

# Understanding EPA's Generator Improvements Rule

Compliance Notebook

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## UNDERSTANDING EPA'S GENERATOR IMPROVEMENTS RULE



**Understanding EPA's Generator Improvements Rule**



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**Key Dates for the Rulemaking**

- Proposed rule published September 25, 2015
- Final rule:
  - Signed October 28, 2016
  - Published on November 28, 2016
  - Effective on May 30, 2017



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**Objectives of the Rulemaking**

1. Reorganize the hazardous waste generator regulations to make them more user-friendly and improve their usability
2. Provide a better understanding of how the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulatory program works
3. Address gaps in the regulations



[81 FR 85732, November 28, 2016]

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 **Objectives of the Rulemaking**

- 4. Provide greater flexibility for hazardous waste generators to manage their hazardous waste
- 5. Make technical corrections and changes to address inadvertent errors, remove obsolete programs, and improve the readability of the regulations



[81 FR 85732, November 28, 2016]

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 **Effect of New Rulemaking on States**

The proposed rule is a "non-HSWA" rulemaking

- Rule will only be immediately effective in "Federally run" states (i.e., Alaska and Iowa)
- "Authorized" states would be required to adopt the more stringent provisions within 12 to 24 months



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 **Independent Requirements vs. Conditions for Exemptions**

- Independent requirements are mandatory
  - These rules vary based on generator category
- Conditions for exemptions are optional
  - These are the rules a generator must follow to avoid getting a permit for storage



[40 CFR 262.1]

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 **Generator Categories**

Three categories of generators:

1. Very small quantity generators (VSQGs) *(formerly CESQG)*
2. Small quantity generators (SQGs)
3. Large quantity generators (LQGs)



[40 CFR 260.10 and 262.13]

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 **Generator Categories**

- Thresholds remain the same as under previous rules
  - Count acute waste separately from non-acute and apply *more stringent* category
- Counting rules were moved from 40 CFR 261.5 to 262.13
  - A counting exclusion for waste generated under an episodic event has been added



[40 CFR 260.10 and 262.13]

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 **Waste Determination**

The overall process of waste determination remains the same, however, the new rule:

- Added and moved requirements for waste determination records from 40 CFR 262, Subpart D
- Added clarification as to what is "acceptable" knowledge in determining listings and characteristics



[40 CFR 262.11]

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 **Waste Determination Records**  
**Minimum Required Content**

- Results of any tests, sampling, or analysis
- Records documenting the tests, sampling, or analysis used to demonstrate the validity of the tests
- Records consulted to determine the process that generated the waste and its composition and properties



[40 CFR 262.11(f) and (g)]

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 **Waste Determination Records**  
**Minimum Required Content**

- Records explaining the "knowledge basis" for the waste determination
- All applicable listed and characteristic waste codes



[40 CFR 262.11(f) and (g)]

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 **Conditions for Exemptions**

There are four accumulation options that are subject to conditions for exemptions:

1. Very small quantity generators
  - 40 CFR 262.14 (formerly 40 CFR 261.5)
2. Satellite accumulation
  - 40 CFR 262.15 (formerly 40 CFR 262.34(c))



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 **Conditions for Exemptions**

There are four accumulation options that are subject to conditions for exemptions:

- 3. Small quantity generators
  - 40 CFR 262.16 (formerly 40 CFR 262.34(d))
- 4. Large quantity generators
  - 40 CFR 262.17 (formerly 40 CFR 262.34(a))



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 **Accumulation Device Marking**

Expanded marking requirements for most accumulation devices

- Containment buildings now required to be marked
- Most devices are required to be marked with an "indication of the hazard(s)"



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 **"Indicating the Hazards" Markings**

- The EPA did not specify a method/means for marking the hazards of the contents
- Options for marking hazards include:
  - Descriptions of the hazards and/or waste characteristics
  - US DOT labels or placards
  - GHS pictograms or hazard statements
  - NFPA chemical hazard labels
  - HMIS hazard labels



[40 CFR 262.14–262.17]

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 **Examples of Labeling Containers of Waste**  
**Acetone**  
**NFPA**



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 **Examples of Labeling Containers of Waste**  
**Acetone**  
**HMIS**



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 **Significant Changes to Very Small Quantity Generator Requirements**

- VSQGs are allowed to send their wastes to an LQG site “under the control of the same person”
- Prior to shipment to an LQG, containers must be marked with:
  - “Hazardous Waste”
  - An indication of the hazard(s)



