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## State of Maine Handbook for Hazardous Waste Generators

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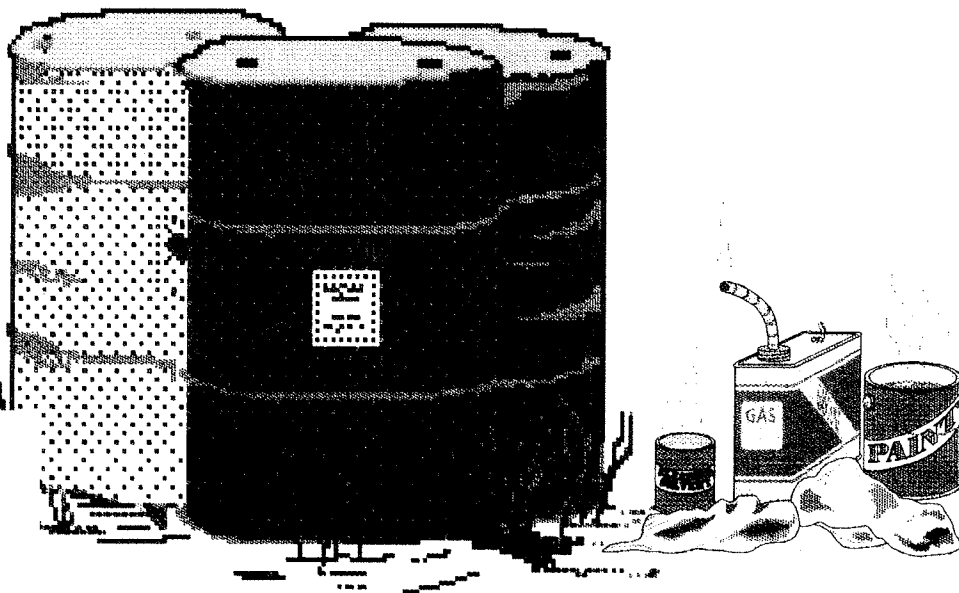
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State of Maine



# Handbook for Hazardous Waste Generators



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# **Introduction to Hazardous Waste**

**In 1976, the United States Congress enacted the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to protect public health and the environment from improper management of hazardous waste. This Act directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue federal regulations for the safe management of hazardous wastes. The federal regulations pursuant to RCRA are in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Parts 260 through 270.**

**The state of Maine has authorization to implement its own RCRA program at the state level. Maine's RCRA rules can be found in the "Hazardous Waste Management Rules" which in some cases are stricter than the federal regulations. This handbook is a summary of the hazardous waste generator requirements. It is not meant to replace State or Federal regulations. The "Hazardous Waste Management Rules" includes the complete requirements for generators as well as the requirements for hazardous waste transporters, and facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. If you would like a copy of the "Hazardous Waste Management Rules" please call (207) 287-2651, or make a written request to:**

**The Department of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Hazardous Materials & Solid Waste Control  
State House Station #17  
Augusta, Maine 04333-0017**

**Please note:**

**Hazardous Waste generators are regulated in the State of Maine regardless of the volume of waste they generate. However, there are fewer waste management requirements as a site generates or stores less hazardous waste.**

## **Purpose**

The purpose of this handbook is to provide information to those in business, industry and institutions who may be generators of hazardous waste, and to inform them of their responsibilities for proper hazardous waste management.

This handbook will help you to determine:

- ↪ if you generate hazardous waste
- ↪ if your wastes are regulated under Maine law
- ↪ if you are a small quantity generator or a fully regulated generator
- ↪ how to manage your hazardous waste
- ↪ how to manifest your hazardous waste
- ↪ how to dispose of your hazardous waste properly

## **Who generates hazardous waste and how?**

Hazardous waste can be generated by industrial companies, laboratories, recyclers, hospitals, family owned businesses, veterinarians... by almost anyone. Hazardous waste can be discarded paints, spent solvents, contaminated waste oil, cleaning compounds, by-products of manufacturing, products with an expired shelf life, discontinued supplies, or materials damaged during shipping. The following list contains some common examples of activities that generate hazardous waste:

- ⇒ painting and refinishing
- ⇒ printing and clean-up activities
- ⇒ solvent use
- ⇒ dry cleaning
- ⇒ electroplating & metal finishing
- ⇒ x-ray and photo developing
- ⇒ repair and maintenance of motor vehicles
- ⇒ plastics or fiberglass manufacturing or molding
- ⇒ boat building
- ⇒ laboratory work
- ⇒ pulp and paper manufacturing

# How do I determine if I generate Hazardous Waste?

All generators of wastes are required to identify their wastes and to determine if they are hazardous. Waste may be determined to be hazardous because it exhibits a hazardous **characteristic**, or because it is a **listed** waste. The full details and exclusions are itemized in the "Hazardous Waste Management Rules" (the "Rules", Chapter 850). For example, household waste is exempt from the hazardous waste management requirements.

