

HAZARDOUS WASTE POINT OF GENERATION ACCUMULATION REQUIREMENTS

*For Use by Unidocs Member Agencies or where approved by your Local Jurisdiction
Authority Cited: Title 22 CCR §66262.34(e)*

The following information summarizes conditions which must be met in order to accumulate hazardous wastes under point of generation accumulation (i.e., satellite accumulation) requirements.

A. Definition of Point of Generation Accumulation

Point of generation accumulation is the collection of hazardous waste in a container, not a tank, located at or near the point (i.e., process or piece of equipment) where the waste is generated. The container must be under the control of the operator of the waste generation process. 22 CCR §66262.34(e)(1)(A)

B. Quantity Limits

No more than 55 gallons of a hazardous waste, or one quart of an acutely hazardous or extremely hazardous waste, may be accumulated at each point of generation accumulation location. These limits apply to each waste stream. You can accumulate more than one waste in each point of generation accumulation area. 22 CCR §66262.34(e)(1)

C. Container Requirements

Containers must be:

- In good condition; 22 CCR §66265.171 as referenced by 22 CCR §66262.34(e)(1)(D)
- Compatible with the waste held; 22 CCR §66265.172 as referenced by 22 CCR §66262.34(e)(1)(D)
- Kept closed except when adding or removing waste. 22 CCR §66265.173(a) as referenced by 22 CCR § 66262.34(e)(1)(D)

D. Labels 22 CCR §66262.34(f)(3) as referenced by 22 CCR §66262.34(e)(1)(E)

The following information must be clearly marked on each point of generation accumulation container:

- The accumulation start date for the waste (i.e., the date waste was first placed in the container);
- The words “HAZARDOUS WASTE”;
- The composition of the waste;
- The physical state of the waste (i.e., solid or liquid);
- The hazardous properties of the waste (i.e., flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic);
- The name of the waste generator;
- The address of the waste generator;
- Within 3 days of reaching the 55 gallon or one quart point of generation accumulation limit, the container must be marked with the date the quantity limit was reached.

E. Accumulation Time Limits 22 CCR §66262.34(e)(1)(B)

You can keep a point of generation accumulation container on-site for a maximum of one year from the date you first place waste in the container, or 90 or 180 days¹ from the date you reach the 55 gallon or one quart point of generation accumulation quantity limit described in Section B, above, whichever occurs first.

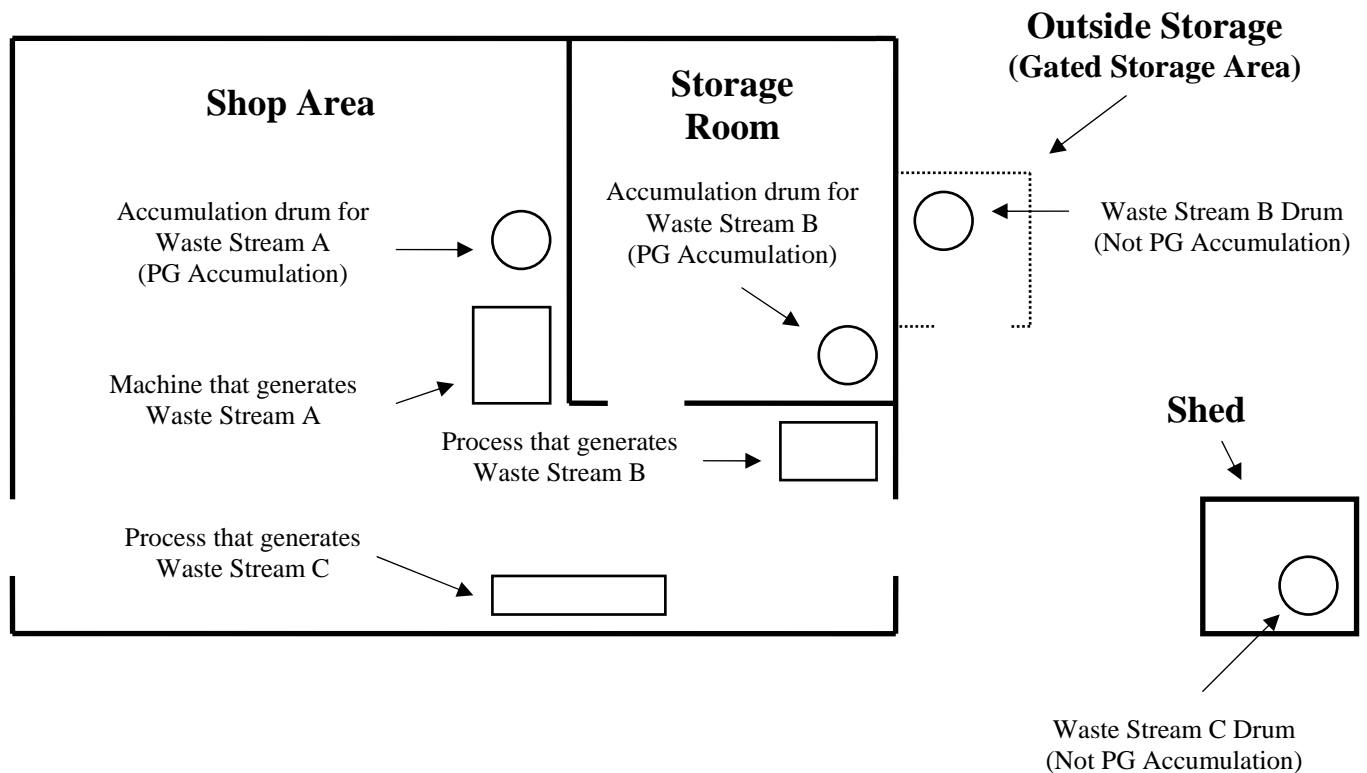
¹ Maximum time is 180 days if you add up all hazardous wastes generated at your facility in any month and the total amount is less than 1,000 kilograms (about 2,200 pounds or 270 gallons); 90 days if the total is equal to or greater than that amount.

F. Advantages of Point of Generation Accumulation

1. You do not have to call for waste pick-ups as often (saves money);
2. If you operate only under point of generation accumulation requirements and ship each container off-site for proper disposal within three (3) days of reaching the 55 gallon (or one quart) accumulation quantity limit you are exempt from Title 22 requirements for hazardous waste management training, weekly container inspections, emergency equipment, and posting of emergency information.²

Example

A small shop (e.g., auto repair, dry cleaner) generates three hazardous wastes and keeps waste containers in four locations. The containers inside the shop and storage room could qualify as point of generation (PG) accumulation drums, since they are located at or near the point of generation. Containers stored outdoors or outside the immediate workplace do not qualify as PG accumulation containers.



² Keep in mind that other regulations (e.g., Fire Code, Hazardous Materials Storage Ordinance) may still require some of these things.