



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

April 7, 2009

Marine Corps Air Station Miramar  
Commanding Officer (Env Mgmt) EMD S-7  
P. O. Box 452001  
San Diego, CA 92145

Attention: B. Morgan Hall

Subject: Industrial User Discharge Permit  
**Industry Number 05-1019**

The attached Industrial User Discharge Permit has been prepared on the basis of information supplied on your permit application and obtained during the investigation of your industry by Industrial Wastewater Control Program personnel. The permit is valid as long as all stipulated conditions are complied with and is subject to renewal and change as stated in the City of San Diego Municipal Code.

If for any reason you disagree with any conditions set forth in the attached permit, written notification must be submitted to the Industrial Wastewater Control Program within 10 working days from the date of receipt of this letter. The letter shall contain details and facts supporting your disagreement with the permit conditions.

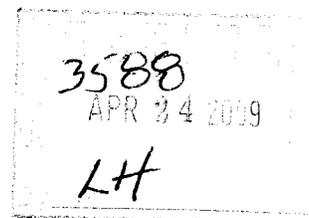
If you have questions pertaining to the permit conditions or any information set forth in this letter, please contact the Wastewater Control office at (858) 654-4100.

Sincerely,

ALAN C. LANGWORTHY  
Deputy Director  
Technical Services Division

JRD:jrd

Enclosure: Permit



Environmental Monitoring and Technical Services Division • Metropolitan Wastewater

2392 Kincaid Road • San Diego, CA 92101-0811  
Tel (619) 758-2300 Fax (619) 758-2309

## INDUSTRIAL USER DISCHARGE PERMIT

**Permit Number:** 05-1019-03-A

**Permit Category:** 2

**Effective Date:** May 1, 2009

**Expiration Date:** February 1, 2013

**Permittee:** Marine Corp Air Station Miramar  
Commanding Officer (Env Mgmt) EMD S-7  
PO Box 452001  
San Diego, CA 92145

**Attention:** B.Morgan Hall

**For the Facility:** 45249 Miramar Wy  
San Diego, CA 92145

Pursuant to Federal, State, and Local regulations, the permittee is hereby authorized to discharge an annual average of **20,000 gallons per calendar day of process industrial wastewater into the Metropolitan Sewer System** from this facility. The total wastewater flow rate to sewer from all sources shall at no time exceed 1.6 million gallons per day / 1,111 gallons per minute.

The discharge is subject to conditions set forth in the following sections of this permit:

- (1) Standard Conditions: See pages 3-7 for Standard Permit Conditions.
- (2) Attachment A: Discharge Standards for Connection(s) 100
- (3) Attachment B: Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for Connection(s) 100
- (4) Attachment R: Authorization for Batch Discharge of Impounded Rainwater
- (5) Appendix A: Permit Definitions
- (6) Appendix B: Instructions for Completing Self-Monitoring Forms
- (7) Appendix D: Best Management Practice for Silver-Rich Solutions
- (8) Appendix S: Sump Maintenance Standards
- (9) Laboratory Best Management Practice Requirements
- (10) Vehicle Maintenance Best Management Practice Requirements
- (11) California Medical Waste Management Act
- (12) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Information: See enclosed bulletin entitled "General Hazardous Waste Requirements".

Failure on the part of the industrial user to fulfill any of the specified conditions shall be sufficient cause for immediate revocation of this permit. Any assignment or transfer of this permit shall automatically make it void.

This permit may be modified by the Industrial Wastewater Control Program, as required or authorized by City codes, or as required by the Federal Government or agencies thereof. This permit is further subject to termination upon thirty (30) days written notice to the industrial user by an authorized representative of the Industrial Wastewater Control Program.

If a completed renewal application is received by the Industrial Wastewater Control Program a minimum of forty-five days before the expiration date, this permit will remain in force until a new permit is issued or the permittee is notified of nonrenewal.

Issued on: *April 17, 2009*

By: INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER  
CONTROL PROGRAM  
9192 Topaz Way  
San Diego, California 92123-1119

