous waste.
- (s) Item E. In the shaded space provided, enter the certificate of compliance number of the vehicle by Transporter 2, to transport the hazardous waste.
- (t) Item I. In the space provided, enter the California waste category number. Select the appropriate number from Table 3 below:

<b>Table 3. California Restricted Waste Numbers and Types</b>
711. Liquids with cyanides $\geq 1,000$ Mg/L
721. Liquids with arsenic $\geq 500$ Mg/L
722. Liquids with cadmium $\geq 100$ Mg/L
723. Liquids with chromium (VI) $\geq 500$ Mg/L
724. Liquids with lead $\geq 500$ Mg/L
726. Liquids with mercury $\geq 20$ Mg/L
726. Liquids with nickel $\geq 134$ Mg/L
727. Liquids with selenium $\geq 100$ Mg/L
728. Liquids with thallium $\geq 130$ Mg/L
731. Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls $\geq 50$ Mg/L
741. Liquids with halogenated organic compounds $\geq 1,000$ Mg/L
751. Solids or sludges with halogenated organic compounds $\geq 1,000$ Mg/Kg
791. Liquids with pH $\leq 2$
792. Liquids with pH $\leq 2$ with metals
801. Waste potentially containing Dioxins

- (u) Item J. In the space provided, enter the chemical composition for each waste category. List components corresponding to the waste category entered.
2. Transporter requirements for completing the manifest.
- (a) Item 17. In the space provided, enter the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the first transporter. The person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.
  - (b) Item 18. In the space provided, enter the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the second transporter (if applicable). That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.
3. Designated facility requirements for completing the manifest.
- (a) Item 19. In the space provided, the designated facility must note any discrepancy between the waste described on the Manifest and the waste actually received.
  - (b) Item 20. In the space provided, enter name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the designated facility That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.
  - (c) Item G. In the space provided, enter the EPA Identification Number.
  - (d) Item K. In the space provided, enter the waste handling code(s).
4. Distribution of manifest copies.
- (a) Top White Copy. Designated facility sends to DTSC within 30 days.
  - (b) Blue Copy. REC sends to DTSC within 30 days.
  - (c) First Yellow Copy. Designated facility sends to REC within 30 days.
  - (d) Second Yellow Copy. REC retains at time of transport
  - (e) Green Copy. Transporter retains.
  - (f) Second White Copy. Designated facility retains.

- (g) Manifest mailing address: DTSC, P.O. Box 3000, Sacramento, CA 95812

B. NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE DATA FORM

An example of a Non-Hazardous Waste Data Form is presented in [Attachment E](#).

1. REC requirements for completing the Form.
  - (a) In the spaces provided, furnish the following information:
    - (1) REC name, address, and EPA Identification Number;
    - (2) Number and type of containers;
    - (3) Volume or weight of containers;
    - (4) Waste description and process that generated the waste;
    - (5) Components of waste (and percents in parts per million, if known);
    - (6) Volatile Organic Compound - Organic Vapor Analyzer (VOC-OVA) readings, if available;
    - (7) Waste properties; and
    - (8) Handling instructions, if applicable.
  - (b) Printed or typed name of REC waste disposal designee and their signature with pick-up date certifying that the waste as described is non-hazardous.
2. Transporter requirements for completing the Form.
  - (a) In the spaces provided, furnish the following information:
    - (1) Transporter name, address, phone number and EPA Identification Number; and
    - (2) Truck unit identification number.
  - (b) Printed or typed name of transport driver with their signature and pick-up date.
3. Designated facility requirements for completing the Form.
  - (a) In the spaces provided, furnish the following information:
    - (1) Facility name, address, phone number, and EPA Identification Number;

- (2) Disposal method; and
- (3) Description of discrepancy in the transported waste.
- (b) Printed or typed name of facility representative with their signature and date of receipt of waste.

C. WASTE CONTAINER STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION LABELS

1. Hazardous waste storage container labels.

- (a) In the spaces provided, REC to furnish the following information:
  - (1) REC name, address, and telephone number;
  - (2) Accumulation start date;
  - (3) Description of the composition of the waste contents; and
  - (4) Declarations of the physical state (i.e., solid or liquid) and properties (i.e., flammable, toxic, corrosive, reactivity, or other) of the hazardous waste.
- (b) An example of a hazardous waste storage container label is presented in [Attachment F](#).