## Does my waste exhibit a hazardous characteristic?

If your waste exhibits any of the following four (4) characteristics, it is a hazardous waste:

- 1. Ignitability-** *waste code D001*  
The waste is a liquid and has a flash point of less than 140° F, or  
The waste is an ignitable compressed gas, or  
The waste is an oxidizer  
Examples are solvents and paint thinners
- 2. Corrosivity-** *waste code D002*  
Aqueous liquid with a pH less than or equal to 2.0, or greater than or equal to 12.5  
Examples are acids and caustics
- 3. Reactivity-** *waste code D003*  
The waste is reactive to water, shock, heat, pressure, or  
The waste reacts to give off toxic gases, or  
The waste is unstable and reacts rapidly or explosively  
Examples are peroxides, cyanides, perchlorates.
- 4. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Process- (TCLP)** *waste codes D004-D017\**  
This category includes wastes that leach more than a specified amount of heavy metals (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver) or one of six (6) pesticides. An example is lead paint chips that leach more than 5.0 mg/l of lead under specific laboratory conditions. (\*The federal regulations include 26 additional constituents as D018-D043 wastes.)

## Is my waste listed as a hazardous waste?

Your wastes may be listed wastes. There are five (5) categories of listed hazardous wastes.

1. **Non-specific sources-** *waste codes F001-F028*  
Wastes in this category include halogenated and non-halogenated solvents, electroplating wastewater treatment sludges, spent plating solutions and many others. Examples are trichloroethylene, xylene, methyl ethyl ketone, benzene, acetone, toluene, methylene chloride, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
  
2. **Specific sources-** *waste codes K001-K087*  
Wastes in this category are from specific listed processes. An example is the bottom sludge from waste water treatment from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.
  
3. **Commercial chemical products, intermediates or off-specification products-** There are two (2) sources:
  - a. **Acute wastes-** *waste codes P001-P158*  
Examples of these acute wastes are copper cyanide, chlorine, and epinephrine. Please note that due to the **acutely** hazardous nature of these "P" wastes, there are different limits on how much can be generated or stored. Please see page 8 for details.
  
  - b. **Non-acute wastes-** *waste codes U001-U359*  
Examples of these wastes are phenol, ethanol, and naphthalene.
  
4. **Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)-** *waste code M002*  
Maine regulates PCBs as hazardous waste if the concentration is greater than 50 ppm. Refer to the Hazardous Waste Management Rules, Chapter 850, Section 3C(2)(b) and 40 CFR, Part 761.3. PCBs have been identified in dielectric fluids, waste oils, and transformers.



## **Still confused if your waste is Hazardous Waste?**

There are several places you may obtain information about a waste you have accumulated at your site:

1. Look at the label for product name, ingredient list, manufacturer, and warnings.
2. Inquire with your supplier.
3. Contact the manufacturer.
4. Read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).
5. Refer to the Farm Chemicals Handbook.
6. Compare the product information with the characteristics and lists in Chapter 850 of the "Hazardous Waste Management Rules".
7. Have a sample of the waste analyzed by a laboratory.

If you find a waste at your site that has no product information (perhaps a label is unreadable), your only alternative is to have a commercial testing laboratory sample and analyze your waste. You should ask the lab to perform only those tests needed to determine if the waste is hazardous, and any tests required by your licensed waste disposal facility prior to their acceptance of the waste. You can reduce your analytical costs by providing the laboratory with as much information as possible about the waste. The laboratory you choose must use EPA approved methods to analyze the waste, so select a lab that is familiar and competent with EPA methods.

# Am I an SQG, an SQG Plus, or a Generator?

## Small Quantity Generator (SQG)-

An SQG **generates** less than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste\* per month. 100 kilograms (kg) = 220 pounds (approximately 27 gallons or ½ drum of based on the weight of water); AND

**accumulates** no more than 55 gallons (1 drum) of hazardous waste\* on site at any one time.

SQGs have the fewest regulatory requirements (see page 9).

## SQG Plus (1 to 3 drums)

An SQG plus **generates** less than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste\* per month (approximately 27 gallons based on the weight of water), AND

**accumulates** one to three drums, but no more than 600 kilograms (1320 pounds) of hazardous waste\* on site at any one time.

SQG Pluses have extra regulatory requirements in addition to those that SQGs must comply with (see page 10).

## Generators-

**Generates** more than 100 kg per month; OR

**Accumulates** more than 600 kg of hazardous waste\* on site at any one time.

Generators have the most regulatory requirements.

*\*Please see page 8 for acute hazardous waste (P listed)*

# Which category am I in?

You must add up all of the hazardous waste you generate and/or accumulate at your site. (See page 8 for acute hazardous waste amounts.)

## Monthly Generation Rate

## On Site Accumulation

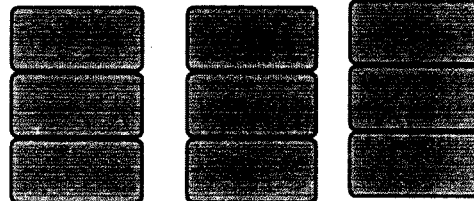
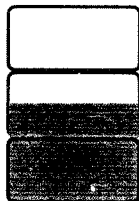
SQG- 1/2 drum

Up to 1 drum  
180 day storage limit



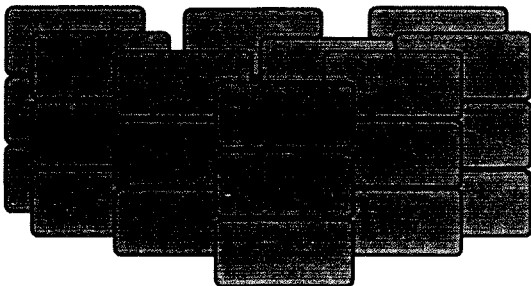
SQG Plus- 1/2 drum

Up to 3 drums, or 180 days after each is full



Generator- any amount

Any amount, but no storage more than 90 days after the container's accumulation start date



## **Acute Hazardous Waste P001-P158**

Not many companies in Maine generate or store acute hazardous waste. If you do, and you want to maintain status as an SQG, you must abide by the following generation and storage limits:

You must not **generate** more than one (1) kg of acute hazardous waste per calendar month

You must not **accumulate** more than one (1) kg of acute hazardous waste at any time

You must not accumulate acute hazardous waste in a container that is larger than 20 liters in capacity.