*Barbara Sharatz*  
Barbara Sharatz, Program Manager

**STANDARD CONDITIONS**

- A. **Duty to Comply with Municipal Code**  
The industrial user shall comply with applicable provisions of the Municipal Code pertaining to the sewer department and to the discharge of industrial wastes to the sewerage system.
- B. **Duty to Provide Access**  
The industrial user shall, upon the presentation of a valid Metropolitan Wastewater Department I.D., allow Industrial Wastewater Control Program (IWCP) personnel to enter the premises for inspection or sampling related to conditions of this permit.
- C. **Duty to Comply**  
The permittee must comply with all discharge limits, requirements, and conditions of this permit. Failure to comply may be grounds for administrative action, or enforcement proceedings including civil or criminal penalties, injunctive relief, and summary abatements.
- D. **Accidental Discharge Report (40 CFR 403.12(f))**  
The industrial user shall notify the IWCP immediately in the event of any accidental discharge, spill, or slug load to the public sewerage system in violation of discharge prohibitions or standards. Immediate notification shall be made by contacting the IWCP Compliance Supervisor, Program Manager, or Permit Supervisor at (858) 654-4100 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, or (619) 527-7660 at all other times, and submitting a written report within five calendar days to:  
**Industrial Wastewater Control Program  
9192 Topaz Way  
San Diego, CA 92123-1119**  
This report must detail the nature, volume, time, and duration of the discharge, the steps taken to control/mitigate its effects on the sewer system, and the measures which have been and/or will be implemented to prevent similar discharges in the future. The permittee's notification of accidental releases in accordance with this section does not relieve it of other reporting requirements that arise under Local, State, or Federal laws.
- E. **Changes at Facility Affecting Potential for Slug Discharge (40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vi))**  
Notify the Industrial Wastewater Control Program immediately of any changes at the facility affecting the potential for a Slug Discharge including, but not limited to, the installation of an automatic feed treatment system using chemicals stored in volumes greater than 55 gallons.
- F. **Bypass Provisions (see 40 CFR 403.17 for complete provisions)**  
(1) The industrial user may allow any bypass (See Appendix A: Definitions) to occur which does not cause Pretreatment Standards or Requirements to be violated, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the reporting requirements and prohibitions set forth in E(2) and E(3) below.  
(2) If the industrial user knows in advance of the need for a bypass of a wastewater treatment system that will result in noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, it shall submit prior notice to the IWCP, if possible at least ten calendar days before the date of the bypass, at the address in D., above.  
The industrial user shall notify the IWCP of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards within 24 hours from the time the industrial user becomes aware of the bypass, and a written submission shall also be provided within five calendar days. The written submission shall be sent to the address in D., above, and must contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and,

if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.

(3) Bypass is prohibited, and may result in enforcement actions unless the following three conditions are true:

(i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventative maintenance; and

(iii) The Industrial User submitted notices as required under Section E(2).

**G. Upset Reporting Requirement (see 40 CFR 403.16 for complete Upset Provisions)**

The industrial user shall notify the IWCP within 24 hours of becoming aware of an upset (see Appendix A: Definitions) that results in noncompliance with categorical Pretreatment Standards, and a written submission must be provided within five calendar days. The written submission shall be sent to the address listed in D., above, and must contain a description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance, the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken and/or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

**H. 40 CFR Part 261 Waste Reporting Requirement (40 CFR 403.12 (p)(1))**

The industrial user shall notify the IWCP, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge into the POTW of a substance, which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR part 261. The report must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). See the full CFR text for additional reporting requirements for discharges of more than 100 kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the POTW. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported under the self-monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 403.12 (b), (d), and (e).

**I. Signatory Requirements (40 CFR 403.12(I))**

All applications and reports submitted to the Industrial Wastewater Control Program must contain the following certification statement and be signed as required in Sections (a), (b), (c), or (d) below:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

- a) By a responsible corporate officer, if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a corporation. For the purpose of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means:
- (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or;
  - (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility, including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- b) By a general partner or proprietor if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a partnership or sole proprietorship, respectively.
- c) The principal executive officer or director having responsibility for the overall operation of the discharging facility if the Industrial User submitting the reports is a Federal, State, or Local governmental entity, or their agents.
- d) By a duly authorized representative of the individual designated in paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of this section if:
- (i) the authorization is made in writing by the individual described in paragraph (a), (b), or (c);
  - (ii) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the facility from which the Industrial Discharge originates, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well, or a well field superintendent, or a position of equivalent responsibility, or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company; and
  - (iii) the written authorization is submitted to the City.

**J. Planned Changes (40 CFR 403.12 (j))**

The permittee shall give written notice to the Industrial Wastewater Control Program 90 days prior to any facility expansion, production increase, or process modification which results in new discharges or a change in the volume or character of pollutants in the discharge or an increase of more than fifteen percent (15%) in the average daily process wastewater discharge volume.

**K. Continuation of Expired Permits**

An expired permit will continue to be effective and enforceable until the permit is reissued if:

- a) The permittee has submitted a complete permit application at least forty-five (45) days prior to the expiration date of the user's existing permit.
- b) The failure to reissue the permit, prior to expiration of the previous permit, is not due to any act or failure to act on the part of the permittee.

**L. Retention of Records (40 CFR 403.12 (o)(2))**

- a) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for

continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the IWCP at any time.

- b) All records that pertain to matters that are the subject of special orders or any other enforcement or litigation activities brought by the IWCP shall be retained and preserved by the permittee until all enforcement activities have concluded and all periods of limitation with respect to any and all appeals have expired.