2. Hazardous waste transportation container labels.

- (a) In the spaces provided, REC to furnish the following information:
  - (1) REC name, address, and telephone number;
  - (2) If the hazardous waste storage container is to be transported, provide the REC EPA Identification Number, California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Number, EPA Waste Number, California Waste Number, and proper US DOT shipping name and UN (international transportation) or NA (non-international transportation) Number with prefix;
  - (3) Accumulation start date;
  - (4) Description of the composition of the waste contents; and
  - (5) Declarations of the physical state (i.e., solid or liquid) and properties (i.e., flammable, toxic, corrosive, reactivity, or other) of the hazardous waste.
- (b) An example of a hazardous waste transportation label is presented in [Attachment B](#).

3. Non-hazardous waste storage and transportation container labels.

- (a) In the space provided, REC to briefly describe the type of non-hazardous waste.
- (b) An example of a non-hazardous waste storage and transportation label is presented in [Attachment D](#).

D. USED OIL CERTIFICATION FORM

An example of a Used Oil Certification Form is presented in [Attachment G](#).

- 1. Transporter or recycling facility to complete the following information:
  - (a) REC name and address;
  - (b) Certification that the used oil is (or is not) from automotive sources;
  - (c) Whether the REC qualifies as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator, Small Quantity Generator, or Large Quantity Generator; and
  - (d) Whether the used oil has less than 1,000 ppm chlorine and requires testing as automotive oil.
- 2. The REC Waste Disposal Coordinator or designee shall sign the certification document to acknowledge that provided information is correct and used oils do not contain constituents defined as hazardous waste.

E. USED OIL, ANTIFREEZE, OR PARTS-SOLVENT PICK-UP RECEIPT

An example of a Used Oil or Antifreeze Pick-Up Receipt is presented in [Attachment H](#).

- 1. Transporter shall complete the following information:
  - (a) REC name and address;
  - (b) REC EPA Number and Transporter EPA Number;
  - (c) Manifest Number;
  - (d) REC status as either a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator or Small Quantity Generator/Large Quantity Generator;
  - (e) US DOT description of the waste (including proper shipping name, hazard class, and Identification Number);
  - (f) Number and type of containers;
  - (g) Total quantity of waste transported and unit for weight or volume;

- (h) Recycling facility name and address; and
  - (i) Transport driver's printed name and signature.
2. The REC waste disposal designee shall print their name and sign the document to acknowledge the wastes are properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled and in proper condition for transportation according to applicable regulations of the US EPA and DOT.

F. BILL OF LADING FORM

An example of a Bill of Lading form is presented in [Attachment I](#).

1. Transporter shall complete the following information:
- (a) Name and address of the facility where the waste is being transported;
  - (b) Name and address of the REC; and
  - (c) Number of waste containers and their weight.
2. REC waste disposal designee shall sign the Bill of Lading to acknowledge the wastes are properly described.

G. WASTE TIRE HAULER MANIFEST

An example of a Waste Tire Hauler Manifest is presented in [Attachment J](#).

1. REC requirements for completing the Manifest.
- (a) In the spaces provided, furnish the following information:
    - (1) REC name, address, and telephone number;
    - (2) Date of pick-up;
    - (3) Number of whole tires, volume of tires (cubic yards), or weight of tires in shipment (pounds or tons);
    - (4) REC waste disposal designee printed name to acknowledge Manifest information is true and correct signature; and
    - (5) Date Manifest signed by REC waste disposal designee.
  - (b) Transporter requirements for completing the Manifest:
    - (1) California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) waste tire hauler registration number;
    - (2) Vehicle license number, including State/County;
    - (3) Adjustment for the waste tires removed for re-use/retread and remaining number of waste tires for delivery;

- (4) Destination site name (including CIWMB number if known), address, telephone number, and county where located;
  - (5) Waste tire transporter representative's printed name and signature to acknowledge Manifest information has not been falsified; and
  - (6) Date the Manifest is signed by the transporter's representative.
- (c) Waste tire destination facility requirements for completing the Manifest:
- (1) Date waste tires are received;
  - (2) Verification that the number of waste tires shipped equals the same number of waste tires received;
  - (3) Waste tire destination facility representative's printed name and signature to certify Manifest information is true and correct; and
  - (4) Date the Manifest is signed by the destination facility representative.

