

## Subpart A – General Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generators

SQG’s – Small Quantity Generators

LQG’s – Large Quantity Generators

VSQG’s – Very Small Quantity Generators

NOTE: These are the federal regulations and State rules may vary. Check with your locality to ensure that you are in compliance with any additional requirements.

Section	Paragraph	Description of requirements
<a href="#">262.1</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Terms used in this Part.</u></b> (New Section) Conditions for Exemption – You have to meet the conditions for each category of hazardous waste generator to be exempt from full permitting. Independent Requirements – What you have to do even if you are exempt.
<a href="#">262.10</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Purpose, Scope and Applicability</u></b> No changes to this section
<a href="#">262.11</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Hazardous Waste Determination and Recordkeeping</u></b> (Significant Changes made to this section) (a) Determination must be made at the point of generation (b) Determine if the solid waste is excluded under 261.4 (c) Use knowledge of waste to determine if it is a Listed Waste (d) Must also determine if the waste is Characteristic by generator knowledge or by lab testing. (e) If the waste is hazardous, search other sections for exclusions or restrictions. (f) SQG’s and LQG’s must keep records to support the hazardous waste determinations. (g) If the waste is hazardous, the SQG’s and LQG’s must identify ALL EPA hazardous waste codes that apply and mark containers with ALL those codes.
<a href="#">262.12</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>EPA Identification Numbers</u></b> No changes to this section
<a href="#">262.13</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Generator Category Determination</u></b> (New Section) (a) The new process for category determination if you generate Hazardous <u>or</u> Acutely Hazardous wastes. (b) The new process for category determination if you generate Hazardous <u>and</u> Acutely Hazardous wastes. Table 1 – <b>Generator Categories Based on Quantities of Waste Generated</b> (c) Wastes not included in determining generator category NOTE – Episodic Waste not included (d) Other Wastes not included in determining generator category (e) Generators must follow the rules that apply to his generator category to be exempt from full regulation. (f) Mixing hazardous wastes with solid wastes for VSQG’s, SQG’s and LQG’s. Mixing hazardous waste with used oils.

<p><a href="#">262.14</a></p>	<p><u>Title</u></p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p><b><u>Conditions for Exemption for Very Small Quantity Generators</u></b> (New Section)</p> <p>If you meet all the conditions for exemption, your hazardous wastes are not subject to full permitting requirements.</p> <p>(1). You must generate less than the quantities on Table 1 for a VSQG (2). You must characterize your waste as per 262.11(a)-(d). (3). If you accumulate any acutely hazardous waste above the specified limits, all that waste must be disposed in 90 days and you must meet the requirements of 262.17(a) – (g). (4). If you accumulate more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any one time, all that waste must be disposed in 180 days and you must meet the requirements of 262.16(b)(2) – (f). (5). A VSQG must send waste to approved facilities or to a LQG that controls it (See 262.14(a)(5)(viii)). The containers need to be labeled prior to shipping to the LQG.</p> <p>Liquid hazardous wastes cannot be placed in landfills.</p> <p>Hazardous waste generated in an episodic event may be handled according to 262 subpart L.</p> <p>NOTE: I cannot find any reference to labeling hazardous waste containers in storage. Labeling is recommended.</p>
<p><a href="#">262.15</a></p>	<p><u>Title</u></p> <p>(a)</p>	<p><b><u>Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Rules for SQG's and LQG's</u></b> (New Section)</p> <p>Same accumulation limits apply: 55 gallons of hazardous waste, 1 kg or 1 L of acutely hazardous waste. Conditions for exemption:</p> <p>(1). Keep waste in good containers (2). Waste and containers must be compatible (3). Incompatible waste storage and mixing. (4). Containers kept closed except when in use. (5). Mark containers with "Hazardous Waste" and an indication of the hazard type. (6). A SQG or LQG who operates a SAA must have a compliant Central Accumulation Area (CAA) established within 3 days, must remove excess waste from the SAA within 3 days, must mark excess accumulation containers with the date the excess waste began to accumulate. (7). All SAA's operated by a SQG must implement the preparedness and emergency plans as in 262.16(b)(8-9) (8). All SAA's operated by a LQG must meet requirements of Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures in Subpart M.</p>
<p><a href="#">262.16</a></p>	<p><u>Title</u></p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p><b><u>Conditions for Exemption for SQG's</u></b> (New Section)</p> <p>To meet the conditions for exemption, a SQG must:</p> <p>A SQG must meet the generation limits of Table 1 of 262.13 A SQG may accumulate hazardous waste for 180 days</p> <p>(1). The quantity of hazardous waste on-site never exceeds 6000 kg. (2). Waste are stored in secure containers that are compatible with the waste, and containers are kept closed except when in use. Containers are handled in a way that minimizes the risk of damage. Weekly inspection of Central Accumulation Area.</p>