**M. Permit Modification**

This permit may be modified for good causes including, but not limited to, the following:

- a) To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or Local pretreatment standards or requirements;
- b) Material or substantial alterations or additions to the discharger's operation processes, or discharge volume or character which were not considered in drafting the effective permit;
- c) A change in any condition in either the industrial user or the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge;
- d) Information indicating that the permitted discharge poses a threat to the Control Authority's collection and treatment systems, POTW personnel or the receiving waters;
- e) Violation of any terms or conditions of the permit;
- f) Misrepresentation or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts in the permit application or in any required reporting;
- g) To correct typographical or other errors in the permit;
- h) To reflect transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator;
- i) Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

**N. Civil and Criminal Penalties**

Any person who violates any permit condition, or who discharges wastewater which causes pollution, or who violates any cease and desist order, prohibition, effluent limitation or national pretreatment standard shall be liable civilly for a penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day per violation. Additionally, any person intentionally causing such violations shall be liable, upon conviction, for a sum not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation, or for imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

**O. Compliance with Applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements**

Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee from its obligations regarding compliance with any and all applicable Local, State and Federal pretreatment standards and requirements including any such standards or requirements that may become effective during the term of this permit.

**P. Severability**

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this permit, shall not be affected thereby.

**Q. Non-transferability**

Industrial Discharge Permits are issued only for specific use for a specific operation. Any sale, lease, transfer, or assignment of the premises or operation for which the permit was issued shall require a new permit to be issued. Any new or changed conditions of operation shall require a new permit.

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**DISCHARGE STANDARDS**

- A. **GENERAL PROHIBITION (from 40 CFR 403):** A User may not introduce into a POTW any pollutant(s) which cause Pass Through or Interference. These general prohibitions and the specific prohibitions in "D" below apply to each User introducing pollutants into a POTW whether or not the User is subject to other National Pretreatment Standards or any National, State, or Local Pretreatment Requirements.
- B. **PROHIBITION AGAINST DILUTION:** No Industrial User shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any other way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.
- C. **PROHIBITION AGAINST BYPASS:** Bypass of wastewater pretreatment is prohibited, and the IWCP may take enforcement action against an industrial user for a bypass, unless the bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime; and the industrial user submitted notices in compliance with the Standard Conditions of this permit.
- D. **SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS:** In addition, a User may not introduce the following discharges into the Metropolitan Sewerage System:
1. **Flammable or Explosive Substances:** Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the wastewater collection system or treatment plant, including but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Centigrade) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;
  2. **Corrosives:** Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case Discharges with pH lower than 5.0 unless a specific variance is granted;
  3. **Hazardous Wastes:** Hazardous wastes, as defined in California Administrative Code, Title 22, Section 66261.3;
  4. **Trucked Pollutants:** Any trucked or hauled pollutants except at discharge points designated by the POTW;
  5. **Toxic and Poisonous Substances:** Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
  6. **Substances which may obstruct flow:** Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction to flow in the sewer resulting in Interference;
  7. **Odorous Wastes:** Strongly odorous wastes or wastes tending to evolve strong odors;
  8. **Uncontaminated Water:** Uncontaminated ground, storm, and surface waters, and roof runoff;
  9. **Pretreatment Sludges:** Sludges or deposited solids resulting from an industrial or pretreatment process;

- 10. **Heat:** Heated wastestreams having a temperature that is equal to or greater than one hundred and fifty (150) degrees Fahrenheit or sixty-five (65) degrees Centigrade;
  - 11. **Radioactive Wastes:** Radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentrations as may exceed limits established in "Code of Federal Regulations" at 10 CFR 20, Subpart K;
  - 12. **Greases and Oils:** Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.
- E. **SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS:** At each connection, limits for the listed pollutants are applicable to the contributing wastestream(s) and will be enforced at the described sample point.

CONNECTION NUMBER 100

Processes discharging through this connection include: aircraft and vehicle washing, x-ray/film processing, equipment and area washdown, steam cleaning, laboratory usage, cooling tower bleed, boiler blowdown, water softener regeneration, and sanitary usage, plus first flush of contaminated storm water. The total flow through this connection includes approximately 20,000 gpd of industrial process wastewater.

In addition to the reporting required of Marine Corp Air Station Miramar per Attachment B, the Industrial Wastewater Control Program will periodically collect wastewater samples from the sewer manhole at the southwestern end of the base, approximately 50 yards downstream of the flow metering station.

Characteristic or Pollutant	Instantaneous	Units	Local Daily Maximum
pH	5-12.5	pH	--
Oil and Grease, Total	--	mg/L	500
Maximum Flow/minute thru Connection	--	gpm	1,111

**Best Management Practice (BMP) for Silver-Rich Solutions:** The Industrial User is required to comply with the Best Management Practice for Silver-Rich solutions shown in Appendix D.