### Schematic Diagram Showing Required Transportation Documents for Specific REC-Regulated Waste

**REC Regulated Waste**

**California Uniform  
Hazardous Waste  
Manifest**

- Friable asbestos-containing material
- Lead-based paint
- Spent carbon
- EEWf residual mud
- Used solvents
- Solvent contaminated rags
- Unused laboratory chemicals or solvents
- Cathode ray tubes
- Unused oil-based paint
- Discarded pressure-treated lumber
- Discarded partially full aerosol cans
- Hazardous spent sharps
- PCB fluorescent light ballasts

**Non-Hazardous Waste  
Data Form**

- Non-friable asbestos-containing material

**Used Oil, Antifreeze or  
Parts-Solvent Pickup  
Receipt**

- Used oil
- Used antifreeze
- Used parts-cleaning solvent

**Bill of Lading Form**

- Used oil filters
- Spent lead-acid batteries
- Used contaminated containers
- Unused liquid latex paint
- Metallic discards

**Waste Tire  
Hauler Manifest**

- Waste Tires

# HAZARDOUS WASTE

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

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:  SOLID  LIQUID | HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES:  FLAMMABLE  TOXIC  
 CORROSIVE  REACTIVITY  OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

## HANDLE WITH CARE!

STYLE W/MCA67P

# Storage and Removal of Regulated Waste - Attachment C

State of California--Environmental Protection Agency  
 Form Approved OMB No. 2050-0039 (Expires 9-30-94)  
 Please print or type. Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch)  
 typewriter.

See Instructions on back of page 6.

Department of Toxic Substances Control  
 Sacramento, California

GENERATOR	<b>UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST</b>		1. Generator's US EPA ID No.		Manifest Document No.		2. Page 1 of		Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.			
	3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address						A. State Manifest Document Number <b>00000000</b>					
	4. Generator's Phone ( )						B. State Generator's ID					
	5. Transporter 1 Company Name			6. US EPA ID Number			C. State Transporter's ID					
							D. Transporter's Phone					
	7. Transporter 2 Company Name			8. US EPA ID Number			E. State Transporter's ID					
							F. Transporter's Phone					
	9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address			10. US EPA ID Number			G. State Facility's ID					
							H. Facility's Phone					
	TRANSPORTER	11. US DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)				12. Containers		13. Total Quantity		14. Unit Wt/Vol		I. Waste Number
				No.		Type				State		
a.										EPA/Other		
b.										State		
										EPA/Other		
c.										State		
										EPA/Other		
d.										State		
										EPA/Other		
J. Additional Description for Materials Listed Above						K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above						
						a.		b.				
						c.		d.				
15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information												
<p>16. <b>GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION:</b> I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national government regulations.</p> <p>If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment; OR, if I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford.</p>												
Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month Day Year				
FACILITY	17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials											
	Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month Day Year			
	18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials											
	Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month Day Year			
19. Discrepancy Indication Space												
20. Facility Owner or Operator Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.												
Printed/Typed Name				Signature				Month Day Year				

EXAMPLE

**DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE.**

Write: **TSDF SENDS THIS COPY TO DTSC WITHIN 30 DAYS.**  
 To: **P.O. Box 3000, Sacramento, CA 95812**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GENERATORS