You must abide by all of the requirements of the Rules, Chapter 850, Section 3, Part A(5)(c).

One (1) kg is approximately equal to two (2) pounds or a quart of liquid. The volume will vary depending upon the density of the waste.

# Management Requirements for SQGs

**The following requirements must be met by each SQG that stores a total of 55 gallons or less of hazardous waste:**

1. Determine which of your wastes are hazardous  
For more information, see page 11, paragraph #1 of this handbook.
2. Store hazardous wastes in containers of 55-gallon size or less  
See the Rules, Chapter 850, Section 3, Part A(5)(d)(ii)
3. Label each container as "Hazardous Waste"  
See page 11, paragraph #2 of this handbook.
4. Label each container with the date you first deposit waste in it, and with the date the container becomes full.  
See the Rules, Chapter 850, Section 3, Part A(5)(d) (ii)
5. Ship each full container off site within 180 days of filling  
See the Rules, Chapter 850, Section 3, Part A(5)(d)(vi)
6. Use a hazardous waste manifest form  
See page 11, paragraph # 5 and page 18 of this handbook
7. Use a hazardous waste transporter, licensed by the state of Maine  
See page 11, paragraph #6 of this handbook.
8. Send waste to a licensed, authorized hazardous waste facility  
See page 12, paragraph #7 of this handbook
9. Report hazardous waste & hazardous matter discharges to the DEP  
See page 12, paragraph #8 of this handbook
10. Do not treat hazardous waste unless licensed to do so  
See page 12, paragraph #9 of this handbook

**Note:** SQGs in this category may use Maine's generic user ID #, MEX02000000, and need not obtain their own generator ID#. For more information, see page 12, paragraph #10 of this handbook.

## **SQG Plus (1 to 3 drums)**

**A small quantity generator may elect to store up to 600 kg (about 3 drums) of waste, if they follow the 10 steps on page 9 of this handbook, plus:**

11. Obtain a U.S. Hazardous Waste Generator Identification Number  
For more information, see page 12, paragraph #10 of this handbook
12. Label & package hazardous waste containers in accordance with DOT requirements before shipping  
See page 13, paragraph #11 of this handbook
13. Inspect containers of hazardous waste daily and keep a log  
See page 13, paragraph #12 of this handbook
14. Store ignitable and reactive waste 50 feet from the property line  
See page 13, paragraph #13 of this handbook
15. Store incompatible hazardous wastes separately  
See page 13, paragraph #14 of this handbook
16. Storage containers must be free of rust, dents, bulges, leaks or other damage, and compatible with the waste stored in them.  
See page 14, paragraph #15 of this handbook
17. Keep containers closed except when adding or removing waste  
See page 14, paragraph #16 of this handbook
18. Store all waste on a firm working surface, impervious to leaks  
See page 14, paragraph #17 of this handbook
19. Provide secondary containment sufficient to contain all leaks  
See page 14, paragraph #18 of this handbook
20. Closure procedures will be required when generation activity ceases  
See page 14, paragraph #19 of this handbook

# Management Requirements for Generators

The hazardous waste management requirements for generators are listed below. Where needed, more information is provided and the applicable regulations, rules or statute are referenced.

1. Determine if wastes are hazardous--  
Waste determination was covered earlier in this handbook. For more details see Chapter 850 of the Hazardous Waste Management Rules (the Rules) or 40 CFR, Part 261.
2. Label each container with the words "Hazardous Waste"--  
You may purchase labels or mark containers by hand. Labeling must be clearly readable. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 8B(3).
3. Label each container with the date you first put hazardous waste in it--  
This date is called the accumulation start date (ASD). The hazardous waste must be transported off site within 90 days of the ASD. (There is an exception for Satellite Accumulation Areas , see page 17) See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 8B(3). For the SAA exception, see the note in the Rules, at Chapter 851, Section 8C
4. Ship each container within 90 days of the accumulation start date--  
This is very important. If you store hazardous waste for more than 90 days, you must contact the DEP for an extension or to apply to become a hazardous waste storage facility. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 8B. For accumulation start dates at Satellite Accumulation Areas see page 17 of this handbook.
5. Use a hazardous waste manifest form--  
This requirement will be covered in the next section beginning on page 18. Manifesting requirements are covered in the Rules, Chapter 857.
6. Use a licensed hazardous waste transporter--  
A list of currently licensed hazardous waste transporters may be obtained by calling the DEP at (207) 287-2651. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 7A.

7. **Send waste to a licensed, authorized facility--**  
Hazardous waste facilities are licensed to receive only specific types of waste. You may discuss your waste stream with the facility, your transporter, and the DEP. It is your responsibility to investigate any facility you send hazardous waste, to be certain they are authorized to handle your waste type. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 7B.
  