**Best Management Practice (BMP) for Solvents:** Implement the approved Management Plan for Toxic and Prohibited Organic Chemicals on file with this office.

**Flow Restriction:** The instantaneous flow rate through Connection 100 shall at no time exceed 1.6 million gallons per day / 1,111 gallons per minute. Exceeding this maximum allowable flow rate is a violation of permit limitations; furthermore, exceedences cause hydraulic stress on the downstream collection system that may result in the spill of untreated sewage to the environment. Causing or contributing to a spill of untreated sewage to the environment constitutes a separate violation of Federal General and Specific Discharge Prohibitions.

**Rainwater Diversion Requirement:** Operate and maintain installed rainwater diversion equipment to prevent discharge of excessive rainwater to sewer during rain events. The diversion equipment must be configured so that no more than the first 1/10th of an inch of rainwater is

discharged to sewer during each rain event. Any rainfall after the first 1/10 th of an inch must be automatically diverted to the storm sewer or to a rainwater holding tank. At the frequency recommended by the manufacturer, or annually, whichever is more frequent, test the diversion equipment to ensure that it is functioning properly. Maintain documentation of the periodic testing in a logsheet established for that purpose. Documentation must include the date and time of testing, whether the equipment performed as designed or failed, a brief description of any problems identified or repairs performed, and the name of the person performing the test.

Installed rainwater diversion equipment includes the systems at the following wash racks:

- a. 9706 - Hangar 1
- b. 9707 - East of Hangar 2
- c. 9708 - West of Hangar 2
- d. 9705 - West of Building 9223
- e. 9709 - Hangar 3
- f. 9711 - Between Hangars 4 & 5
- g. 9712 - Hangar 6
- h. 9714 - Hangar 0

Notify this office of any modifications to the above list of installed rainwater diversion equipment.

**ATTACHMENT B**

**SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

- A. **REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLING:** The industrial user shall monitor for discharges to the Metropolitan Sewerage System as described on the following pages for specific sample locations. All samples collected for the purposes of this permit shall be representative of the volume and nature of the normal discharge.
- B. **ANALYTICAL METHODS TO DEMONSTRATE CONTINUED COMPLIANCE:** All handling, preservation, and laboratory analyses of samples shall be performed in accordance with 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto, unless specified otherwise in the monitoring conditions of this permit, and all analyses, with the exception of continuous monitoring, must be conducted by an ELAP certified laboratory.
- C. **RECORD CONTENTS:** The industrial user shall maintain accurate records of all monitoring activities, including: a) the date, exact location, method, and time of sampling, and the names of the person or persons taking such samples; b) the date analyses were performed; c) name of person(s) performing such analyses; d) the analytical techniques/methods used; e) the results of those analyses; and for batch discharges, f) the actual date(s) of discharge when different from the sampling date.
- D. **ADDITIONAL MONITORING BY THE PERMITTEE:** If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, using test procedures prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 or amendments thereto, or otherwise approved by EPA or as specified in this permit, the analyses results of such monitoring shall be submitted with the next scheduled self-monitoring report and included in the calculations to determine compliance with monthly average limitations.
- E. **AUTOMATIC RESAMPLING:** If sampling performed by an Industrial User indicates a violation, the User shall:
1. Notify the IWCP Compliance Supervisor (phone (858) 654-4100/ fax (858) 654-4110) of the violation within 24 hours of becoming aware of the violation; and,
  2. Repeat the sampling and analysis for all characteristics or pollutants required by this permit at the sample point in violation, and submit the results of to the IWCP Compliance Supervisor within 30 days of becoming aware of the violation. This requirement is in addition to routine self-monitoring and therefore the results can not be used for the next report.
- F. **REPORTING OF RESULTS:** The results of analyses shall be submitted on Industrial Self-Monitoring Report forms, which will be provided, to:

**Compliance Supervisor  
Industrial Wastewater Control Program  
9192 Topaz Way  
San Diego, CA 92123--1119**

SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, CONNECTION 100

Representative wastewater samples are to be collected from the sewer manhole at the southwestern end of the base, approximately 50 yards downstream of the flow metering station.

Report dates:	<u>Monitoring Period</u>	<u>Report Due</u>
	Jan-Feb	Mar 15th
	Mar-Apr	May 15th
	May-Jun	Jul 15th
	Jul-Aug	Sep 15th
	Sep-Oct	Nov 15th
	Nov-Dec	Jan 15th
	* Jan-Jun	Jul 15th
	* Jul-Dec	Jan 15th

Measurements and analyses to be performed:

<b>Characteristic or Pollutant</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
pH-Instantaneous	pH	Grab	Bi-Monthly
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	24 hour composite	Bi-Monthly
Oil and Grease, Total	mg/L	Grab	Bi-Monthly
Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	24 hour composite	Bi-Monthly
Certify silver BMP implemented	NA	Evaluation only	Semi-Annually*
Certify solvent BMP implemented	NA	Evaluation only	Semi-Annually*

The City of San Diego performs continuous monitoring of the total flows and maximum flow rates through Connection 100, therefore the permittee is not required to monitor flows at his time.