[40 CFR 262.14(a)(5)(viii)]

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 **Significant Changes to Satellite Accumulation Requirements**

New marking requirements for satellite containers:

- "Hazardous Waste"
- An indication of the hazard(s)

*Date required once total quantity exceeds 55 gallons (or 1 quart or 1 kg of acute hazardous waste)*



[40 CFR 262.15(a)(5)]

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 **Significant Changes to Satellite Accumulation Requirements**

- Incorporated container management requirements (instead of "referencing")
  - New requirements for incompatibles
  - Containers now allowed to remain open temporarily
- Added new emergency preparedness and planning requirements
  - Based on generator status



[40 CFR 262.15]

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 **Significant Changes to Small Quantity Generator Requirements**

- Permitted use of drip pads and containment buildings
- Incorporated container management requirements
- Incorporated emergency preparedness/planning rules

*Emergency information must now be posted near each generation and accumulation area*



[40 CFR 262.16]

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 **Small Quantity Generator  
Container Markings**

New marking requirements for containers:

- "Hazardous Waste"
- Indication of the hazard(s)
- Accumulation start date



[40 CFR 262.16(b)(6)(i)]

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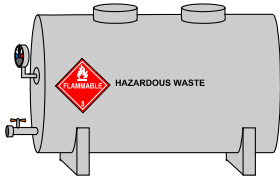
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 **Small Quantity Generator  
Tank Markings**

Tanks must be marked with:

- The words "Hazardous Waste"
- An indication of the hazard(s)



[40 CFR 262.16(b)(6)(ii)]

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 **Significant Changes to Large Quantity  
Generator Requirements**

- Expanded and revised device marking requirements
- Incorporated container management requirements
- Incorporated personnel training requirements
- Relocated emergency preparedness/planning rules

*Added requirement to create and submit a "quick reference guide"*



[40 CFR 262.17]

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 **LQG Closure Requirements**  
**Closing a Storage Unit**

When closing a storage unit, the generator must either:

- Place a note in the operating record within 30 days of closure
- Undertake the closure performance standards



*NOTE: Closure requirements do not apply to SAAs*

[40 CFR 262.17(a)(8)(i)]

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 **LQG Closure Requirements**  
**Closing a Facility**

- Must notify EPA 30 days prior to closing
- Must notify EPA 90 days after clean closure of the unit or site



[40 CFR 262.17(a)(8)(ii)]

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 **LQG Closure Requirements**  
**Closure Performance Standards**

The requirements from 40 CFR 265.111 and 265.114 were rolled into LQG rules

- Include more details on cleaning and decontaminating the unit and site



[40 CFR 262.17(a)(8)(iii)-(iv)]

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 **LQG Closure Requirements**  
**Closure Performance Standards**

If the contamination cannot be cleaned up, the site is:

- Considered to be a landfill
- Subject to notification and post-closure care requirements at 40 CFR 265.310



[40 CFR 262.17(a)(8)(iii)-(iv)]

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 **Large Quantity Generators Receiving Very Small Quantity Generator Waste**

- Must be wastes from VSQGs under same "control"
- Must notify (EPA 8700-12) at least 30 days prior to receiving wastes
  - Provide names, addresses, and contact info of VSQG sites



[40 CFR 262.17(f)]

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 **Large Quantity Generators Receiving Very Small Quantity Generator Waste**

Must maintain records of shipments for three years

- Name, address, contact info of VSQG site
- Description and quantity of waste and date received



[40 CFR 262.17(f)]

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### Large Quantity Generators Receiving Very Small Quantity Generator Waste

Containers of VSQG waste received at an LQG facility must be marked with:

- "Hazardous Waste"
- An indication of the hazard(s)
- The date received (*have ≤ 90 days to accumulate*)



[40 CFR 262.17(f)(3)]

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### EPA Identification Numbers and Re-Notification

- Requirements to obtain an EPA ID number moved from 40 CFR 262.12 to 262.18
- SQGs must now re-notify every four years:
  - Starting 2021
  - By September 1
- LQGs must re-notify by March 1 of even-numbered years (may be done as part of biennial report)



[40 CFR 262.18]

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### New Pre-transport Requirements Waste Codes

In addition to other required markings, non-bulk containers (≤ 119 gallons) must also be marked with all applicable waste codes

- A nationally recognized electronic system (e.g., bar coding) may be used instead
- Lab packs shipped under 40 CFR 268.42(c) are excepted (except for waste codes D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011)



[40 CFR 262.32]

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 **New Requirements for Biennial Report Applicability**

Generators that were large quantity generators for at least one month during the reporting year must now report their hazardous waste generation activities *for the entire year*



[40 CFR 262.41(a)]

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 **Episodic Generation**

- New rules for episodic generation are found at 40 CFR 262, Subpart L
- An episodic event is defined as "...an activity or activities, either planned or unplanned, that does not normally occur... resulting in an increase in the generation of hazardous wastes that exceed the calendar month quantity limits for the generator's usual category."