		<p>Special Conditions for accumulation of incompatible wastes.  Separation of containers of incompatible wastes  (3). Accumulation of Waste in Tanks.  (4). Accumulation of Waste on Drip Pads  (5). Accumulation of Waste in Containment Buildings  (6). Labeling and Marking of Containers and tanks.  Containers must be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste, with an indication of the type of hazard, and with the Date when accumulation in the container began.  Tanks must be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste”, with an indication of the type of hazard, and a recordkeeping system to ensure disposal within 180 days.  (7). SQG’s must comply with the land disposal restrictions of part 268.  (8). Preparedness and Prevention: The SQG must maintain and operate the facility to minimize the possibility of fire or spill. Required elements include internal communication or alarm, a means of summoning local emergency services, fire control equipment, sufficient water volume and pressure. Required equipment must be tested and maintained.  When waste is being handled, employees must have access to alarm/communication devices.  Aisle space must be maintained to allow access for inspection or emergencies. Arrangements must be made with emergency service providers.  (9). Emergency Procedures: Where hazardous wastes are handled, there must be at least one emergency coordinator, emergency information must be posted near phones, employees must be made familiar with waste handling and emergency procedures.  The emergency coordinator must respond to any emergencies that occur.</p> <p>(c) If a SQG must transport waste over 200 miles, the on-site accumulation storage time limit is extended to 270 days.</p> <p>(d) The storage time limit for waste can be extended with EPA approval in the event of unforeseen, temporary circumstances.</p> <p>(e) Waste that is rejected from a disposal facility can be received back at the SQG facility and accumulated to the requirements of this section.</p> <p>(f) Hazardous waste from an episodic event can be managed by an SQG according to 262 subpart L</p>
<p><a href="#">262.17</a></p>	<p><u>Title</u></p>	<p><b><u>Conditions for Exemption for LQG’s</u></b>  (New Section)  A LQG does not need a full permit if it complies with all the conditions of exemption in this section:</p> <p>(a) Hazardous waste can be stored on-site for no more than 90 days, with the exception of F006 waste (see (b) through (e) of this section).</p> <p>(1). Management of Waste in Containers:  The waste is subject to the air emission standards of 265 subparts AA, BB and CC.  Waste are stored in secure containers that are compatible with the waste, and containers are kept closed except when in use.  Containers are handled in a way that minimizes the risk of damage.  Weekly inspection of Central Accumulation Area.</p>

