

## Quick Guide for Large Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste

You are considered a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) if you generate 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs) or more of non-acute hazardous waste or more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month.

### Summary of LQG Requirements\*

Some requirements have changed due to an update of Nevada’s hazardous waste regulations adopted on **August 25, 2020** and are indicated with a superscript and explained in detail below the table.

Requirement	Application for LQG	Federal Citation (40 CFR)
EPA ID Number	Required	262.18
Re-notification	Required	262.18(d)(2)
On-site accumulation quantity limit without RCRA permit	No Limit	262.17
On-site accumulation time limit without RCRA permit	Up to 90 days	262.17(a)
Personnel Training	Full training required	262.17(a)(7)
Contingency Plan & Quick Reference Guide <sup>1</sup>	Full plan required	262.260 - 262.263
Preparedness and Prevention	Full plan required	262 Subpart M
Land Disposal Restrictions	Must comply with all requirements	Part 268
Manifests <sup>2</sup>	Required for all shipments off-site	Part 262 Subpart B
Labeling for shipment off-site <sup>3</sup>	Required	262.30 - 262.33
Biennial Report	Required	262.41
Exception report	Required	262.42
Recordkeeping	Records of waste testing, manifests, biennial reports, and exception reports are required	262.11(f) and 262.40
Off-site shipments	Must be sent to RCRA permitted facility	Part 264 - Part 267, Part 270
Hazardous Waste Determinations <sup>4</sup>	Must be made at point of generation	262.11
Closure of a generator facility or waste accumulation unit <sup>5</sup>	Required for all units	262.17(a)(8)

\* This is only a summary and does not include all LQG requirements.

**1. CONTINGENCY PLAN & QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE.** Under the Generator Improvement Rule, LQGs are now required to submit a Quick Reference Guide (QRG) as part of their Contingency Plan (40 CFR 262.262(b)).

#### REQUIRED ELEMENTS FOR QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE:

- Types and names of hazardous waste and associated hazards in layman’s terms (e.g., spent ignitable solvent).
- Estimation of the maximum amount of each hazard at any point in time.
- If an exposure should occur, the unique or special medical treatment for each hazardous waste.
- A facility map with the location of hazardous wastes identified.
- A street map in relation to surrounding businesses, residences, and schools to best identify evacuation routes for citizens and employees.
- Access to and location to water supply.
- Identification of on-site notification system(s).
- Name and contact information of Emergency Coordinator that is available at any time.

#### Deadline to submit Quick Reference Guide:

*LQGs in operation prior to January 1, 2021 must submit QRG with next revised Contingency Plan.*

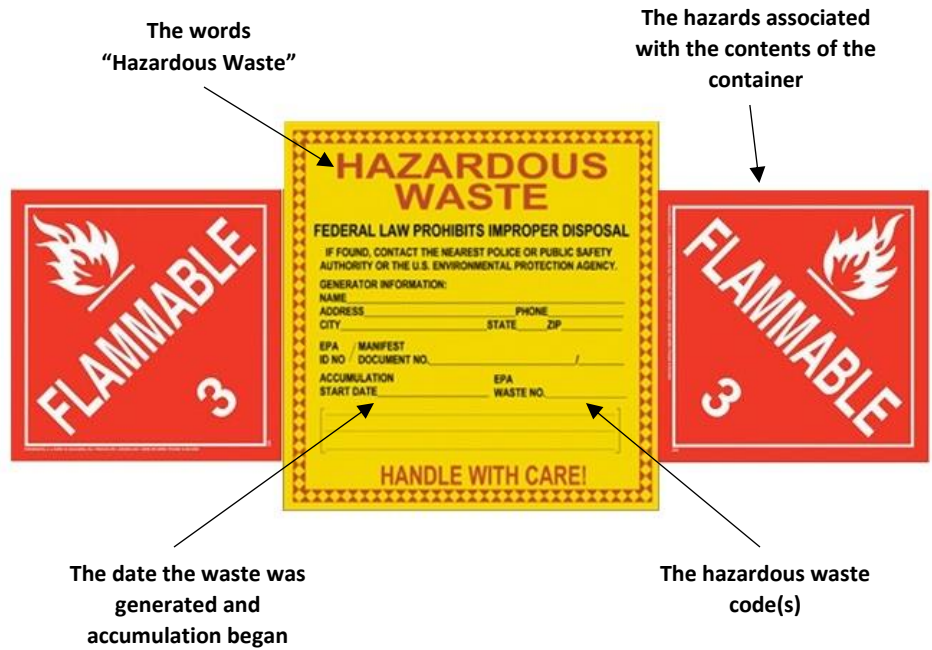
*New LQGs with operations starting on January 1, 2021 or after must submit QRG at the time of their Contingency Plan to local emergency responders.*