[40 CFR 262.231]

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 **Episodic Generation**

VSQGs and SQGs are allowed one episodic event per calendar year (unless the generator receives approval from the EPA to manage a second event as an additional episodic event)



[40 CFR 262.232(a)(1) and (b)(1)]

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 **Episodic Event Management**

- Notify EPA 30 days *prior* to initiating a planned event or 72 hours *after* an unplanned event
- Have or obtain an EPA ID number
- Store wastes in containers or tanks
- Send waste off site within 60 days of initiating the event
- Use a manifest for waste shipments
- Prepare/keep records of the event for at least three years



[40 CFR 262.232(a) and (b)]

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 **Episodic Event Container Marking**

- Containers must be marked with:
  - “Episodic Hazardous Waste”
  - An indication of the hazard(s)
  - The date the episodic event began
- Containers must be in good condition, compatible with the waste, and closed



[40 CFR 262.232(a)(4) and (b)(4)]

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 **Episodic Event Tank Marking**

- Tanks must be marked with:
  - “Episodic Hazardous Waste”
  - An Indication of hazard(s)
- Logs, equipment, or records must be used (on site and available for inspection) to indicate the date the event begins and ends



[40 CFR 262.232(a)(4) and (b)(4)]

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 **Petitioning for an Additional Episodic Event**

May petition for a second episodic event during the calendar year

- If already had one planned event, may petition for an unplanned event within 72 hours
- If already had one unplanned event, may petition for one planned event



[40 CFR 262.233]

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 **QUESTIONS?**



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**INDEPENDENT REQUIREMENTS VS. CONDITIONS FOR EXEMPTION**

Generator	Independent Requirements	Conditions for Exemption
Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous waste determination [40 CFR 262.11]</li> <li>• Generator category determination [40 CFR 262.13]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very small quantity generator accumulation [40 CFR 262.14]</li> </ul>
Small Quantity Generator (SQG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous waste determination [40 CFR 262.11]</li> <li>• Generator category determination [40 CFR 262.13]</li> <li>• Notification/re-notification [40 CFR 262.18]</li> <li>• Manifesting [40 CFR 262, Subpart B]</li> <li>• Pre-transport requirements [40 CFR 262, Subpart C]</li> <li>• Recordkeeping [40 CFR 262.44]</li> <li>• Transfrontier shipments [40 CFR 262, Subpart H]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satellite accumulation [40 CFR 262.25]</li> <li>• Small quantity generator accumulation [40 CFR 262.16]</li> </ul>
Large Quantity Generator (LQG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous waste determination [40 CFR 262.11]</li> <li>• Generator category determination [40 CFR 262.13]</li> <li>• Notification/re-notification [40 CFR 262.18]</li> <li>• Manifesting [40 CFR 262, Subpart B]</li> <li>• Pre-transport requirements [40 CFR 262, Subpart C]</li> <li>• Recordkeeping [40 CFR 262, Subpart D]</li> <li>• Transfrontier shipments [40 CFR 262, Subpart H]</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Satellite accumulation [40 CFR 262.25]</li> <li>• Large quantity generator accumulation [40 CFR 262.17]</li> </ul>

**MARKING REQUIREMENTS**

	<b>VSQG</b>	<b>Satellite</b>	<b>SQG</b>	<b>LQG</b>
Container: Standard Accumulation	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> </ul> <p>Upon exceeding 55 gal./1 qt./1 kg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Date</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Start date</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Start date</li> </ul>
Containers: Episodic Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Episodic Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Start date</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Episodic Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Start date</li> </ul>	N/A
Containers: From VSQG to LQG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of hazard(s)</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of hazard(s)</li> <li>• Date received</li> </ul>
Tanks: Standard Accumulation	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of hazard(s)</li> <li>• Note: Record demonstrating ≤ 180/270 days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of hazard(s)</li> <li>• Note: Record demonstrating ≤ 90 days</li> </ul>
Tanks: Episodic Event	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Episodic Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Note: Record demonstrating ≤ 60 days</li> </ul>	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Episodic Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Note: Record demonstrating ≤ 60 days</li> </ul>	N/A
Drip Pad	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Containment Building	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Note: Record demonstrating ≤ 180/270 days</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Hazardous Waste"</li> <li>• Indication of the hazard(s)</li> <li>• Note: Record demonstrating ≤ 90 days</li> </ul>