8. **Immediately report all hazardous waste and hazardous matter discharges to the DEP--**  
Any time hazardous waste or matter leaks, spills or discharges from its primary container, it must be reported to the State Police at 800-452-4664. They will in turn notify the DEP. In addition, a written report must be sent to the DEP for each spill. The written report is required in 15 days in the case of a hazardous waste spill, and within 30 days for a hazardous matter spill. These requirements are covered in 40 CFR 264.56j, the Maine Revised Statute Annotated (M.R.S.A.), Title 38, Section 1318-B1 and in the Hazardous Matter Rules, Chapter 801, Section 3A. An example of a Spill Report Form is in Appendix D.
  
9. **Do not treat hazardous waste unless licensed to do so--**  
No company is allowed to treat waste on site without a license. Typical forms of treatment might include compaction, recovering silver, distilling, recycling, burning, evaporating or filtering. If you think you may be treating hazardous waste, please call the DEP to inquire if a license is required, at (207) 287-2651.
  
10. **Obtain a U.S. Hazardous Waste generator identification number--**  
Small quantity generators who accumulate no more than 55 gallons of hazardous waste may use Maine's generic generator number, MEX020000000. All other generators must apply for their own site specific generator number. The two (2) page application form is called an EPA form 8700-12. The notification package includes instructions and may be obtained from the DEP or the EPA at the addresses given below:



Dept. of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Hazardous Materials and  
Solid Waste Control  
State House Station #17  
Augusta, Maine 04333  
or call (207) 287-2651

United States Environmental  
Protection Agency  
Region I  
John F. Kennedy Federal Building  
Boston, Massachusetts 02203

11. Label and package hazardous waste containers in accordance with DOT requirements before shipping--  
Before your hazardous waste is transported off-site, it must be properly described, classed, packaged, marked and labeled, and be in proper condition. Your licensed hazardous waste transporter can be of help to assure that your waste is ready to be shipped. For specific details, see the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 8A and Title 49 of the CFR, Parts 100-199.
12. Inspect containers of hazardous waste daily and keep a log--  
Each location where hazardous waste is stored must be inspected daily. The inspections must be noted in a log, containing the inspectors name or initials, the date and time of inspection, and the results of the inspection including the results of tank, valve, and pipe testing (if applicable). The inspector should verify that no containers of waste are rusting, bulging or leaking, and that there is sufficient aisle space between containers to allow for inspection and remediation. These logs must be kept on site for at least one year. The daily inspections may be your best way to verify that your storage practices meet all of the hazardous waste management requirements. There are examples of daily checklists in Appendix A of this handbook. See also, the Rules, Chapter 851, Sections 9C and 13D.
13. Store ignitable/reactive waste 50 feet from the property line--  
Ignitable (D001) and Reactive (D003) wastes must be stored at least 50 feet from the property line. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 8, Part B(2) and 40 CFR 265.176.
14. Store incompatible hazardous wastes separately--  
Some types of waste are not compatible with one another and may burn, explode, or react if mixed. Extra effort must be made to keep these wastes isolated from one another in the event of leakage from their containers. Berms, dikes, fire cabinets, and separate storage areas are

examples of ways to keep these materials apart. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13, Part C(6) and 40 CFR 265.177(c).

15. Storage containers must be free of rust, dents, bulges, leaks or other damage, and compatible with the waste stored in them. Hazardous waste may not be stored in any container which is rusted, bulging or leaking. See the Rules, Chapter 851.13C(3). Additionally, the tanks and containers used to store hazardous wastes must be compatible with the waste stored in them. For example, strong acid waste should not be stored in certain metal drums. Over time the acid may corrode the metal and cause the drum to leak. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13, Part C(4) and 40 CFR 265.172 and 265.177.
16. Keep hazardous waste containers closed--  
All containers of hazardous waste must be securely closed except while waste is being added to, or removed from, the container. See the Rules, Chapter 851.8B(2) and 40 CFR 265.173.
17. Store all waste on a firm working surface, impervious to leaks--  
Hazardous waste containers should be stored on a leak-proof surface. Concrete and black top floors should be checked for cracks or other routes where spills could leak out. Flooring may be sealed with an epoxy that is resistant to the chemicals stored on it. Dirt, gravel, sand or slatted wood flooring are not adequate to contain waste. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13B(1).
18. Provide secondary containment sufficient to contain all leaks--  
Each location where hazardous waste is stored must provide a containment and collection system designed to collect all waste that may spill from the stored containers. The containment must be designed to hold 20% of all of the waste in storage, or 110% of the largest container in storage, whichever is the greater amount. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13B(2).
19. Closure will be required when generation activity ceases--  
A generator who plans to cease generation of hazardous waste (or move or vacate a property) must notify the DEP 45 days prior to closure. Closure procedures require cleaning the site of any hazardous waste or residues. An independent professional engineer and a company representative must both certify that the site is free of contamination.

For complete closure requirements, see the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 11.