		<p>Special Conditions for accumulation of ignitable and reactive wastes.  Special Conditions for accumulation of incompatible wastes.  Separation of containers of incompatible wastes  (2). Accumulation of Waste in Tanks.  (3). Accumulation of Waste on Drip Pads  (4). Accumulation of Waste in Containment Buildings  (5). Labeling and Marking Containers and Tanks: Containers must be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste, with an indication of the type of hazard, and with the Date when accumulation in the container began.  Tanks must be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste”, with an indication of the type of hazard, and a recordkeeping system to ensure disposal within 180 days.  (6). Emergency Procedures: LQG’s must comply with the standards in subpart M of this section.  (7). Personnel Training: The LQG must perform significant personnel training, including a complete program of classroom, on-line, or OTJ training that covers all the elements of section (a)(7)(iv). An annual review of the program is required. Documentation includes job titles, job descriptions and employee names, written description of training, and training certifications.  (8) Closure: Storage area closures come in three varieties.  Closure of a Waste Accumulation Area – If the LQG closes a waste storage area, it must put notice in Operating Record, and meet the performance standards of (a)(8)(iii)  Closure of the Facility – if the LQG closes their entire facility, it must notify EPA 30 day prior to closure and within 90 days after closure. The LQG may request more than 90 days for the closure.  (9). Land Disposal Restrictions: The LQG must comply with 40 CFR 268</p> <p>(b) An LQG can apply for an extension of the 90 day storage limit in the event of circumstances beyond their control.</p> <p>(c) F006 waste may be stored for up to 180 days if additional requirements are met.</p> <p>(d) F006 waste transported over 200 miles may be stored for up to 270 days if additional requirements are met.</p> <p>(e) F006 accumulation limits may be extended even more upon notification to EPA.</p> <p>(f) Receiving Shipments from VSQG’s: A LQG may receive hazardous waste from VSQG’s that are “under the control” of the same organization. The requirements for a LQG to receive hazardous waste are:  (1). Notification to EPA at least 30 days prior to receipt of first shipment.  (2). Maintaining records of shipments for 3 years.  (3). Containers received from VSQG’s must be marked with the date upon which they are received at the LQG.</p> <p>(g) Wastes from shipments rejected by a disposal facility can be managed according to (a) and (b), restarting the 90 day clock.</p>
<p><a href="#">262.18</a></p>	<p><u>Title</u></p>	<p><b><u>Renotification for SQG’s and LQG’s</u></b>  (New Section)</p> <p>(a) A generator must get an EPA ID# before offering hazardous waste for transport.</p> <p>(b) Generators can get an EPA ID# by submitting and 8700-12 form to EPA.</p> <p>(c) A Generator cannot ship hazardous waste on a transporter who does not have an EPA ID#.</p>

	(d)	A Generator cannot send hazardous waste to a disposal facility which has not received an EPA ID#.
	(e)	Renotification: A SQG must resubmit form 8700-12 in 2021 and every 4 years thereafter. A LQG must resubmit form 8700-12 every even numbered year. Note: Follow link here to get the 8700-12 form from EPA. <a href="https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and">https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and</a> Be aware that some states have other forms reporting haz waste activities.

## Subpart B – Manifest Requirements Applicable to Small and Large Quantity Generators

Section	Paragraph	Description of requirements
<a href="#">262.20</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>General Requirements.</u></b> (This is the only change made to Subpart B)
	(a)	A generator who ships hazardous waste off-site, must use a Uniform Hazardous Waste manifest for the shipment. A generator may elect to use an Electronic Manifest instead of the Uniform Hazardous Waste (paper) Manifest.
	(b)	On the manifest, the generator must designate a destination facility which is permitted to receive the waste.
	(c)	On the manifest, the generator may designate an alternate destination facility which is permitted to receive the waste.
	(d)	If the waste cannot be delivered to the designated facility, it must be shipped to the alternate facility or returned to the generator.
	(e)	A SQG does not have to use the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest for wastes which are reclaimed under a contractual agreement where the type and quantity of waste is specified in the agreement, and the waste is shipped on a vehicle owned by the recycler. The recycling agreement must be kept on file for 3 years.
	(f)	When shipping hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way within a contiguous property, the waste containers do not have to be marked with the “Hazardous Waste” labels required by 262.32. Response to waste spills is still required as per 262.30 and 262.31
<a href="#">262.21</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Manifest Tracking Numbers and Obtaining Manifests</u></b> (No Changes) Only registered companies can print manifests for public use.
<a href="#">262.22</a> <a href="#">262.23</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Number of Copies and Use of the Manifest</u></b> (No Changes) Generators and transporters must sign the manifest, keep one copy, and give the rest to the driver as we have done for decades.
<a href="#">262.24</a> <a href="#">262.25</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Use of the Electronic Manifest and Electronic Manifest Signatures</u></b> (No Changes)
<a href="#">262.27</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Waste Minimization Certifications</u></b> (No Changes)

