

## **Conditions for a Generator Managing Hazardous Waste from an Episodic Event.**

40 CFR 262.232

Episodic generation is the term used when a site is a small or very small quantity generator, but something occurs causing the site to generate hazardous waste over their generator category's quantity limit. Are you aware of what these limits are? If not please review this paper and 40 CFR 262.232. Below is an abbreviated version of 40 CFR 262.232. Understanding this standard can help your facility avoid costly fines and potential litigation.

**(a) A very small quantity generator may maintain its existing generator category for hazardous waste generated during an episodic event provided that the generator complies with the following conditions:**

(1) The very small quantity generator is limited to one episodic event per calendar year, unless a petition is granted under § 262.233;

(2) The very small quantity generator must notify EPA no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using EPA Form 8700-12.

(3) The very small quantity generator must have an EPA identification number

(4) A very small quantity generator is prohibited from accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on drip pads and in containment buildings.

(i) A very small quantity generator accumulating in containers must mark or label its containers with the following:

(A) The words "Episodic Hazardous Waste";

(B) An indication of the hazards of the contents

(C) The date upon which the episodic event began, clearly visible for inspection on each container.

(ii) A very small quantity generator accumulating episodic hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:

(A) Mark or label the tank with the words "Episodic Hazardous Waste";

(B) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents

(C) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment or other records to identify the date upon which each episodic event begins; and

(D) Keep inventory logs or records with the above information on site and readily available for inspection.

(iii) Hazardous waste must be managed in a manner that minimizes the possibility of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to the air, soil, or water;

(A) Containers must be in good condition and compatible with the hazardous waste being accumulated therein. Containers must be kept closed except to add or remove waste; and

(B) Tanks must be in good condition and compatible with the hazardous waste accumulated therein.

(5) The very small quantity generator must comply with the hazardous waste manifest provisions

(6) The very small quantity generator has up to sixty (60) calendar days from the start of the episodic event to manifest and send its hazardous waste generated from the episodic event to a designated facility, as defined in § 260.10 of this chapter.

(7) Very small quantity generators must maintain the following records for three (3) years from the end date of the episodic event:

- (i) Beginning and end dates of the episodic event;
- (ii) A description of the episodic event;
- (iii) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;
- (iv) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed as well as the name of the RCRA-designated facility that received the hazardous waste;
- (v) Name(s) of hazardous waste transporters; and
- (vi) An approval letter from EPA if the generator petitioned to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.

#### **(b) Small Quantity Generators**

(1) The very small quantity generator is limited to one episodic event per calendar year, unless a petition is granted under § 262.233;

(2) The very small quantity generator must notify EPA no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using EPA Form 8700-12.

(3) The very small quantity generator must have an EPA identification number

(4) A very small quantity generator is prohibited from accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on drip pads and in containment buildings.

(5) The small quantity generator must treat hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on site or manifest and ship such hazardous waste off site to a designated facility (as defined by § 260.10 of this chapter) within sixty (60) calendar days from the start of the episodic event.

(6) The small quantity generator must maintain the following records for three (3) years from the end date of the episodic event:

- (i) Beginning and end dates of the episodic event;
- (ii) A description of the episodic event;
- (iii) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;
- (iv) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed as well as the name of the designated facility (as defined by § 260.10 of this chapter) that received the hazardous waste;
- (v) Name(s) of hazardous waste transporters; and
- (vi) An approval letter from EPA if the generator petitioned to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.

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