- Item 1. Generator's U.S. EPA ID Number--Manifest Document Number:** Enter the generator's U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number. The five-digit space to the right can be used for your own internal tracking system. A number there is not required.
- Item 2. Page 1 of \_\_\_:** Enter the total number of pages used to complete the Manifest plus the number of Continuation Sheets, if any.
- Item 3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address:** Enter the name and mailing address of the generator. The address should be the location that will manage the returned Manifest forms.
- Item 4. Generator's Phone Number:** Enter a telephone number where an authorized agent of the generator may be reached in the event of an emergency.
- Item 5. Transporter 1 Company Name:** Enter the company name of the first transporter who will transport the waste.
- Item 6. U.S. EPA ID Number:** Enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the first transporter identified in Item 5.
- Item 7. Transporter 2 Company Name:** If applicable, enter the company name of the second transporter who will transport the waste. If more than two transporters are used to transport the waste, use a Continuation Sheet(s) and list the transporters in the order they will be transporting the waste.
- Item 8. U.S. EPA ID Number:** If applicable, enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the second transporter identified in Item 7.
- Item 9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address:** Enter the company name and site address of the facility designated to receive the waste listed on this Manifest. The address must be the site address which may differ from the company mailing address.
- Item 10. U.S. EPA ID Number:** Enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the designated facility identified in Item 9.
- Item 11. U.S. DOT Description:** Enter the U.S. DOT Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number (UN/NA) for each waste as identified in 49 CFR 171 through 177. For non-RCRA hazardous wastes, describe per instructions in the Appendix to Chapter 12, Title 22, California Code of Regulations. Division 4.5.
- Item 12. Containers (No. and Type):** Enter the number of containers for each waste and the appropriate abbreviations from Table 1 (below) for the type of container.

Table 1--Types of Containers

DM = Metal drums, barrels, kegs	TP = Tanks, portable
DW = Wooden drums, barrels, kegs	TT = Cargo tanks (tank trucks)
DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs	TC = Tank cars
CW = Wooden boxes, cartons, cases	DT = Dump truck
CF = Fiber or plastic boxes, cartons, cases	CY = Cylinders
BA = Burlap, cloth, paper, or plastic bags	CM = Metal boxes, cartons, cases (including roll-offs)

- Item 13. Total Quantity:** Enter the total quantity of waste described on each line.
- Item 14. Unit (Wt./Vol.):** Enter the appropriate abbreviation from Table II (below) for the unit of measure.

Table 2--Units of Measure

G = Gallons (liquids only)	Y = Cubic yards	M = Metric tons
P = Pounds	L = Liters (liquids only)	(1,000 kg)
T = Tons (2,000 lbs.)	K = Kilograms	N = Cubic meters

- Item 15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information:** Generators may use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal information or Bill of Lading information. For international shipments, generators must enter in this space the point of departure (City and State) for those shipments destined for treatment, storage, or disposal outside the jurisdiction of the United States.
- Item 16. Generator's Certification:** The generator must read, sign (by hand), and date the certification statement. If a mode other than highway is used, the word "highway" should be lined out and the appropriate mode (rail, water, or air) inserted in the space below. If another mode in addition to the highway mode is used, enter the appropriate additional mode (e.g., and rail) in the space below.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSPORTERS

- Item 17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials:** Enter the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the first transporter. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.
- Item 18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials:** Enter, if applicable, the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the second transporter. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.
- Note--International Shipments--Transporter Responsibilities:** Exports--Transporters must sign and enter the date the waste left the U.S. in Item 15, and for RCRA hazardous waste exports, must ensure the waste is accompanied by an EPA Acknowledgement of Consent. Imports: RCRA hazardous waste shipments which are transported into the U.S. from a foreign country must be accompanied by a Manifest, non-RCRA hazardous waste shipments transported from a foreign country into or through California must also be accompanied by a Manifest. Transporters who transport any hazardous waste into the U.S. from abroad must assume generator responsibilities for completion of the Manifest [(40 CFR 263.10(c)(1)).

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OWNERS OR OPERATORS OF TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES

- Item 19. Discrepancy Indication Space:** Refer to California Title 22, Section 66264.72 and 66265.12; 40 CFR 264.72 and 265.72 for help in completing this part. In this space you must note any significant discrepancy between the waste described on the Manifest and the waste you actually received. If you cannot resolve significant discrepancy within 15 days of receiving the waste, you must submit a letter to your DTSR Regional Administrator describing the discrepancy and your attempts to reconcile it. A copy of the Manifest at issue must be enclosed with the letter.
- Item 20. Facility Owner or Operator:** Certification of Receipt of Hazardous Materials Covered by This Manifest Except as Noted in Item 19. Print or type the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the owner or operator of the facility. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.