**Solvent Certification:** In lieu of monitoring for organics, the following statement must be signed by an authorized representative of the industry and submitted with each self-monitoring report form: “Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for managing compliance with the permit limitations, I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no concentrated organic solvents have been discharged to the sewer during the reporting period. I am either an owner, partner, or corporate officer of the permitted firm or institution, or the highest management authority regularly present at the permitted facility.”

**Silver Certification:** In lieu of monitoring this waste stream for silver you must submit a signed certification with each self-monitoring report stating that no wastes containing recoverable silver have been discharged to the sewer during this period without the benefit of pretreatment, or that these wastes have been collected and hauled for off-site disposal. Copies of all receipts and contracts for silver recovery equipment service, receipts for recovered silver, and manifests for off-site solution disposal must be made available to this office upon request.

## ATTACHMENT R

### AUTHORIZATION FOR BATCH DISCHARGE OF IMPOUNDED RAINWATER

Rainwater impounded at this facility may be discharged to the sanitary sewer beginning 24 hours after the most recent rain event has ended if all of the following conditions and requirements are satisfied:

1. A written request to discharge impounded rainwater to the sewer is on file with this office which includes, at a minimum, a description of each impoundment area (location and use), the maximum impound volume per area, possible contaminants (based on prior and current usage of the impound area), probable or known contaminants (based on facility practices and/or historical or current lab analyses), and a designated discharge point.
2. If any designated discharge point in (1.) above is not privately owned by the applicant, this authorization is not valid unless a separate approval is granted by the Program for each non-owned sample point *and* a properly executed Hold Harmless Agreement (form provided by the Industrial Wastewater Control Program upon request) is on file with this office.
3. The discharge complies with specific limitations established in the permit. In the case of petroleum contaminated sites, discharges are presumed to comply with specific limitations if there is no visible sheen on the impounded water; if there is a sheen, a representative sample must be collected, and results demonstrating compliance obtained prior to discharge. Analysis results, when obtained, must be retained for a period of no less than three years and made available to Industrial Wastewater Control Program personnel upon request.
4. The wastewater is not a hazardous waste as defined by Federal, State or Local laws and regulations.
5. The wastewater does not meet the criteria of a specifically prohibited waste (see Attachment A, page 1, Discharge Prohibitions).
6. The discharge in combination with existing flows shall not exceed the capacity of the collection system.
7. The Industrial User shall maintain, for a period of no less than three years, a log of all discharges to sewer of impounded rainwater, and make it available to the Industrial Wastewater Control Program upon request. This log shall include the discharge date, description of impoundment area, estimated volume, initials of the person responsible and, where petroleum contamination is probable, whether analyses were performed.

This authorization does not relieve the Industrial User of obligations regarding compliance with any and all applicable Local, State, and Federal pretreatment standards or hazardous waste disposal requirements, including any such standards or requirements that may become effective after the issuance of this authorization.

# Metropolitan Waste Water Department

## Waste Handling Practices for Vehicle Maintenance Facilities

The Industrial Wastewater Control Program has compiled the following list of required and recommended practices to help your business comply with Industrial Waste Discharge Requirements and to promote pollution prevention and waste minimization in vehicle maintenance facilities.

### Requirements

- ◆ Do not dispose of hazardous waste to the sewer or storm drain; such disposal is strictly prohibited. The California State Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Program has identified the following wastes as hazardous:

- Waste oil, fuel, lubricants, and transmission fluids;
- Used antifreeze;
- Spent solvents;
- Sludge from oily waste sumps and parts cleaning tanks;
- Batteries containing acids, alkalies, or heavy metals;
- Rust removers containing concentrated acid or alkalies;
- Carburetor cleaners containing flammable or combustible liquids

For assistance in determining whether a waste is hazardous, contact the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Management Division at (619) 338-2231.

- ◆ Prevent leaks or spills of any hazardous material or waste from accidentally entering the sewer.
- ◆ Maintain sumps and clarifiers in accordance with the Industrial Wastewater Control Program's guidance: see "Sump/Clarifier Maintenance Standards".

### Recommendations

#### *Improve Housekeeping*

- ◆ Use drip pans.
- ◆ Clean up spills immediately using dry techniques.
- ◆ Cover waste storage containers to prevent accumulation of rain. Regularly check waste storage area for leaky containers.
- ◆ Repair leaking equipment and fluid dispensing devices.