## Subpart C – Pre-Transport Requirements Subpart C – Pre-Transport Requirements Applicable to Small and Large Quantity Generators

Section	Paragraph	Description of requirements
<a href="#">262.30</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Packaging</b> (No changes to this section) Generators have to package hazardous waste for transport according to DOT rules.
<a href="#">262.31</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Labeling</b> (No changes to this section) Generators have to label hazardous waste containers according to DOT rules.
<a href="#">262.32</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Marking</b> (Significant Changes made to this section) Generators have to mark hazardous waste containers according to DOT rules. Hazardous Waste containers <119 gallons must be marked with the “Hazardous Waste Label” information as in 49 CFR 172.304
<a href="#">262.33</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Placarding</b> (No changes to this section) The generator must placard the vehicle, or offer placards to the transporter, as required in 49 CFR 172 subpart F.
262.34	<u>Title</u>	<b>Accumulation Time</b> (This section removed in its entirety)
<a href="#">262.35</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Liquids in Landfills Prohibition</b> (New Section) Putting bulk liquid hazardous waste in any landfill is prohibited.

## Subpart D – Recordkeeping and Reporting Applicable to Small and Large Quantity Generators

Section	Paragraph	Description of requirements
<a href="#">262.40</a>	<u>Title</u>  (a)  (b)  (c)  (d)	<b>Recordkeeping</b> (Some Additions to this section) A generator must keep a copy of the manifest until the counter-signed original is received from the destination facility. The original copy must be retained for 3 years from the date of shipment from the generator. Generators must keep copies of Biennial Reports and Exception Reports for at least 3 years from the date of the last waste shipment. See <a href="#">262.11(f)</a> for requirements about keeping records for hazardous waste determinations. Retention periods for all records is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action.

<a href="#">262.41</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Biennial Report</b> (No changes in this section) (a) A generator who ships waste off-site for disposal must, by March 1 of every even numbered year, submit a Biennial Report on form 8700-13A to the EPA. (b) Any TSDF must submit a Biennial Report for waste stored or disposed. Exported waste are reported on a different form.
<a href="#">262.42</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Exception Reporting</b> (No changes in this section) (a) A LQG must receive his counter-signed hazardous waste manifest from the disposal facility within 35 days of initial shipment of the waste off-site. If the manifest can't be located within 45 days, the LQG must submit an Exception Report to the EPA. (b) A SQG must receive his counter-signed hazardous waste manifest from the disposal facility within 60 days of initial shipment of the waste off-site. If the manifest is not received in 60 days, he must submit a copy of the manifest with an attached written explanation of the circumstances. (c) Rejected shipments that are forwarded to an Alternate Facility must return the manifests as required above.
<a href="#">262.43</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Additional Reporting</b> (Some changes in this section) (a) The EPA Administrator may require generators to submit additional reports regarding waste management and disposal.
<a href="#">262.44</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Recordkeeping Requirements of SQG's</b> (Some changes in this section) A SQG is subject only to the following independent requirements of this subpart (a) Keeping of records as in 262.40(a), (c) and (d) (b) Submission of exception reports as in 262.42(b) (c) Submission of additional reporting as in 262.43

**Subpart L – Alternative Standards for Episodic Generation (for SQG's and VSQG's only)** (Sorry, no links available yet for the individual sections)

Section	Paragraph	Description of requirements
<a href="#">262.230</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Applicability</b> This part is applicable only to SQG and VSQG facilities
<a href="#">262.231</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b>Definitions</b> <i>Episodic Event</i> – A planned or unplanned activity that does not normally occur during waste generating activities. This activity produces an amount of waste that exceeds the generator's usual category. <i>Planned Episodic Event</i> – An episodic event that the generator expects and plans for and includes regular maintenance, tank cleanout, short-term projects, and removal of excess chemical inventory. <i>Unplanned Episodic Event</i> – An episodic event that the generator did not plan for, including production process upsets, product recalls, spills, or "acts of nature".
<a href="#">262.232</a>	<u>Title</u> (a)	<b>Conditions for Managing Hazardous Waste from an Episodic Event</b> A VSQG can maintain its generator category during an episodic event by complying