2. **MANIFESTS.** Under the Electronic Manifest Rule, LQGs are no longer required to submit copies of hazardous waste manifests to the State and are encouraged to use the [electronic manifest system](#) to track shipments of hazardous waste.
3. **LABELING FOR OFF-SITE SHIPMENT.** Under the Generator Improvements Rule, the labeling requirements for off-site shipments have been updated. Shipments of hazardous waste are now required to list the hazards associated with the wastes.

**Hazardous waste generators may use one of several established methods to indicate the waste hazards, including:**

- ✓ DOT hazard communication consistent with 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding)
- ✓ OSHA hazard statement or pictogram, as described in the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard in 29 CFR section 1910.1200
- ✓ NFPA code 704 chemical hazard label
- ✓ RCRA hazardous waste characteristic (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic)

**EXAMPLE OF PROPER HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL:**



4. **HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATIONS.** Under the Generator Improvements Rule, five changes were made to the hazardous waste determination requirements (40 CFR 262.11). The Generator Improvements Rule:

- 1) Specifies that the solid and hazardous waste determination be accurate and expands on why the hazardous waste determination is important; i.e., to ensure the proper management of the waste within the RCRA framework;
- 2) Requires the hazardous waste determination for each solid waste be made at the point of waste generation, before any dilution, mixing, or other alteration of the waste occurs, and at any time during its management that it has, or may have, changed its properties because of exposure to the environment or other factors, such that its waste classification may have changed;
- 3) Incorporates regulatory language that elaborates on how to make a hazardous waste determination for listed and characteristic hazardous waste;
- 4) References the applicable RCRA regulations for identifying possible exclusions or exemptions for the hazardous waste in 40 CFR section 262.11(e); and
- 5) Moves the independent recordkeeping and retention requirements for hazardous waste determinations currently found at 40 CFR section 262.40(c) into section 262.11(f), with clarifications on what records must be kept.

5. **CLOSURE OF A GENERATOR FACILITY OR WASTE ACCUMULATION UNIT.** Under the Generator Improvements Rule, the following three changes were made to closure requirements (40 CFR 262.17(a)(8)):

- 1) LQGs are required to notify the State using the EPA 8700-12 Notification Form when closing a facility and/or accumulation unit;
- 2) LQGs accumulating hazardous wastes in containers are required to close as a landfill if unable to meet closure performance standards;
- 3) The rule clarifies that closure does not apply to satellite accumulation areas (SAAs).

## Did you know...

With the adoption of the Generator Improvements Rule, Nevada now allows regulated facilities to use the Alternative Standards for Episodic Generation and the VSQG/LQG Consolidation Exemption.

**40 CFR 262.13(c)(8)** states that hazardous waste managed as part of an episodic event does not have to be counted toward a generator's category. An "episodic event" means an activity or activities, either planned or unplanned, that does not normally occur during generator operations, resulting in an increase in the generation of hazardous wastes that exceeds the calendar month quantity limits for the generator's usual category. Find the complete Alternative Standards for Episodic Generation at [40 CFR Subpart L](#).

**40 CFR 262.17(f)** states LQGs may accumulate on site hazardous waste received from Very Small Quantity Generators under control of the same person, as defined in § 260.10, without a storage permit. "Control," for the purposes of this section, means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate generator facilities on behalf of a different person shall not be deemed to "control" such generators. Find the complete list of requirements to use the exemption at [40 CFR 262.17\(f\)](#).