20. Allow 36" access aisles to containers for inspection & remediation-- Hazardous waste containers must be stored in a manner which allows for the movement of people and equipment between them for the purposes of inspection and remedial action. Containers may be stacked in the storage area, with certain limitations. Containers larger than 10 gallons may not be stacked more than two (2) high. If they are stored next to a wall, or other structure, they may only be stored one row deep. If they are stored in the middle of a storage area, they may be in rows up to four (4) wide. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13, Part C(7).
21. Store waste in a secure area to prevent entry by unauthorized people-- Hazardous waste storage areas must be kept secure (for example, behind a locked door or fence) to prevent entry to the area by unknowing and/or unauthorized people. These requirements may be found in more detail in the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13, Part C(7)(i) and 40 CFR 264.14.
22. Post a sign reading "Danger- Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out"-- This warning sign is required in 40 CFR 264.14.
23. Internally inspect hazardous waste tanks and valves, yearly and have hazardous waste pipelines and valves pressure tested yearly-- See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13, Part C(2).
24. Personnel training must be provided and updated yearly-- Each person who handles or manages hazardous waste at your facility must be trained within six (6) months of hire, and then yearly, to perform their duties in a way that ensures your company will be in compliance. The training must teach each employee to perform the hazardous waste management procedures relevant to their position. This training should familiarize employees with the Contingency Plan and must document the following:
  - The employee's name and job title
  - A description of each job title
  - The type and amount of training required for that job
  - The dates that training was received by each employee

- A basic course description or outline showing that the employee was trained to respond to emergencies at the company
- All of the training requirements may be read in the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 8B(5) and 40 CFR 264.16.

25. A Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan must be developed--  
The purpose of a Contingency Plan is to prepare for an unplanned release of hazardous waste, such as a fire or explosion. There are four (4) elements to a hazardous waste contingency plan. Each plan must include evacuation procedures, an emergency Coordinator (EC) list, emergency procedures, and an emergency equipment list. There is a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan Deficiency List in Appendix B which outlines all of the elements of a complete contingency plan. Also see 40 CFR 264.51 through 264.56.
26. Aid Agreements must be requested from community support staff--  
You must attempt to pre-arrange for assistance from the local fire department, police department, hospital, and hazardous waste contractor. You should send each party a copy of your Contingency Plan to familiarize them with your facility, the types of hazardous wastes you have on site, and the types of problems or injuries that may result. The agreement should specify each organization's duties in the event of an unplanned release. Aid Agreements must be updated annually, and any refusals to enter into an agreement must be documented. This is normally done by sending a request via certified mail, with a return receipt. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 13, Part C(7)(c)(ii) and 40 CFR 264.37.
27. An annual report must be filed with the DEP by March 1--  
The DEP will provide an annual Hazardous Waste Report form and instructions to each company. This must be filled out and returned to the DEP no later than March 1 of each year, for the previous calendar year's hazardous waste activity. If you need a form, call the DEP at (207) 287-2651. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 9, Part E and F. Annual Hazardous Waste Reports must be maintained on site for at least ten (10) years. See the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 9, Part B.

## **Management Requirements for a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA)**

**Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAAs)**, are places on the work floor (in the production area) where hazardous waste is allowed to accumulate if the following ten (10) requirements are met. SAAs are an optional waste management practice described in the Rules, Chapter 851, Section 8(C).

1. The SAA must be at the point of hazardous waste generation and under the control of the operator
2. Collect no more than 55 gallons of a waste type at an SAA
3. Each container must be marked with the date it becomes full, and either transported off site or moved to a hazardous waste storage area within 72-hours.
4. Each container must be labeled as "Hazardous Waste"  
For more information see page 11, paragraph #2 of this handbook
5. Each SAA must be inspected daily and an inspection log must be maintained. See page 13, paragraph #12 of this handbook
6. Ignitable/reactive waste must be stored 50 feet from the property line  
See page 13, paragraph #13 of this handbook
7. Each container must be free of rust, dents or other damage  
See page 14, paragraph #15 of this handbook
8. Each container must be closed except while adding or removing waste  
See page 14, paragraph #16 of this handbook
9. Containers must be on a firm working surface, impervious to spills  
See page 14, paragraph #17 of this handbook
10. Secondary containment must be provided to contain all leaks  
See page 14, paragraph #18 of this handbook

# **Manifesting Hazardous Waste**

## **What is a manifest?**

The Hazardous Waste Manifest form is a specific shipping document that must accompany all hazardous waste shipments. It is the generator's responsibility to ensure that the form is filled out completely and correctly. The form must be filled out before the waste leaves the site of generation and it must accompany the hazardous waste during shipment. Every person who handles the waste identifies themselves and dates and signs the manifest form. The manifest system tracks the hazardous waste "from cradle to grave". A copy of a Maine manifest is in Appendix C.

## **Where do I get a manifest form and how do I fill it out?**

It is best to use a manifest form from the state that the hazardous waste will be shipped to. All New England states accept the use of one another's manifest forms. Maine manifest forms may be obtained by calling the State of Maine at (207) 287-2651. Your transporter may also have forms and help with the preparation of the forms. The instructions are on the back of each form. The form is an eight (8) copy form so please press firmly or type, so all copies are readable.

In addition to the identification and signatures of the generator, the transporter(s) and the facility, there is space to identify the waste being shipped. The waste is identified in specific terms and with a hazardous waste code. You must describe how many containers of waste, and how much of it is being shipped and where it is going. There are extra reporting requirements if you export your hazardous waste.

## **What happens to the eight (8) copies of the manifest?**

Fill out the manifest form as completely as possible. When the transporter arrives to pick up the waste, have him/her sign the form and remove the back three copies, copies #6, #7, and #8. Copy #8 is for your own records. You must mail out copy #6 and #7 within 7 days. Mail copy #6 to the Destination State (the state that you are sending the waste to) and copy #7 to the State of Maine (the Generator State). This will prove that you sent your waste off-site with a licensed hazardous waste transporter. If you are shipping

your hazardous waste to a licensed facility within Maine, the State of Maine will be both the generator and destination state.