		<p>with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1). A VSQG is limited to one episodic event per year</li> <li>(2). <i>Notification for a Planned Event.</i> A VSQG must notify EPA at least 30 days prior to the event by submitting a form 8700-12</li> <li><i>Notification of an Unplanned Event.</i> A VSQG must notify EPA within 72 hours by phone, email or fax. The notification must include specific information about the event and the phone # of a site contact person.</li> <li>(3). The VSQG must get an EPA ID # by submission of form 8700-12.</li> <li>(4). <i>Accumulation.</i> Waste from an episodic event must be stored only in Containers or Tanks. Containers must be labeled with a) the date of accumulation, b) the words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”, and c) a description of the hazards of the waste. Tank storage has additional requirements.</li> <li>(5). The hazardous waste from an episodic event must be shipped to a permitted facility on a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest</li> <li>(6). The Waste must be shipped off-site within <b>60 DAYS</b> of the beginning of the episodic event.</li> <li>(7). <i>Recordkeeping.</i> The VSQG must keep a detailed record of the episodic event, including specific information.</li> </ul> <p>(b) A SQG can maintain its generator category during an episodic event by complying with the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1). A SQG is limited to one episodic event per year</li> <li>(2). <i>Notification for a Planned Event.</i> A SQG must notify EPA at least 30 days prior to the event by submitting a form 8700-12</li> <li><i>Notification of an Unplanned Event.</i> A SQG must notify EPA within 72 hours by phone, email or fax. The notification must include specific information about the event and the phone # of a site contact person.</li> <li>(3). The SQG must have an EPA ID # or get one by submission of form 8700-12.</li> <li>(4). <i>Accumulation.</i> Waste from an episodic event must be stored only in Containers or Tanks. Containers must be labeled with a) the date of accumulation, b) the words “Episodic Hazardous Waste”, and c) a description of the hazards of the waste. Tank storage has additional requirements.</li> <li>(5). The SQG can treat hazardous waste from an episodic event on-site, or have the waste shipped to a permitted facility on a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. The Waste must be shipped off-site within <b>60 DAYS</b> of the beginning of the episodic event.</li> <li>(6). <i>Recordkeeping.</i> The VSQG must keep a detailed record of the episodic event, including specific information.</li> </ul>
<p><a href="#">262.233</a></p>	<p><u>Title</u> (a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p><b><u>Petition to Manage One Additional Episodic Event Per Calendar Year</u></b></p> <p>A generator may petition the EPA for a second episodic event in a calendar year without affecting its generator calendar under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1). If the VSQG or SGQ has already held a planned episodic event in a calendar year, the generator may petition the EPA within 72 hours for approval to manage hazardous waste from an additional unplanned event under this part.</li> <li>(2). If the VSQG or SGQ has already held a unplanned episodic event in a calendar year, the generator may petition the EPA for approval to manage hazardous waste from an additional planned event under this part.</li> </ul> <p>The petition must include specific information.</p>



**Subpart M – Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures for LQG’s.** (Sorry, no links available yet for the individual sections)

Section	Paragraph	Description of requirements
<a href="#">262.250</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Applicability</u></b> This subpart applies to those areas of a large quantity generator where hazardous waste is generated or accumulated on site.
<a href="#">262.251</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Maintenance and Operation of the Facility</u></b> LQG’s must maintain and operate its facility to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste which could threaten human health or the environment.
<a href="#">262.252</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Required Equipment</u></b> All areas deemed applicable by 262.250 must be equipped with the items below where needed. A LQG may determine the most appropriate locations within its facility to locate equipment necessary to prepare for and respond to emergencies: (a) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instructions to facility personnel; (b) A device, such as a telephone or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or state or local emergency response teams; (c) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and (d) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.
<a href="#">262.253</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Testing and Maintenance of Equipment</u></b> All communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.
<a href="#">262.254</a>	<u>Title</u> (a)  (b)	<b><u>Access to Communication or Alarm Systems</u></b> Whenever hazardous waste is being handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee. When there is just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, the employee must have immediate access to a device, such as a telephone or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance.
<a href="#">262.255</a>	<u>Title</u>	<b><u>Required Aisle Space</u></b> The LQG must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency.
<a href="#">262.256</a>	<u>Title</u> (a)	<b><u>Arrangements with Local Authorities</u></b> The large quantity generator must attempt to make the following arrangements with the local police, fire department, hospitals, emergency response teams and contractors, including the LEPC, for the purpose of support in the event of an