CALIFORNIA REQUIRED ITEMS

- Generators to Enter:**
  - B. If you will be paying the disposal taxes due under Section 25174 of the Health and Safety Code directly to the Board of Equalization (Board), enter your Hazardous Waste Fee Account number issued by the Board for paying the taxes due under this section. This account number is a 12-character number beginning with HA or HY. Other Board numbers you may hold are not valid for this purpose. Any person willfully falsifying or misusing their account number to evade or defeat the payment of the taxes is guilty of a felony. If you do not have an account number and are subject to these taxes, you should contact the Board at (916) 322-9477, Monday through Friday, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.
  - C. Enter the certificate of compliance number of the first vehicle used to transport the hazardous waste.
  - E. If applicable, enter the certificate of compliance number of the vehicle used by Transporter 2, to transport the hazardous waste.
  - I. Enter the California waste category number. Select appropriate number from Table III. Review entire table before selecting a number. For RCRA waste(s), enter the EPA's hazardous waste code from 40 CFR 261.30-33. To obtain federal assistance, call 800-424-9346 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Eastern time.
  - J. Enter chemical composition for each waste category. List components corresponding to the waste category entered.
- TSDF Operator to Enter**
  - G. Enter EPA ID number.
  - K. Enter waste handling code(s). Select appropriate code(s) from Table IV.

California Restricted Waste

- 711. Liquids with cyanides  $\geq$  1,000 Mg./L
- 721. Liquids with arsenic  $\geq$  500 Mg./L
- 722. Liquids with cadmium  $\geq$  100 Mg./L
- 723. Liquids with chromium (VI)  $\geq$  500 Mg./L
- 724. Liquids with lead  $\geq$  500 Mg./L

Table III

- 725. Liquids with mercury  $\geq$  20 Mg./L
- 726. Liquids with nickel  $\geq$  134 Mg./L
- 727. Liquids with selenium  $\geq$  100 Mg./L
- 728. Liquids with thallium  $\geq$  130 Mg./L
- 731. Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls  $\geq$  50 Mg./L
- 741. Liquids with halogenated organic compounds  $\geq$  1,000 Mg./L
- 751. Solids or sludges with halogenated organic compounds  $\geq$  1,000 Mg./Kg.
- 791. Liquids with pH  $\leq$  2
- 792. Liquids with pH  $\leq$  2 with metals.
- 801. Waste potentially containing Dioxins.

California Restricted Waste Inorganics

- 121. Alkaline solution (pH  $\geq$  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  $\geq$  12.5
- 123. Unspecified alkaline solution.
- 131. Aqueous solution (2 < pH < 12.5) containing reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrite, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)
- 132. Aqueous solution with metals (< restricted levels and see 121)
- 133. Aqueous solution with total organic residues 10 percent or more
- 134. Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10 percent
- 135. Unspecified aqueous solution
- 141. Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
- 151. Asbestos-containing waste
- 161. Fluid Catalytic Cracker 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 PCBs
- 271. Organic monomer waste (includes unreacted resins)
- 272. Polymeric resin waste
- 281. Adhesives
- 291. 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 (nonsolvents) with halogens
- 342. Organic liquids with metals (see 121)
- 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 30 gallons or more
- 512. Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
- 513. Empty containers less than 30 gallons
- 521. Drilling mud
- 531. Chemical toilet waste
- 541. Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
- 551. Laboratory waste chemicals
- 561. Detergent waste chemicals
- 571. Fly ash, bottom, ash, and retort ash
- 581. Gas scrubber waste
- 591. Baghouse waste
- 611. Contaminated soil from site clean-ups
- 612. Household wastes
- 613. Auto shredder waste

Table IV

01 Recycle	03 Landfill	06 Surface Impoundment	14 Transfer Station	16 Treatment Pond (excludes evaporation)
02 Injection Well	04 Land Application	07 Thermal Treatment (includes incineration)	15 Tank Treatment	99 Other





# HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE LABEL

GENERATOR INFORMATION:

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

PHYSICAL STATE:

SOLID  LIQUID

HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES:

CORROSIVE  REACTIVITY  OTHER

FLAMMABLE

TOXIC

**HANDLE WITH CARE!**

# GENERATOR USED OIL CERTIFICATION/INDEMNIFICATION

## Generator Information

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Transporter Customer No.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Transporter Sales Rep.

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Zip

\_\_\_\_\_  
Transporter Branch No.