# THE HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR IMPROVEMENTS RULE

## November 28, 2016

### Introduction

On November 28, 2016, the Environmental Protection Agency promulgated the Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, the first major change to the Federal hazardous waste regulations since the Agency added the small quantity generator provisions in 1986. In this rulemaking, the EPA identified five primary objectives:

1. Reorganize the hazardous waste generator regulations to make them more user-friendly and improve their usability.
2. Provide a better understanding of how the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulatory program works.
3. Address gaps in the existing regulations to strengthen environmental protection.
4. Provide greater flexibility for hazardous waste generators to manage their hazardous waste in a cost-effective and protective manner.
5. Make technical corrections and conforming changes to address inadvertent errors, remove obsolete references to programs that no longer exist, and improve the readability of the regulations.

### Reorganization of the Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations, 40 CFR 262

The reorganization of the hazardous waste generator regulations to make the regulations more user-friendly and to improve generator compliance was a major impetus for the new rule. Key features of this reorganization include:

1. Integrating the rules for very small quantity generators (VSQGs), which were formally known as conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs), into the rest of the generator regulations.
2. Separating the existing regulations for small quantity generators (SQGs), large quantity generators (LQGs), and satellite accumulation areas (SAAs) into three new sections.
3. Adding subtitles to the new sections.
4. Where feasible, incorporating the text of relevant portions of 40 CFR 265 regulations into the new sections, rather than cross-referencing them as has been done previously.

**The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, continued**

**Finding Aid for 40 CFR 262**

<b>Requirement</b>	<b>New Regulatory Citation [40 CFR]</b>	<b>Old Regulatory Citation [40 CFR]</b>
Purpose, Scope, and Applicability	262.10	262.10
Waste Determination and Recordkeeping	262.11	262.11 and 262.40(c)
Generator Category Determination	262.13	261.5
VSQG (CESQG)	262.14	261.5
Sending Hazardous Wastes to LQGs	262.14(a)(5)(vii)	N/A
Landfill Ban for Liquids	262.14(b)	265.28
Satellite Accumulation	262.15	262.34(c)
Container Management	262.15(a)(1)–(5)	265.171–265.173(a)
Emergency Preparedness/Planning	262.16(b)(8) (SQGs) 262, Subpart M (LQGs)	N/A
Small Quantity Generator Accumulation	262.16	262.34(d)–(f)
Container Management	262.16(b)(2)	265, Subpart I (excepted 265.176 and 265.178)
Tank Management	262.16(b)(3)	265.201
Drip Pad Management	262.16(b)(4) and 265, Subpart W	N/A
Containment Building Management	262.16(b)(5) and 265, Subpart DD	N/A
Emergency Preparedness/Planning	262.16(b)(8)	265, Subpart C
Rejected Loads	262.16(e)	262.34(m)
Large Quantity Generator Accumulation	262.17	262.34(a)
Container Management	262.17(a)(1)	265, Subpart I
Tank Management	265, Subpart J	265, Subpart J
Drip Pad Management	265, Subpart W	265, Subpart W
Containment Building Management	265, Subpart DD	265, Subpart DD
Emergency Preparedness/Planning	262, Subpart M	265, Subparts C and D

**The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, continued**

**Finding Aid for 40 CFR 262**

Requirement	New Regulatory Citation [40 CFR]	Old Regulatory Citation [40 CFR]
Rejected Loads	262.17(g)	262.34(m)
Personnel Training	262.17(a)(7)	265.16
Closure Requirements	262.17(a)(8)	265.111 and 265.114
Accepting Hazardous Wastes from a VSQG	262.17(f)	N/A
RCRA Notification (EPA ID Numbers)	262.18	262.12
Landfill Ban for Liquids	262.35 (SQGs and LQGs)	265.28
Episodic Generations	262, Subpart L	N/A

**Independent Requirements vs. Conditions for Exemption**

Under the new rule, the EPA distinguishes between two types of generator requirements: independent requirements and conditions for exemption.

**Independent Requirements**

Independent requirements are those requirements that “any” generator producing hazardous waste must meet. An example of an independent requirement for a small quantity generator would be to obtain an EPA identification number.