#### *Reduction and Recycling of Waste*

- ◆ Recycle antifreeze, waste oil, auto batteries and solvents;
- ◆ Evaporate caustic cleaning solutions;
- ◆ Segregate wastestreams for disposal or recycling;

- ◆ Substitute less toxic materials;
- ◆ Reuse parts cleaning solutions;
- ◆ Implement inventory control practices to prevent waste of new materials (First in/First out).

*Other*

- ◆ Do not perform fluid changes near sewer or storm drain inlets.
- ◆ Install water recycling equipment on automatic carwashes
- ◆ Be sure that all employees have been informed of your company's chemical handling and disposal protocols as well as the spill response procedures. Periodic refresher training will keep employees informed of changes and updates.

For more information, contact:

**The City of San Diego  
Industrial Wastewater Control Program  
9192 Topaz Way, M.S. 901D  
San Diego, CA 92123-1119  
(858) 654-4100**

# Metropolitan Waste Water Department

## Waste Handling Best Management Practices for Laboratories

The Industrial Wastewater Control Program has compiled the following list of required and recommended practices to help your business comply with Industrial Waste Discharge Requirements and to promote pollution prevention and waste minimization in laboratories.

### Requirements

- ◆ Do not dispose of hazardous waste to the sewer or storm drain; such disposal is strictly prohibited. For assistance in determining whether a waste is hazardous, contact the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Management Division at (619) 338-2231.
- ◆ Prevent leaks or spills from accidentally entering the sewer.
- ◆ Eliminate single source, one-pass cooling water discharges greater than 500 gpd.
- ◆ Implement the approved Management Plan for Toxic and Prohibited Organic Chemicals on file with this office.
- ◆ All biohazardous medical wastes must be managed and discharged in compliance with the July 2005 California Medical Waste Management Act and revisions and amendments thereto, as set forth in the California Health and Safety Code, Sections 117600 - 118360.

### Recommendations

#### *Waste Minimization*

- ◆ Substitute less toxic materials in production and cleanup operations when feasible.
- ◆ Order chemicals in the minimum quantities necessary for a process/protocol; this eliminates waste resulting from process changes and expiration dates passing.
- ◆ Work with the minimum amount of chemicals required by a process/protocol; this reduces waste in the event of a spill and encourages prudent chemical handling.
- ◆ Reuse/Recycle spent solvents when possible.
- ◆ Practice water conservation by installing flow restrictors and recycling water when possible. Eliminate one-pass water cooling systems (required if greater than 500 gpd).

#### *Drain Protection*

- ◆ Don't store chemicals in areas where a spill would reach an open drain.
- ◆ Protect lab sinks through installation of a raised lip. Never use sinks as secondary containment or for chemical storage.

- ◆ Protect floor drains, including those used in safety showers, from chemical spills either by installation of a protective berm or dike or by plugging the drain.
- ◆ Utilize secondary containment to prevent leaks or spills from accidentally entering the sewer. Trays or plastic holders can be used for small volumes; larger volumes should be stored in bermed or diked storage areas. Secondary containment should be kept dry. Never store incompatible chemicals together in the same containment area. Other spill prevention measures include:
  - < Using coated containers to reduce spills caused by breakage.
  - < Storing chemicals in latched cabinets and using shelf barriers.
  - < Checking storage container integrity on a regular basis.
  - < Storing chemicals in approved cabinets or on low shelves.
- ◆ Maintain a written spill response plan and be sure that all employees are familiar with it. Be sure that spill clean up supplies are adequately stocked and easily accessible.
- ◆ Keep a mercury spill clean up kit in labs where mercury is used. Consider substituting electronic sensing devices for mercury containing equipment to prevent spills associated with breakage. Mercury in thermometers is the most likely source of this contaminant in labs.

#### *Other*

- ◆ Post signs next to lab sinks and drains to remind employees that disposal of hazardous waste to the sewer is prohibited.
- ◆ Practice good housekeeping by cleaning up spills immediately, clearly labeling all containers, utilizing proper chemical storage practices, and keeping clutter to a minimum.
- ◆ Be sure that all employees have been informed of your company's chemical handling and disposal protocols as well as the spill response plan. Periodic refresher training will keep employees informed of changes and updates.
- ◆ Film Processing: Refer to the City's Best Management Practice Requirements for Silver-Rich Solutions.