### Used Oil Certification (check appropriate box)

- Used oils generated at this facility originate only from automotive sources. Automotive sources include, but are not limited to commercial service stations, oil change stations, and truck/automobile fleet maintenance.
- Used oils generated at this facility may include oils from sources other than automotive including, but not limited to, industrial lubricating oils, cutting oils, or gear oils.

### Hazardous Waste Certification (check appropriate box)

- This facility generated less than 100 kg of other hazardous wastes in a calendar month (approximately 27 gallons), and is classified as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG).
- This facility generated between 100 kg and 1000 kg of other hazardous wastes in a calendar month (approximately 27 to 270 gallons), and is classified as a Small Quantity Generator (SQG).
- This facility generated more than 1000 kg of other hazardous wastes in a calendar month (approximately 270 gallons), and is classified as a Large Quantity Generator (LQG).

### Waste Segregation Certification (check if applicable)

- This facility has available on-site the equipment/services necessary to properly segregate all waste streams generated at the facility, and ensure that RCRA hazardous wastes are not mixed into the used oils.

### Total Chlorine Analysis

- \_\_\_\_ **Analysis Not Required**  
Automotive Oil Only/CESQG
- \_\_\_\_ Automotive Oil Only and  
segregated the oil from  
all hazardous wastes.
- \_\_\_\_ Analysis Required  
(Complete information at right)

### Automotive Oil

Chlorine: \_\_\_\_ ◀ 1000 ppm  
 \_\_\_\_ ▶ 1000 ppm  
 (If ▶ 1000 ppm, a sample **must** be sent to the Tech Center for rebuttal)

### Industrial Oil

Date of Preshipment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Approval: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chlorine Test:  
 (must be performed at the time of each service to ensure the oil matches the preshipment analysis)

**Generator hereby certifies that the information provided above is true and correct. Generator also certifies that the used oils supplied to the transporter or its subsidiary will not be mixed, combined, or otherwise blended in any quantity with materials containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), halogenated solvents, or any other material defined as hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261 or applicable State regulations. Generator agrees to indemnify and hold the transporter or its subsidiary harmless for any damages, costs, attorneys and experts fees, arising out of or in any way related to a breach of any of the above certifications by Generator.**

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Customer's Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

# Used Oil, Antifreeze, or Parts-Solvent Pick-Up Receipt

	FOR SERVICE CALL	BRANCH MANAGER	<b>REFERENCE NUMBER</b>
BILL TO: (IF DIFFERENT FROM LOCATION)			
NAME	NAME	NAME	TITLE
INFORMATION (ATTENTION LINE)	INFORMATION (ATTENTION LINE)		SIGN
DELIVERY ADDRESS	DELIVERY ADDRESS	LOCATION	
CITY STATE	CITY STATE	BUSINESS TYPE	CHAIN COUNTY
ZIP	ZIP	TERRITORY	CREDIT CODE TAX EXEMPTION NO.

SERVICE DATE	SALES REP NO.	CUSTOMER P.O. NUMBER	CUSTOMER PHONE #	TAX CODE	HANDLING CODE	ASSOCIATED PRODUCT	W/CF	C.O.M.S. TAX	PRODUCT TAX
DEPT	SERVICE/PRODUCT	UNIT PRICE	QUANTITY	CHARGE	SALES TAX	TOTAL CHARGE	CHLORINE TESTER FAIL	RELEASE NO.	RELEASE NO.
							<input type="checkbox"/>		
							<input type="checkbox"/>		
							<input type="checkbox"/>		
TOTAL SERVICE/PRODUCTS							TANK CAPACITY		

EXAMPLE

<b>GENERATOR STATUS. CHECK ONLY ONE BOX BELOW</b>			MANIFEST NO.	USEPA TRANSPORTER ID NO.	<b>TRANSPORTER</b>	DATE
GENERATOR HAZARDOUS WASTE CLASSIFICATION:	VEHICLE FLUIDS ONLY	OTHER NON-VEHICLE FLUIDS			PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE
CESQG	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 3				X
SQG/LQG	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	GENERATOR USEPA ID NO.	GENERATOR STATE ID NO.	<b>FACILITY</b>	DATE
					PRINT NAME	SIGNATURE
						X

US DOT DESCRIPTION (INCLUDING PROPER SHIPPING NAME, HAZARD CLASS, AND ID.)	CONTAINERS NO.   TYPE	TOTAL QUANTITY	UNIT WT./VOL.	SK DOT NUMBER
INTERMEDIATE FACILITY NAME AND ADDRESS				
				USA EPA ID NO.
				STATE ID NO.