Essentially, an independent requirement is an “unconditional requirement” that generators must comply with, but is not specifically tied to the accumulation of hazardous waste. Independent requirements do not provide relief from other requirements.

Independent requirements for each of the different types of generators are identified at 40 CFR 262.10.

**Conditions for Exemption**

Conditions for exemption are conditional requirements that generators must meet if they want the benefit of an exemption from RCRA storage facility permitting requirements.

Unlike an independent requirement, generators are only required to meet a condition for exemption if they wish to receive relief from other requirements. Examples of conditions for exemption would be all of the requirements a large quantity generator must meet in order to accumulate hazardous waste on site in a central accumulation area without a hazardous waste permit (i.e., the “90-day rules”).

## The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, continued

Conditions for exemption for very small quantity generators, satellite accumulation areas, small quantity generators, and large quantity generators are identified at 40 CFR 262.14 through 262.17.

### Changes to the Hazardous Waste Regulations and State Adoption

In addition to reorganizing the hazardous waste generator regulations, the new rule also changes many of the requirements for generating, accumulating, and shipping hazardous waste off site. These changes are identified in the remainder of this exhibit, organized by topic.

States are not required to adopt the changes to the hazardous waste regulations UNLESS a new regulation is more stringent than the current rule. Under each topic, Lion has identified which changes would be considered more stringent, meaning states will be required to adopt them.

### Changes to Generator Status

#### Changes States MAY Adopt:

- Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) are called very small quantity generators (VSQGs).
- The terms “very small quantity generator,” “small quantity generator,” (SQG) and “large quantity generator” (LQG) are now all defined at 40 CFR 260.10.

#### Changes States MUST Adopt:

- If a generator exceeds the threshold limits for acute hazardous waste, then the generator is a large quantity generator for ALL waste generated on site, not just the acute hazardous waste.

### Changes to Satellite Accumulation

#### Changes States MAY Adopt:

- There are new, limited exceptions for keeping satellite containers open when necessary for the operation of equipment or to prevent dangerous situations, such as buildup of extreme pressure.
- Threshold limits for acute hazardous waste will be 1 quart for liquids and 1 kilogram for solids.

#### Changes States MUST Adopt:

- Containers must be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste.”

**NOTE:** Previously, containers had to be marked with the words “Hazardous Waste” OR other identifying words.

- Containers must be marked/labeled to identify the hazards of the hazardous waste.
- Containers are subject to new rules for incompatible wastes.
- Satellite accumulation areas are subject to preparedness, prevention, and emergency procedure requirements (specific requirements determined by whether the generator is an SQG or an LQG).

## The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, continued

### Changes to the Accumulation Rules for Small and Large Quantity Generators

#### Changes States MAY Adopt:

- In addition to containers and tanks, SQGs may now accumulate wastes in drip pads and containment buildings (for up to 90 days).
- In the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, generators may demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 90 days (for LQGs) or 180 days (for SQGs), rather than completely emptying the tank every 90 or 180 days.
- LQGs may apply for a site-specific waiver from the "authority having jurisdiction" (AHJ) over the fire code if unable to meet the 15 m ignitable and reactive hazardous waste property line condition.

#### Changes States MUST Adopt:

- In addition to the words "Hazardous Waste" and an accumulation start date, containers accumulated in central accumulation areas (CAAs) must be marked/labeled to identify the hazards of the hazardous waste.
- In addition to the words "Hazardous Waste," tanks and containment buildings must be marked/labeled to identify the hazards of the hazardous waste.
- Logs or other records demonstrating that wastes have been emptied every 90 or 180 days from tanks, drip pads, and containment buildings must be kept on site and be readily available for inspection.

- Prior to shipment off site, containers with volumes less than 119 gallons must be marked with all applicable waste codes:
  - Requirement does not apply to lab packs, except for those containing waste codes D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011.
  - Alternatively, a nationally recognized electronic system, such as a bar-coding system, may be used.

### Changes to the Closure Rules for Large Quantity Generators

#### Changes States MUST Adopt:

- Closure requirements are now more stringent for the closure of container accumulation areas (generators must "clean close" these areas).
- When closing an accumulation unit, LQGs may either place a notice in the operating record identifying the unit and not perform formal closure until the facility itself closes, or they may perform the required closure provisions and notify EPA that the unit has been closed.
- LQGs must notify EPA:
  - No later than 30 days prior to closing their facility, and
  - Within 90 days after closing their facility to either confirm that closure performance standards were met, or, if this was not possible, that they are closing the facility as a landfill.