When the transporter delivers the waste to the licensed, authorized, facility, they also must sign and date the form. The transporter keeps copy #5 for proof that he/she delivered it all to the facility. The facility keeps copy #4 for their own records. The facility then mails out copies #1, #2, and #3, respectively, to the Destination State, the Generator State (Maine) and to you, the generator. When copies #1, #2, and #3 are received, all parties know that the waste has made it to its final destination at the facility.

Some states do not produce an eight (8) part manifest form. If you are using another state's form and it is only a four (4) part or six (6) part form, you are required to make extra copies of the form to make sure that eight (8) copies in all are distributed as described above.

If you don't receive copy #3 within 35 days of shipping the waste off-site, you must notify the DEP by calling (207) 287-2651. You cannot be certain that your waste has reached the facility until you receive copy #3 of the manifest, fully signed. If you have still not received a signed copy #3 within 45 days of transport, you must send a written exception report to the DEP.

## **Rejection Reports**

If for any reason the facility you send your hazardous waste to rejects any or part of the load, you must prepare a Rejection Report. A Rejection Report is due to the DEP within twenty (20) days of the rejection. The report must include the following information:

- ⇒ the preprinted number(s) from the original hazardous waste manifest form(s) of the waste that was rejected
- ⇒ explain if the rejected waste was returned to you or describe the alternate facility if the waste was forwarded
- ⇒ any change in the information supplied on the original hazardous waste manifest form

## **In Summary**

As you can see, the amount of hazardous waste you generate or accumulate on site determines the amount of management you must provide for that waste. If it is possible to reduce, or even eliminate the amount of hazardous waste you generate or accumulate on site, you can save yourself time, energy, and money.

Most companies find it helpful to start by looking at their purchasing practices to review how many hazardous products they bring on site and how, through the process, it becomes a waste. You may be able to modify the method of use or application and thereby reduce the amount of product used or wasted. There are opportunities to make changes, throughout the process, to reduce, replace or eliminate the hazardous product. This not only reduces the amount of hazardous waste you generate, but may also reduce your cost of production. It may also reduce the amount of regulation you may be subject to by the Environmental Protection Agency, other DEP Bureaus, programs, local laws, ordinances and codes.

There are several ways you can achieve reductions or eliminations in your hazardous waste stream. Perhaps the most effective is to determine if it is essential that you use materials that will become hazardous waste. You may be able to modify your product or process to eliminate the need of generating hazardous waste. You may also have success in reducing your rate of hazardous waste generation by reviewing housekeeping procedures. You may find that some materials can be used more than once, or longer than is the current practice, before they need to be disposed of. These suggestions may reduce either the frequency or the volume of waste that needs to be transported off site.

Often it is possible to substitute a new, non-hazardous product into your process in place of a hazardous product. This is particularly effective with cleaners. Many companies are saving money while changing from hazardous cleaners (solvents) to non-hazardous cleaners. For more information about product substitution please contact the DEP's Office of Pollution Prevention (OPP) at (800) 789-9802. The OPP staff will provide free assistance to help you explore reduction options at your site.



# **APPENDICES**

**DAILY CHECKLIST FOR  
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREAS**

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **TIME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**INSPECTOR:** \_\_\_\_\_

OBSERVATION	YES	NO
ARE ANY CONTAINERS OF WASTE OPEN?		
DO ALL CONTAINERS HAVE A HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL?		
DO YOU HAVE ACCESS TO EACH CONTAINER AND CAN YOU READ THE LABEL? (36" AISLE)		
WHAT DATE WAS 90 DAYS PRIOR TO TODAY'S INSPECTION DATE?	-	-
IS EACH CONTAINER MARKED WITH THE DATE ACCUMULATION BEGAN, OR IF FROM AN SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA, THE DATE THE CONTAINER BECAME FULL?		
IS THE DATE ON ANY CONTAINER MORE THAN 90 DAYS OLD?		
ARE ANY CONTAINERS DENTED, BULGING, RUSTED OR LEAKING?		
ARE ALL CONTAINERS ON A FIRM WORKING SURFACE?		
IS THERE SUFFICIENT CONTAINMENT TO HOLD 20% OF ALL WASTE OR 110% OF THE LARGEST CONTAINER?		
WAS THE STORAGE AREA LOCKED WHEN YOU ARRIVED?		
DOES THE STORAGE AREA HAVE SIGNS THAT READ "DANGER-UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT"?		
WAS YESTERDAY'S INSPECTION COMPLETED?		