		<p>event beyond the control of the generator.</p> <p>(1) A LQG attempting to make arrangements with its local fire department must determine the potential need for the services of the local police department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers and local hospitals.</p> <p>(2) As part of this coordination, the LQG shall attempt to make arrangements with the above organizations to familiarize them with the layout of the facility, the properties of the hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes as well as the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility.</p> <p>(3) Where more than one police or fire department might respond to an emergency, the LQG shall attempt to make arrangements designating primary emergency authority to a specific fire or police department, and arrangements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.</p> <p>The LQG shall maintain records documenting the arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency. This documentation must include documentation in the operating record that either confirms such arrangements actively exist or, in cases where no arrangements exist, confirms that attempts to make such arrangements were made.</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c) A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities may seek a waiver from the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) over the fire code within the facility's state or locality as far as needing to make arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency, provided that the waiver is documented in the operating record.</p>
<a href="#">262.260</a>	<p><u>Title</u></p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p>	<p><b><u>Purpose and Implementation of Contingency Plan</u></b></p> <p>A LQG must have a contingency plan for the facility. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.</p> <p>The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.</p>
<a href="#">262.261</a>	<p><u>Title</u></p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p> <p>(d)</p>	<p><b><u>Content of the Contingency Plan</u></b></p> <p>The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take in response to fires, explosions, the release of hazardous waste at the facility. The generator may develop one contingency plan that meets all regulatory standards. EPA recommends that the plan be based on the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan").</p> <p>The plan must describe arrangements agreed to with its local police department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers and local hospitals.</p> <p>The plan must list names and emergency telephone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see §262.264), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates. In situations where the generator</p>

	<p>(e)</p> <p>(f)</p>	<p>facility has an emergency coordinator continuously on duty because it operates 24 hours per day, every day of the year, the plan may list the staffed position (<i>e.g.</i>, operations manager, shift coordinator, shift operations supervisor) as well as an emergency telephone number that can be guaranteed to be answered at all times. The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.</p> <p>The plan must include an evacuation plan for generator personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).</p>
<p><a href="#">262.262</a></p>	<p><u>Title</u></p> <p>(a)</p> <p>(b)</p> <p>(c)</p>	<p><b><u>Copies of the Contingency Plan</u></b></p> <p>A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be maintained at the large quantity generator, and</p> <p>The LQG must submit a copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to all local emergency responders and to the LEPC, as appropriate.</p> <p>A large quantity generator that first becomes subject to these provisions after May 30, 2017 or a large quantity generator that is otherwise amending its contingency plan must at that time submit a quick reference guide of the contingency plan to the local emergency responders identified at paragraph (a) of this section or, as appropriate, the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The quick reference guide must include the following elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The types/names of hazardous wastes in layman's terms and the associated hazard associated with each hazardous waste present at any one time (<i>e.g.</i>, toxic paint wastes, spent ignitable solvent, corrosive acid);</li> <li>(2) The estimated maximum amount of each hazardous waste that may be present at any one time;</li> <li>(3) The identification of any hazardous wastes where exposure would require unique or special treatment by medical or hospital staff;</li> <li>(4) A map of the facility showing where hazardous wastes are generated, accumulated and treated and routes for accessing these wastes;</li> <li>(5) A street map of the facility in relation to surrounding businesses, schools and residential areas to understand how best to get to the facility and also evacuate citizens and workers;</li> <li>(6) The locations of water supply (<i>e.g.</i>, fire hydrant and its flow rate);</li> <li>(7) The identification of on-site notification systems (<i>e.g.</i>, a fire alarm that rings off site, smoke alarms); and</li> <li>(8) The name of the emergency coordinator(s) and 7/24-hour emergency telephone number(s) or, in the case of a facility where an emergency coordinator is continuously on duty, the emergency telephone number for the emergency coordinator.</li> </ol> <p>Generators must update, if necessary, their quick reference guides, whenever the contingency plan is amended and submit these documents to the local emergency</p>