## The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, continued

### Notifications and Reports for Small and Large Quantity Generators

#### Changes States MUST Adopt:

- Small quantity generators will be required to re-notify EPA regarding their status using EPA Form 8700-12 beginning in 2021, and then every 4 years afterwards, by September 1.
- Large quantity generators must report all of the hazardous waste they generate for the entire reporting year, not just the month(s) they were an LQG.

**NOTE:** Large quantity generators are required to re-notify EPA regarding their status every two years, however, this can be done as part of the required biennial reports.

### Emergency Preparedness and Contingency Planning

#### Changes States MUST Adopt:

- New large quantity generators must develop and submit a “quick reference guide” to emergency authorities in addition to their full contingency plan.
- Existing large quantity generators must update their existing quick reference guides, if necessary, whenever their contingency plan is amended (or create a quick reference guide at this time if one does not already exist).

**NOTE:** As noted earlier, satellite accumulation areas at small and large quantity generator sites are now subject to the same

preparedness, prevention, and emergency procedure requirements as central accumulation areas at those sites.

### New Rules for Episodic Generation

The new rules for episodic generation allow a site to maintain its status as a VSQG or SQG if, as a result of an “episodic event,” the site generates additional quantities of hazardous waste that cause it to exceed its normal generator category limits. These rules represent a less stringent management option. Therefore, states will not be required to adopt these new rules.

Key features of the rules for episodic generation include:

- The episodic event can be either planned or unplanned.
- The rules can be used once per year to maintain VSQG or SQG status, unless the generator receives approval from the EPA to manage a second event as an additional episodic event.
- Generators must notify EPA at least 30 days prior to initiating a planned episodic event or within 72 hours after an unplanned event.
- Generators have 60 calendar days to initiate and complete an episodic event, including generation, accumulation, and management.
- VSQGs must obtain an EPA identification number, use a hazardous waste manifest and use a hazardous waste transporter to ship the waste to a RCRA designated facility.

## The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule, continued

- VSQGs must:
  - Accumulate episodic wastes in containers or tanks only.
  - Manage waste in a manner that minimizes the possibility of an accident or release (additional, specific requirements must be met when managing wastes in tanks).
  - Not treat wastes on site.
- SQGs must follow the usual requirements for managing hazardous waste under the exemption for small quantity generators at 40 CFR 262.16.

### New Rules for VSQGs Sending Hazardous Wastes to LQGs

Under the new rules, VSQGs are permitted to send their hazardous wastes to an LQG that is under the control of the same person. These rules represent a less stringent management option, and therefore, states will not be required to adopt these new rules.

Key features of the rules include the following:

- LQGs receiving wastes must notify the EPA at least 30 days prior to receiving the first shipment (and submit updated notifications in information changes).
- LQGs must maintain records for three years from the date the hazardous waste was received from the VSQG.
- LQGs must place an accumulation start date on containers indicating the date the waste was received from the VSQG.
- LQGs must report waste received from VSQGs on their biennial reports.

### Change to the Accumulation Time Limits for Hazardous Wastes Accumulated in “Eligible Academic Laboratories”

Under the new rules, the accumulation time limit for wastes accumulated in academic labs operating under 40 CFR 262, Subpart K is extended from six months to 12 months. This change represents a less stringent management option, and therefore, states will not be required to adopt this rule.

### New Requirements for Biennial Reporting for Recycling Facilities [40 CFR 261.6(c)(2)(iv)]

Under the new rules, owners and operators of facilities that receive and partially reclaim hazardous wastes into a commodity like-material or recycle hazardous wastes (i.e., hazardous secondary materials not excluded from the definition of solid waste or hazardous waste not exempt from other recycling regulations) WITHOUT storing it prior to recycling must comply with the biennial reporting requirements at 40 CFR 265.75

**NOTE:** This requirement is ONLY applicable to owners and operators of facilities that receive regulated hazardous waste from off site and/or do not store incoming hazardous waste prior to recycling.



### **RCRA Hazardous Waste Management**

Meet EPA's initial RCRA training mandate! Build the skills to identify your site's hazardous waste and to stay in compliance with the latest RCRA rules.

**Public Workshop (RCRA P30)**..... \$795 per student  
**Online (RCRA 300)**.....\$569 per student



### **New! RCRA Hazardous Waste Refresher Combo with Recurrent DOT Hazmat Ground Shipper Certification**

Meet RCRA hazardous waste and DOT hazmat training mandates at our new Training Center in Sparta, NJ!