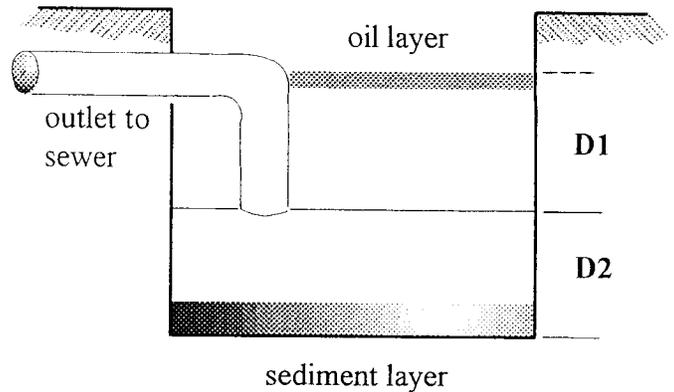
For more information, contact:

**The City of San Diego  
Industrial Wastewater Control Program  
9192 Topaz Way, M.S. 901D  
San Diego, CA 92123  
(858) 654-4100**

# APPENDIX S

## Sump/Clarifier Maintenance Standards

Facilities that perform steam cleaning, pressure washing, caustic cleaning, solvent degreasing, or radiator repair may introduce pollutants such as oil, sediment, metals, and corrosive materials into the sewer system. Sumps and clarifiers require a regular maintenance schedule to remove these pollutants.



**Typical Single Chambered Sump**

Be sure to check:	Must be:
Oil Layer	$\leq 60\%$ of the distance D1
Sediment Layer	$\leq 60\%$ of the distance D2
Elbow Pipe	in place and securely attached
pH	between 5.0 and 12.5 units
explosive gases (%LEL)	< 25%

Industries generating hazardous waste (oil or sludge) must store it in a D.O.T. approved waste drum for proper disposal. The sump inspection grading system is:

Grade	Capacity Unavailable (Oil and/or sediment layer is _____ % of distance to outlet)	Inspection Result
10/25	$\leq 25\%$	<i>Passed</i>
40/50	$> 25\%$ and $\leq 60\%$	<i>Passed; Cleaning recommended soon</i>
75/100	$> 60\%$	<i>Failed; Cleaning required within 7 days</i>

If the sump/clarifier fails the inspection, a field notice is issued, followed by a mailed Notice of Violation and a separately mailed administrative fee invoice.

*For more information, contact:*

**The City of San Diego Industrial Wastewater Control Program**  
 9192 Topaz Way, M.S. 901D  
 San Diego, CA 92123  
 (858) 654-4100



**Waste Handling Practices for Vehicle Maintenance Facilities:** The Industrial Wastewater Control Program has compiled the following list of required and recommended practices to help your business comply with Industrial Waste Discharge Requirements and to promote pollution prevention and waste minimization in vehicle maintenance facilities.

## Requirements

- ◆ Do not dispose of hazardous waste to the sewer or storm drain; such disposal is strictly prohibited. The California State Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Program has identified the following wastes as hazardous:
  - Waste oil, fuel, lubricants, and transmission fluids;
  - Used antifreeze;
  - Spent solvents;
  - Sludge from oily waste sumps and parts cleaning tanks;
  - Batteries containing acids, alkalies, or heavy metals;
  - Rust removers containing concentrated acid or alkalies; and
  - Carburetor cleaners containing flammable or combustible liquids.

*For assistance in determining whether a waste is hazardous, contact the San Diego County Hazardous Materials Management Division at (619) 338-2231.*

- ◆ Prevent leaks or spills of any hazardous material or waste from accidentally entering the sewer.
- ◆ Maintain sumps and clarifiers in accordance with the Industrial Wastewater Control Program's guidance. See "Sump/Clarifier Maintenance Standards."

## Recommendations

### *Improve Housekeeping*

- ◆ Use drip pans.
- ◆ Clean up spills immediately using dry techniques.
- ◆ Cover waste storage containers to prevent accumulation of rain. Regularly check waste storage area for leaky containers.
- ◆ Repair leaking equipment and fluid dispensing devices.

### *Reduction and Recycling of Waste*

- ◆ Recycle antifreeze, waste oil, auto batteries, and solvents.
- ◆ Evaporate caustic cleaning solutions.
- ◆ Segregate wastestreams for disposal or recycling.
- ◆ Substitute less toxic materials.
- ◆ Reuse parts cleaning solutions.
- ◆ Implement inventory control practices to prevent waste of new materials (first in/first out).

### *Other*

- ◆ Perform fluid changes away from sewer and storm drain inlets.
- ◆ Install water recycling equipment on automatic carwashes.
- ◆ Inform employees of your company's chemical handling and disposal protocols, as well as spill response procedures. Provide periodic refresher training to keep employees informed of changes and updates.