		responders identified at paragraph (a) of this section or, as appropriate, the LEPC.
<a href="#">262.263</a>	<u>Title</u>	<p><b><u>Amendment of the Contingency Plan</u></b></p> <p>The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:</p> <p>(a) (a) Applicable regulations are revised;</p> <p>(b) (b) The plan fails in an emergency;</p> <p>(c) (c) The generator facility changes—in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances—in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;</p> <p>(d) (d) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or</p> <p>(e) (e) The list of emergency equipment changes.</p>
<a href="#">262.264</a>	<u>Title</u>	<p><b><u>Emergency Coordinator</u></b></p> <p>At all times, there must be at least one employee either on the generator's premises or on call (<i>i.e.</i>, available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures and implementing the necessary emergency procedures outlined in §262.265. Although responsibilities may vary, this emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the generator's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of hazardous waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility's layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.</p>
<a href="#">262.265</a>	<u>Title</u>	<p><b><u>Emergency Procedures</u></b></p> <p>(a) (a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee) must immediately:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems to notify all facility personnel; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) Notify appropriate state or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.</p> <p>(b) (b) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and the extent of any released materials.</p> <p>(c) (c) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion.</p> <p>(d) (d) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, the emergency coordinator must report the findings as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) If the assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the emergency coordinator must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The emergency coordinator must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) The emergency coordinator must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Name and telephone number of reporter;</li> <li>(ii) Name and address of the generator;</li> <li>(iii) Time and type of incident (<i>e.g.</i>, release, fire);</li> <li>(iv) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;</li> <li>(v) The extent of injuries, if any; and</li> <li>(vi) The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.</li> </ul>
	(e)	<p>(e) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the generator's facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released hazardous waste, and removing or isolating containers.</p>
	(f)	<p>(f) If the generator stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.</p>
	(g)	<p>(g) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility. Unless the generator can demonstrate, in accordance with §261.3(c) or (d) of this chapter, that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, then it is a newly generated hazardous waste that must be managed in accordance with all the applicable requirements and conditions for exemption in parts 262, 263, and 265 of this chapter.</p>
	(h)	<p>(h) The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) No hazardous waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and</li> <li>(2) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.</li> </ul>
	(i)	<p>(i) The generator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, the generator must submit a written report on the incident to the Regional Administrator. The report must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the generator;</li> <li>(2) Date, time, and type of incident (<i>e.g.</i>, fire, explosion);</li> <li>(3) Name and quantity of material(s) involved;</li> <li>(4) The extent of injuries, if any;</li> <li>(5) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and</li> <li>(6) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.</li> </ul>

Table 1 to §262.13—Generator Categories Based on Quantity of Waste Generated in a Calendar Month

<b>Quantity of non-acute (regular) hazardous waste generated in a calendar month</b>	<b>Quantity of acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month</b>	<b>Quantity of residues from a cleanup of acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month</b>	<b>Generator category</b>
Any amount	> 1 kg	Any amount	LQG
≥ 1,000 kg	Any amount	Any amount	LQG
Any amount	Any amount	> 100 kg	LQG
> 100 kg and < 1,000 kg	≤ 1 kg	≤ 100 kg	SQG
≤ 100 kg	≤ 1 kg	≤ 100 kg	VSQG

Link to 8700-12 <https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage-and>

Learn the 19 costly compliance mistakes most businesses make, year after year.  
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