**Public Workshop\* (RCRA P31A)**..... \$795 per student  
*\* Available only at NJ Training Center in Sparta, NJ*



### **RCRA Hazardous Waste Refresher**

This RCRA refresher program guides you through a review of the critical RCRA management standards.

**Online (RCRA 310)**..... \$529 per student  
**Webinar (RCRA C31)**..... \$549 per student



### **New! Hazardous Waste Recycling Reliefs**

Master the RCRA recycling reliefs to minimize waste, reduce disposal fees, and streamline your hazardous waste management efforts.

**Online (RCRA 360)**..... \$99 per student  
**Webinar (RCRA C36)**..... \$229 per student



### **New! Advanced RCRA Hazardous Waste Workshop**

This Advanced RCRA workshop brings together EHS professionals to discuss successes, challenges, and best practices to minimize waste and control costs.

**Public Workshop (RCRA P40)**..... \$595 per student  
*Save when you attend both RCRA and Advanced RCRA workshops in your area (see RCRA P40A below)*



### **Land Disposal Restrictions**

Gain an understanding of the RCRA Land Disposal Restrictions for hazardous waste disposal and defend your site against fines, releases, and liabilities.

**Online (RCRA 480)**.....\$179 per student  
**Webinar (RCRA C48)**..... \$179 per student



### **New! RCRA Hazardous Waste Combo with Advanced RCRA Management**

This course will help you meet EPA's annual training mandate for hazardous waste managers and learn strategies and best practices to minimize waste.

**Public Workshop (RCRA P40A)**.....\$1,190 per student



### **Very Small Quantity Generator**

This course will help managers and employees at sites that generate  $\leq 100$  kg of hazardous waste per month manage their waste in compliance with RCRA.

**Online (RCRA 305)**.....\$149 per student



### **State Hazardous Waste Training**

Learn the rules for facilities in states that run their own RCRA programs! Current State courses include California, Texas, New York, and Washington.

*Visit [Lion.com](http://Lion.com) for more information on state-specific training*



### **New! Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule**

This course guides you through major changes to EPA's RCRA rules under the Generator Improvements Rule. Lion Members save \$30!

**Webinar (MEM 16-001)**..... \$129 per student



## Complete Environmental Regulations

This course will provide you with an overview of the major regulatory programs implemented by the US EPA (40 CFR).

Public Workshop (ENV P30).....\$795 per student  
**New!** Online (ENV 300)..... \$569 per student



## TSCA Regulations

With this comprehensive course, you'll learn the detailed management rules for handling, storing, processing, and producing chemical substances.

Online (ENV 304).....\$179 per student



## Intro to Environmental Regulations

This course will help you identify the laws and EPA regulations that apply to your operations.

Online (ENV 301)..... \$49 per student



## **New!** Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act Regulations

This course will prepare you to identify and comply with the Clean Water Act and SDWA requirements.

Online (ENV 306)..... \$179 per student



## Clean Air Act Regulations

This course walks you through the details and requirements of each Clean Air Act program, preparing you to oversee and maintain site compliance.

Online (ENV 302)..... \$179 per student



## TSCA: Chemical Reporting & Recordkeeping

This course details what you must collect, report, and keep on file to remain in compliance with the latest US EPA TSCA chemical regulations.

Webinar (ENV C34)..... \$229 per student



## **New!** Superfund and Right-to-Know Act Regulations

This course will guide you through the EPCRA and CERCLA emergency preparedness and reporting requirements that impact your facility.

Online (ENV 303)..... \$179 per student



## Regulatory Literacy

This course provides an introduction to Federal regulations in the areas of environmental protection, safety, health, and transportation.

Online (EHS 101)..... \$49 per student





**OSHA 10-hour General Industry**  
This course covers OSHA safety standards for general industry workers, fall protection, GHS HazCom, PPE, electrical safety, bloodborne pathogens, & more.

Online (OSH 300).....\$179 per student



**Hazard Communication for Employees**  
Be confident your employees can recognize, understand, and use new GHS hazard communication label elements and Safety Data Sheets.

Online (OSH 200).....\$49 per student



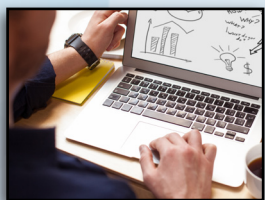
**New! 8-hour OSHA HAZWOPER Refresher**  
This course meets OSHA's annual 8-hour HAZWOPER refresher training standard for employees, supervisors, and managers.