<b>PROBLEMS:</b>

<b>REFERRAL TO:</b>	
<b>FOLLOW UP:</b>	
<b>ALL PROBLEMS CORRECTED ON</b>	<b>(DATE)</b> -                      -

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**DAILY CHECKLIST FOR**  
**HAZARDOUS WASTE**  
**SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREAS**  
**(SAAs) \***

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **TIME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**INSPECTOR:** \_\_\_\_\_

OBSERVATION	YES	NO
ARE ANY CONTAINERS OF WASTE OPEN?		
DOES EACH CONTAINER HAVE A HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL?		
ARE ANY CONTAINERS FULL?		
IS EACH FULL CONTAINER MARKED WITH THE DATE ON WHICH IT BECAME FULL?		
HAVE ANY CONTAINERS BEEN FULL FOR MORE THAN 72 HOURS?		
ARE ANY CONTAINERS DENTED, BULGING, RUSTED OR LEAKING?		
ARE ALL CONTAINERS ON A FIRM WORKING SURFACE?		
IS THERE SUFFICIENT CONTAINMENT TO HOLD 20% OF ALL WASTE OR 110% OF THE LARGEST CONTAINER? (REQUIRED IF FLOOR DRAINS OR DOORS ARE NEARBY)		
HOW MANY CONTAINERS ARE AT THE SAA?		
ARE ANY CONTAINERS LARGER THAN A STANDARD 55-GALLON DRUM?		
DO ANY TWO (2) CONTAINERS HOLD THE SAME TYPE OF WASTE?		
WAS YESTERDAY'S INSPECTION COMPLETED?		
*BY DEFINITION, A SAA MUST BE AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE WASTE IS GENERATED AND IT MUST BE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE OPERATOR(S), THE PERSON OR PEOPLE WHO GENERATE THAT WASTE.		
<b>PROBLEMS:</b>		
<b>REFERRAL TO:</b>		
<b>FOLLOW UP:</b>		
ALL PROBLEMS CORRECTED ON	(DATE)	- -

**HAZARDOUS WASTE  
CONTINGENCY PLAN DEFICIENCY LIST**

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Your Contingency Plan has been reviewed and found to be deficient. Below are listed all of the components of a complete Contingency Plan. Those topics checked below must be included in your Contingency Plan before it is resubmitted to the Department of Environmental Protection for further review.

The purpose of a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan is to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from an unplanned release of hazardous waste, such as a leak or fire. It is best to make your Contingency Plan specific to your facility. Start by identifying what hazardous wastes you have on site, in what volume, and where on the premises that waste is stored. The provisions of the Plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is fire, explosion or release of hazardous waste.

**I. Emergency Coordinator**

It is the Emergency Coordinator's (EC) job to coordinate all emergency response efforts. The EC must be familiar with all aspects of your Contingency Plan, facility operations, the location and characteristics of hazardous waste on site, the location of emergency equipment and the location of pertinent records. The EC must also have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the Contingency Plan. The primary EC must be listed first, followed by substitutes in the order they will assume responsibilities as alternates. Clearly indicate if an emergency coordinator is only for a particular shift or department. At all times there must be at least one employee on the premises, or on call and able to reach the facility quickly, to coordinate emergency response efforts.

- \_\_\_ A. The name of your emergency coordinator (EC) and substitutes
- \_\_\_ B. The office and home addresses for each EC
- \_\_\_ C. The office and home phone numbers for each EC
- \_\_\_ D. EC has authority to commit resources

## II. Emergency Equipment

- A. Describe the internal communication system or alarm system your facility uses to communicate emergency instructions to facility personnel (i.e. intercom system or siren alarm codes). Describe the equipment and its location.
- B. List and describe the communication equipment that is immediately available for hazardous waste handlers to summon emergency response (i.e. a telephone to call for an ambulance, or a two way radio to request assistance from the fire department). The communication system must be immediately accessible to personnel who pour, mix, spread, or otherwise handle hazardous waste. Describe the location of this equipment.
- C. If there is ever just one employee on the premises, that employee must have immediate access to a communication system capable of summoning external emergency assistance. Describe that equipment and its location.
- D. List the spill control equipment you have on site (i.e. absorbents, shovels, empty drums). After listing the equipment, describe where it is stored.
- E. List the fire control equipment you have on site (i.e. the type of fire extinguishers you keep in stock, and how often they are inspected). After listing each piece of equipment, describe its storage location.
- F. List the decontamination equipment you have on site (i.e. disposable gloves, neutralizing solution, and bottles of rinse water). After listing the equipment, describe its location.
- G. Describe the volume and pressure of the source of water you would use to fight a fire (i.e. automatic sprinkler system is tested annually by the fire department, or three 20 pound canisters of foam producing equipment are located in a shed on the south end of the hazardous waste storage building). List the equipment and describe its location.
- H. Include a statement that all communication systems or alarms, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment are tested and maintained on a regular basis to assure their proper operation.

### III. Emergency Procedures

Describe the actions to be taken by facility personnel in response to fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste. (A release has occurred any time hazardous waste escapes its primary containment vessel.) Your procedures must include the following, at a minimum:

- \_\_\_ A. How to notify the EC of a release
- \_\_\_ B. Characterize the nature and extent of the release
- \_\_\_ C. How to activate internal alarms or communication systems
- \_\_\_ D. Include procedures to immediately report releases of hazardous waste to the Department of Environmental Protection or the public safety authority (at 1-800-482-0777). NOTE: Federal Reportable Quantities (RQ) do not apply to spill reporting in Maine unless a Spill Prevention Control & Clean-up Plan (SPCC) has been filed with the Department.
- \_\_\_ E. How to contain and collect released waste
- \_\_\_ F. What to do with recovered waste and contaminated materials after the clean-up
- \_\_\_ G. A written report must also be submitted to the Department within fifteen (15) days of the incident, including the following information:
  - 1. Name and telephone number of the reporter
  - 2. Name and address of facility
  - 3. Time and type of incident
  - 4. Name and quantity of materials released
  - 5. Injuries if any, and
  - 6. Possible hazards to human health or the environmental

### IV. Evacuation Plan

Prepare an evacuation plan for facility personnel including:

- \_\_\_ A. Signals used to begin evacuation
- \_\_\_ B. Evacuation routes
- \_\_\_ C. Alternate evacuation routes

### V. Aid Agreements

- \_\_\_ A. Submit a copy of your Contingency Plan, with a cover letter to the local fire department, police department, nearby hospital, and emergency response contractors. The cover letter must request that the agency provide support to your company in the case of fire, explosion or release of hazardous waste. A copy of this letter must be included in your Contingency Plan, to document that assistance has been requested from each agency. The agreements must be renewed, in writing, annually or sooner if your Contingency Plan is amended.