CHARGE MY ACCOUNT FOR THIS TRANSACTION UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED IN THE PAYMENT RECEIVED SECTION.

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_

**X**

GENERATOR/SHIPPER DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

**TRANSPORTER  
STRAIGHT BILL OF LADING**

Ship Date:		PLACE PRO# LABEL HERE			
Shipper's No.:					
P.O. No.:					
TO: (CONSIGNEE)		FROM: (SHIPPER)			
Quan Units	H M	Kind of Package, Description of Articles, Special Marks and Exceptions	Weight	Rate	Charges
EXAMPLE					
Total Pieces		Total Weight:			

Storage and Removal of Regulated Waste - Attachment J

**WASTE TIRE HAULER MANIFEST**

**PART 1. TO BE COMPLETED BY REPRESENTATIVE OF TIRE DEALER OR WASTE TIRE GENERATOR**

<b>Tire Dealer/Generator</b> (include Board of Equalization "Tire Recycling Fee Account Number")		
Name & Address		
County	(Area Code) Telephone Number	
Date of Pickup (Month/Day/Year)		
Whole tires in this shipment OR--	Volume of tires in this shipment (cubic yards) OR--	Weight of tires in this shipment (Circle One) pounds tons
I certify that the information provided above is true and correct. I certify that Part 2(a) and Part 3(a) were completed at the time of this certification. I am aware that falsification of this manifest may result in civil penalties or administrative civil penalties as described in Public Resources Code Section 42962 (a) and (b). (See reverse side of this form)		
Waste Tire Dealer/Generator Representative Signature _____		
Date	Printed Name	

**PART 2. TO BE COMPLETED BY REPRESENTATIVE OF WASTE TIRE HAULER**

**(a)**

CIWMB Waste Tire Hauler Vehicle Registration Number	Vehicle License Number (including State/County)
---	---

**(b)**

ADJUSTMENT Waste Tires removed for re-use/retread _____	Remaining waste tires for delivery _____
Name and address of site receiving removed waste tires: _____	

I certify that the information provided above is true and correct. The collector's vehicle may contain several loads from different tire generators; however, each load must be accompanied by its own manifest. I am aware that falsification of this manifest may result in suspension, revocation, or denial of renewal of my Waste Tire Hauler Registration and may result in civil penalties or administrative civil penalties as described in Public Resources Code Section 42962 (a) and (b). (See reverse side of this form)

Waste Tire Dealer/Generator Representative Signature _____	
Date	Printed Name

**PART 3. TO BE COMPLETED BY REPRESENTATIVE OF WASTE TIRE HAULER AND DESTINATION SITE**

**(a) TO BE COMPLETED BY WASTE TIRE HAULER. TO BE CORRECTED BY DESTINATION SITE IF DIFFERENT.**

<b>Destination Site</b> (include CIWMB Site Number if known)	
Name & Address	
County	(Area Code) Telephone Number

**(b) TO BE COMPLETED BY DESTINATION SITE.**

Date Tires Received (Month/Day/Year)		
Are the number of tires received the same as the number of tires shipped in Part 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If NO, <b>please</b> complete the box(es) below:		
Whole tires in this shipment OR--	Volume of tires in this shipment (cubic yards) OR--	Weight of tires in this shipment (Circle One) pounds tons
I certify that the information provided above is true and correct and that I have been authorized by the State of California or local agency permit to accept waste tires for reuse or disposal. I am aware that falsification of this manifest may result in civil penalties or administrative civil penalties as described in Public Resources Code Section 42962 (a) and (b). (See reverse side of this form)		
Waste Destination Representative Signature _____		
Date	Printed Name	

***Pink** - Tire Dealer/Waste Tire Generator; **Yellow** - Processor/Collection Center/Destination Site; **White** (original) - Waste Tire Hauler; **Blue** - Tire Dealer/Tire Generator if requested. A copy of each transaction must be retained by each party for a period of three years.*

**BIOHAZARD**