## Most Common Violations for LQGs:

### 1. CONTAINER AND TANK LABELING (40 CFR 262.17(a)(5))

- Labeling of containers and tanks should occur at the initial point of generation and be clearly visible during inspection.
- Label each container and tank with the words "Hazardous Waste," the date the waste was generated, and the hazards of the contents of the container (see "LABELING FOR OFF-SITE SHIPMENT" above). For containment buildings, the generator must have a visible sign with the words, "Hazardous Waste" and the hazards of the waste.
- Label each container and tank with the hazardous waste code (requirement per 262.32 and NAC 444.8671).
- Label each container and tank with the date that accumulation began. The accumulation start date is not required on SAA labels.
- Generators must be able to demonstrate by inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records that tanks have been emptied within 90 days after initial hazardous waste was added to the tank. Inventory logs must be available during inspection review.

### 2. ANNUAL TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL (40 CFR 262.17(a)(7))

- Employees in positions that handle hazardous waste are required to successfully complete a hazardous waste training program through classroom, online, or by on-the-job training within the first six months of employment or new position assignment, and annually thereafter.
- Employers are required to maintain training documentation for at least three years after successful completion of training.

### 3. SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREAS (40 CFR 262.15)

- Hazardous waste generators are allowed, but not required, to accumulate small amounts of hazardous waste in locations at or near any points of generation that are under the control of the person operating the process that generates the hazardous waste. These are called [satellite accumulation areas](#) (SAAs).
- A generator may accumulate up to fifty-five gallons of hazardous waste and/or one quart of liquid acute hazardous waste or one (1) kg of solid acute hazardous waste at each SAA.
- If a generator chooses to accumulate waste at SAAs, the generator must label the SAA and include the words "Hazardous Waste" and a description of the hazards associated with the contents of the container.
- Once a generator has accumulated over 55 gallons of hazardous waste in a SAA, the container must be moved within three calendar days to the facility's central accumulation area and follow labeling and dating requirements noted above under "Container and Tank Labeling".

#### 4. FAILURE TO KEEP HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINERS CLOSED WHEN NOT ADDING OR REMOVING HAZARDOUS WASTE

(40 CFR 262.17(a)(1)(IV)(A), 264.173, & 265.173)

- Other than when adding to, or removing from, a hazardous waste storage container or tank, hazardous waste storage containers and tanks must remain closed at all times.
- Any activity (opening, handling, or storing) that would conclude in a rupture or leak of the hazardous waste storage container would make the container an “open” container.
- Stacking containers may result in a rupture or leak. Inspect container storage areas at least once every seven days. Generators need to keep a written record of the weekly inspections for at least three years.
- Keep the containers in good condition. If a container leaks, put the hazardous waste in another container, or contain it in some other way that complies with EPA regulation (container requirements under 40 CFR Parts 264/265, Subpart I and 40 CFR subsection 261.7).
- Take precautions to avoid mixing incompatible wastes or materials in the same container to prevent dangerous incidents.



*This container is considered “open”. If not actively adding to or removing from the container, remove funnel and close the container.*

#### Universal Waste:

If you are an LQG managing waste that includes [batteries](#), pesticides, mercury-containing equipment, and/or [lamps](#), your facility may be eligible for exemptions under the [universal waste regulations](#) if you meet all of the streamlined requirements. **Aerosol cans CANNOT be managed under the universal waste regulations in Nevada.** Once subject to the universal waste regulations, universal wastes do not need to be counted toward a generator’s status. Materials managed as universal waste can be stored for a year and are not required to be shipped with a manifest or by a hazardous waste transporter. A large quantity handler of universal waste must keep a record of each shipment of universal waste received and sent and must retain those records for at least three years (40 CFR 273.39). Although it is not required for small quantity handlers of universal waste, it is recommended that you keep track of universal wastes sent off-site for recycling and keep receipts for at least three years (40 CFR 273.19).

#### Source Reduction:

As an LQG, a waste minimization certification is required under 40 CFR 262.27(a) and is located on the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, Item 15. Since your generator status determines the number of requirements that legally apply to you, it is to your advantage to minimize the amount of hazardous waste you generate. This not only reduces the burden of regulations but also can reduce waste management costs and can improve the competitiveness of your business. In many cases operating practices, including housekeeping and inventory control, can dramatically reduce waste generation and associated costs. Alternative, less-hazardous products can be found for many applications which can eliminate hazardous waste production, and production processes and service operations can be designed or modified to eliminate or reduce waste. For more information about source reduction techniques applicable to your business contact the [Business Environmental Program](#) at (800) 882-3233.

***Let’s make sustainable attainable.***

**For questions regarding Large Quantity Generator requirements, contact:**

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