— B. Include copies of the responses from the local fire department, police department, and hospital. If an agency declines to enter into such an arrangement, document their refusal. If you receive no response to your request of support, document that a letter was sent to the agency. These Aid Agreements must be updated annually to keep your Contingency Plan current.

— C. The Contingency Plan must describe the arrangements agreed to by the local police department, fire department, and hospital (i.e. the fire department may agree to assist with evacuation, but refuse to fight fires in the hazardous waste storage area; the hospital may agree to treat only patients that have been previously decontaminated).

An updated copy of your Contingency Plan must be kept at your facility. Your Contingency Plan must be amended if your facility permit is revised, or your Plan fails in an emergency, or your facility changes in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, or if the emergency coordinators change, or the emergency equipment list changes, or other circumstances change in a way that increases the chances of a fire, explosion, release, or changes the response necessary in an emergency.

Prepared by: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**STATE OF MAINE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**  
 Hazardous Waste MANIFEST SECTION, State House, Station 17, Augusta, ME 04333



Please print or type. (Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter.)

Form Approved. OMB No. 2050-0039. Expires 9-30-91

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST		1. Generator's US EPA ID No.		Manifest Document No.		2. Page 1 of		information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law but may be required by State Law.						
3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address						A. State Manifest Document Number <b>ME A 074858</b>		B. S.G.I. (Gen. Site Address)						
4. Generator's Phone ( )		5. Transporter 1 Company Name		6. US EPA ID Number		C. S.T.I. (Lic. Plate #)		D. Transporter's Phone						
7. Transporter 2 Company Name		8. US EPA ID Number		9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address		10. US EPA ID Number		E. S.T.I. (Lic. Plate #)						
								F. Transporter's Phone						
								G. State Facility's ID						
								H. Facility's Phone						
11. US DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)				12. Containers		13. Total Quantity		14. Unit Wt/Vol						
a.				No. Type				I. Waste No.						
								EPA State						
b.								EPA State						
c.								EPA State						
d.								EPA State						
J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above				K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above										
a.		b.		Interim		Final		Interim						
				a.		b.		c.						
c.		d.		c.		d.								
15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information														
Point of Departure:														
16. GENERATOR'S CERTIFICATION: I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by proper shipping name and are classified, packed, marked, and labeled, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport by highway according to applicable international and national government regulations, and all applicable state laws and regulations. If I am a large quantity generator, I certify that I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and that I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment; OR, if I am a small quantity generator, I have made a good-faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford.														
Printed/Typed Name					Signature					Month Day Year				
17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials										Date				
Printed/Typed Name					Signature					Month Day Year				
18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement or Receipt of Materials										Date				
Printed/Typed Name					Signature					Month Day Year				
19. Discrepancy Indication Space														
20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of hazardous materials covered by this manifest except as noted in Item 19.														
Printed/Typed Name					Signature					Date				
										Month Day Year				

In the event of a spill, contact the National Response Center, U.S. Coast Guard 1-800-424-8802. For spill within Maine, contact DEP, Oil and Hazardous Materials Control at 1-800-482-0777.

GENERATOR  
TRANSPORTER  
FACILITY

COPY

FACILITY MAILED TO DESTINATION STATE  
ME A 074858



HAZARDOUS WASTE & HAZARDOUS MATERIAL  
SPILL OR DISCHARGE REPORT FORM

All spills should be reported to the Department of Public Safety (State Police) immediately at 800-452-4664. Additionally, Hazardous Waste spills must be reported in writing to the DEP within 15 days. Hazardous Material spills must be reported to the DEP in writing within 30 days. This form should be filled out by the spillor and returned to the DEP at the following address: Maine DEP, BHM&SWC, House Station #17, Augusta, ME 04333.

DATE & TIME OF CHEMICAL RELEASED- \_\_\_\_\_

NAME & ADDRESS OF COMPANY- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

EXACT LOCATION OF SPILL- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

CHEMICAL SPILLED- \_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT- \_\_\_\_\_

CIRCUMSTANCES CAUSING RELEASE- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

AMOUNT OF CHEMICAL RECOVERED- \_\_\_\_\_

METHOD OF RECOVERY- \_\_\_\_\_

METHOD & LOCATION OF DISPOSAL- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

WERE THERE ANY PERSONAL INJURIES, HOSPITALIZATIONS OR DEATHS?-  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ACTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT SIMILAR INCIDENT FROM RECURRING- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

WAS THIS INCIDENT REPORTED IMMEDIATELY? DATE- \_\_\_\_\_ TIME- \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT'S NAME- \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE#- \_\_\_\_\_

REPORT PREPARED BY: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE- \_\_\_\_\_

Ref. TD 1042 M2 S7 1995

State of Maine handbook for  
hazardous waste generators

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