Online (OSH 305)..... \$99 per student



**Ladder Safety**  
This course helps employees build a basic understanding of OSHA safe work practices for using and maintaining ladders.

Online (OSH 215).....\$29 per student



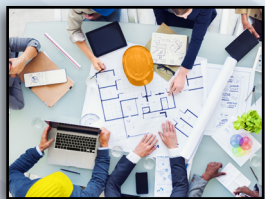
**New! OSHA Walking & Working Surface Final Rule**  
This course will get you up to speed on major changes to OSHA's Walking-Working Surfaces Standard.

Webinar (MEM 17-001)..... \$99 members  
Webinar (MEM 17-001)..... \$129 non-members



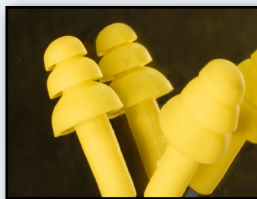
**Respiratory Protection**  
This course covers OSHA's annual training requirement, and guides employees on how to properly select, use, and maintain respirators.

Online (OSH 220).....\$29 per student



**Managing GHS Hazard Communications**  
This course covers OSHA's revised GHS hazard communication requirements, including new hazard categories, new labels and updated Safety Data Sheets.

Online (OSH 336)..... \$129 per student



**Hearing Conservation**  
This course meets OSHA's annual training requirement for employees exposed to noise at or above OSHA limits.

Online (OSH 222).....\$29 per student



**Material Handling and Storage**  
Employees who handle materials must follow safe work practices to avoid injury and overexertion. This course covers safe material handling, storage, and stacking procedures.

Online (OSH 130)..... \$29 per student



**Forklift Safety**  
Designed to help meet OSHA's forklift safety training mandate, this course covers OSHA's rules for the safe operation and maintenance of powered industrial trucks.

Online (OSH 235).....\$29 per student



### Hazmat Ground Shipper Certification

Build confidence working with the 49 CFR requirements you must know to classify, name, package, mark, label, load, unload, and document hazmat shipments.

Online (HMT 300).....\$449 per student  
Public Workshop (HMT P30).....\$695 per student



### Hazmat and Waste Ground Shipper Certification

Meet initial or recurrent hazmat training mandate. Learn the rules for shipping hazardous waste off-site using the Universal Hazardous Waste Manifest.

Online (HMT 301).....\$499 per student



### Recurrent Hazmat Ground Shipper Certification

Meet DOT's 3-year re-training mandate for hazmat shipping managers and personnel—anytime, anywhere.

Online (HMT 340).....\$379 per student



### New! Shipping Lithium Batteries

Get full DG training to ship lithium batteries by ground, air, or vessel to be compliant with the latest domestic and international rules (49 CFR, IATA DGR, & IMDG Code).

Online (HMT 254).....\$299 per student  
Webinar (HMT C54A).....\$349 per student  
Public Workshop\* (HMT P54).....\$350 per student

*\* Available only at NJ Training Center in Sparta, NJ*



### Hazmat Air Shipper Certification

Learn the additional IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) requirements for domestic and international hazmat air shipments.

Public Workshop (HMT P35).....\$395 per student  
Online (HMT 350).....\$359 per student  
Webinar (HMT C35).....\$395 per student



### Shipping Lithium Batteries (Function-Specific)

Get up to date on the latest changes for lithium-ion or lithium-metal battery shippers at this 2-hour, expert-led webinar.

Webinar (HMT C54).....\$229 per student



### Hazmat Vessel Shipper Certification

Be prepared to offer dangerous goods shipments in full compliance with the latest edition of the IMDG Code!

Public Workshop (HMT P36).....\$395 per student  
Online (HMT 360).....\$359 per student  
Webinar (HMT C36).....\$395 per student



### New! Hazmat Ground Shipper Additional Rail Requirements

Learn the unique, additional US DOT rules that apply to hazmat rail shipments.

Online (HMT 370).....\$129 per student



### Multimodal Hazmat Shipper Certification Workshops

Build a step-by-step approach to prepare and offer hazmat shipments by ground, air, and vessel.

Public Workshop (HMT P36A).....\$1395 per student



### GHS Compliance for Hazmat Shippers

Get clarity on how OSHA's Globally Harmonized System (GHS) hazard communication rules impact your hazardous chemical shipments.

Webinar (HMT C60).....\$129 members  
Webinar (HMT C60).....\$179 non-members