Appendix H

Hazardous Waste Generator Status & How the Rules Apply to You

If your operations cause hazardous waste to be generated, you must determine your generator status. Hazardous waste generator status is determined on a monthly basis and is based on the amount of hazardous waste you generate within a calendar month. Hazardous waste generators are divided into three categories—conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG), small quantity generator (SQG) and large quantity generator (LQG). The following table outlines the amount of hazardous waste generated and the accumulation times used to determine generator status.

Generator Status	Amount of Hazardous Waste Generated Per Month	On-Site Accumulation Time	On-Site Quantity Limit
Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator	220 pounds (100 kg) or less 2.2 pounds (1 kg) or less of acutely hazardous waste 220 pounds (100 kg) or less of acutely hazardous waste spill residue	Not Applicable	2,220 pounds (1,000 kg)** 2.2 pounds (1 kg) acute*** 220 pounds (100 kg) acute spill residue***
Small Quantity Generator	Between 220 pounds (100 kg) and 2,200 pounds (1000 kg)	No more than 180 days on site or 270 days if shipped 200 miles or more*	13,200 pounds (6,000 kg)
Large Quantity Generator	2,200 pounds (1000 kg) or more	No more than 90 days on site	No Limit

*Hazardous waste that is transported more than 200 miles away for recovery, treatment, or disposal can be stored for up to 270 days.

**If a facility generates/accumulates more than the amount listed, IDEM would consider it an SQG, and all regulations applicable to SQGs would apply.

***If a facility generates/accumulates more than this amount, it may become subject to LQG requirements.

NOTE: The measurements listed in each of the categories are in pounds and kilograms. Many hazardous wastes are liquids and are measured in gallons. In order to measure a facility's liquid waste, gallons will need to be converted to pounds. To do this, the density of the liquid must be known. A rough guide is that 30 gallons (about one-half of a 55 gallon drum) of waste with a density similar to water weighs about 220 pounds (100 kg); 300 gallons of a waste with a density similar to water weighs about 2,200 pounds (1,000 kg).

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Once a facility has determined its generator status, a determination can be made as to the hazardous waste rules with which it must comply. CESQGs have the smallest number of rules with which to comply; LQGs have the largest number. A key point to remember when determining the requirements that apply to a facility is that generator status can change from month to month. If, for example, a facility generates less than 220 pounds (100 kg) of hazardous waste during the month of February, it would be considered a CESQG for February and its February waste would be subject to the hazardous waste requirements for CESQGs. If, in March, the facility generates between 220 pounds and 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste, its generator status would change, and it would be considered an SQG for March. Its March waste would then be subject to the requirements for SQGs.

Refer to the Generator Summary Chart for a summary of the requirements that apply to each generator category. The chart contains references to sections within Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Referring to these sections within the CFR will provide a facility with specific details as to each of these requirements. The CFR can be found on the Internet at http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/. In addition, a facility may wish to review some of the guidance documents available on U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/generation/resources.htm.

Reducing the amount of hazardous waste a facility is responsible for disposing of has many benefits. First, by increasing the amount of hazardous waste that is reclaimed or recycled, the costs associated with disposal of the waste are avoided. Second, by reclaiming or recycling hazardous waste, the liability associated with the disposal of hazardous waste is limited. This is because the liability associated with any hazardous waste that is sent away for disposal does not end when it is shipped off-site. A facility is still potentially liable for cleanup costs under Superfund for any mismanagement of hazardous waste once it reaches the disposal facility. Third, reclaiming or recycling waste is much better for the environment and the community.

Generator Summary Chart

	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator	Small Quantity Generator	Large Quantity Generator
Quantity Limits	220 pounds (100 kg) or less per month 2.2 pounds (1 kg) or less per month of acute hazardous waste 220 pounds (100 kg) or less per month of acute hazardous waste spill residue or soil 40 CFR 261.5(a) and (e)	Between 220 pounds (100 kg) and 2,200 pounds (1000 kg) per month 40 CFR 262.34(d)	2,200 pounds (1000 kg) or more per month 2.2 pounds (1 kg) or more of acute hazardous waste per month >220 pounds (100 kg) per month of acute spill residue or soil 40 CFR 262 and 40 CFR 261.5(e)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ID Number	Not required 40 CFR 261.5	Required 40 CFR 262.12	Required 40 CFR 262.12
On-Site Accumulation Quantity	2,200 pounds (1000 kg) hazardous waste 2.2 pounds (1 kg) acute hazardous waste 220 pounds (100 kg) acute hazardous waste spill residue 40 CFR 261.5(f)(2) and 40 CFR 261.5(g)(2)	Less than 13,200 pounds (6000 kg) 40 CFR 262.34(d)(1)	No Limit
Accumulation Time	None 40 CFR 261.5	180 days or 270 days (if more than 200 miles to waste treatment, storage or disposal facility) 40 CFR 262.34(d)(2) and (3)	90 days 40 CFR 262.34(a)

Generator Summary Chart *(continued)*

	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator	Small Quantity Generator	Large Quantity Generator
Storage Requirements	Comply with 40 CFR 261.5	Basic requirements with technical standards for tanks or containers 40 CFR 262.34(d)(2) and(3)	Full compliance for management of tanks, containers, or containment buildings 40 CFR 262.34(a)
Off-Site Management of Waste	RCRA permitted/interim status facility 40 CFR 261.5(f)(3) and (g)(3)	RCRA permitted/ interim status facility 40 CFR 262.20(b)	RCRA permitted/ interim status facility 40 CFR 262.20(b)
Manifest	Not required 40 CFR 261.5	Required 40 CFR 262.20	Required 40 CFR 262.20
Biennial Report	Not required 40 CFR 261.5	Not required 40 CFR 262.44	Required 40 CFR 262.41
Annual Report	Not required 40 CFR 261.5	Required 329 IAC 3.1-7-2	Required on years opposite the biennial report 329 IAC 3.1-7-2
Personnel Training	Not required 40 CFR 261.5	Basic training required 40 CFR 262.34(d)(5)(iii)	Required 40 CFR 262.34(a)(4)
Contingency Plan	Not required 40 CFR 261.5	Basic plan 40 CFR 262.34(d)(5)(i)	Full plan required 40 CFR 262.34(a)(4)
Emergency Procedures	Not required 40 CFR 261.5	Required 40 CFR 262.34(d)(5)(iv)	Required 40 CFR 262.34(a)(4)
Department of Transportation Requirements	Yes (if required by DOT) 49 CFR 172.702	Yes 40 CFR 262.30 - 262.33 49 CFR 172.702	Yes 40 CFR 262.30 - 262.33 49 CFR 172.702

Source: www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/generation/summary.htm