## APPENDIX B

### Instructions for Completing Industry Self-Monitoring Forms

1. Approximately five weeks prior to the self-monitoring report due date, this office will mail an Industry Self-Monitoring Form (ISMF) for each connection to the designated contact; analyses results must be reported on this form or a similarly formatted data entry form. **The samples may be collected at any time within the monitoring period, except when the Industrial Waste Lab is already sampling at your facility; it is not necessary to wait until you receive the ISMF.** Transfer the analysis results to the reporting form, converting units, if necessary, to match those on the form, and return it to this office no later than the due date, together with a copy of the original laboratory analysis report and sample chain of custody.
2. Representative samples must be collected at the location described on the form; advise this office if you believe the location is inappropriate.
3. Self-monitoring early in the period and more frequently than required is highly recommended. Simply make additional copies of the ISMF and replace the ISMF# with "extra". Note however, that you must submit all representative self-monitoring results to this office.
4. The "sample type" is specified for each characteristic or pollutant in Attachment B, "Self-Monitoring and Reporting Requirements", and is generally either a grab or a 24 hour composite. A grab requires that an individual sample be collected over a period of fifteen minutes or less. A 24-hour composite requires that a series of samples be collected over a 24 hour period representative of normal process operations and combined into a single container for analysis. The samples may be collected with automatic sampling equipment as 24-hour flow-proportioned or time-proportioned composite samples, or manually by combining a **minimum of (4)** grab samples. Grabs combined for a composite must be distributed over the 24 hour period by either flow or time; 24-hour composites must be flow-proportioned where feasible. Certain parameters including pH, temperature, flash point, and many TTO compounds require discrete grab samples and analyses. In contrast, the Evaluation only and Fixed probe with chart sample types do not require the actual collection of wastewater samples; for flow measurements and continuous pH recording use the sampling information fields to indicate the applicable time period.
5. Enter all information requested on the ISMF in the blanks provided:
  - a) Laboratory name - The name of the lab that performed the analysis; **a copy of the laboratory's report and chain of custody must accompany the ISMF.**
  - b) Sample Date - The date(s) over which the sample is collected
  - c) Sample Time(s) - The time at which the sample is collected  
**For grab samples, each individual sample time must be listed; for autosamplers, list the time compositing began, and the time it ended.**
  - d) Sampler - The person(s) who collects the sample
  - e) Sample Description - The appearance of the sample. Indicate color, clarity, layering, etc.
  - f) Signature - certification statements must be signed and dated as required in the permit under STANDARD CONDITIONS, Signatory Requirements.

Failure to return the Self-Monitoring Report by the due date and/or submission of an incomplete ISMF will result in a reporting violation and the corresponding administrative fee.

Questions about sampling, analysis, or reporting requirements should be directed to the Compliance Office at (858) 654-4100.

## APPENDIX A

### DEFINITIONS

1. **Bypass:** The intentional diversion of wastestreams from any portion of an industrial user's pretreatment facility.
2. **Daily Maximum:** The maximum allowable value for the arithmetic average concentration of a pollutant, calculated using all measurements taken in a 24 hour period representative of normal process operations.
3. **Dilution:** Increasing the use of process water, or otherwise attempting to decrease the concentration of pollutants in a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.
4. **Discharger:** Any person that discharges, or causes a discharge of, wastewater directly or indirectly to a public sewer.
5. **4-Day Average:** An independent average calculated using the analytical results from four consecutive sampling days and representing the average concentration achievable when electroplating wastewater pretreatment equipment is operated at the expected mean and variability.
6. **Grab Sample:** A sample which is collected from a wastestream over a period of less than fifteen minutes.
7. **Industrial Connection:** The sewer lateral connecting a building sewer or building waste drainage system to the public sewer for the purpose of conveying industrial wastewater.
8. **Industrial User:** Any non-domestic source regulated under section 307 (b), (c) or (d) of the Clean Water Act and discharging pollutants into a POTW.
9. **Industrial Waste:** All wastes other than domestic sewage including all wastewater from any production, manufacturing, processing, institutional, commercial, service, agricultural, or other operation.
10. **Inspector:** A person authorized by the Metropolitan Wastewater Department Director to inspect wastewater generation, conveyance, processing, and disposal facilities and to perform any required sampling.
11. **Interference:** A Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:
  1. Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and,
  2. Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with applicable regulations or permits.
12. **Monthly Average Limitation:** The maximum allowable value for the average of all results obtained from samples collected during one calendar month.
13. **Pass Through:** A Discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).
14. **POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works):** A treatment works which is owned by a municipality, including any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances if they convey wastewater to a POTW treatment plant.

15. **Pretreatment:** The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except by dilution, as prohibited by 40 CFR 403.6 (d). Appropriate pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities, for protection against surges or slug loadings that might interfere with or otherwise be incompatible with the POTW. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with the combined wastestream formula found in 40 CFR Part 403.6 (6).
16. **Pretreatment Facility:** Any works or devices for the treatment or flow limitation of wastewater prior to discharge into a public sewer.
17. **Pretreatment Standard:** Pollutant discharge limit promulgated by the EPA which applies to Industrial Users; this term includes discharge prohibitions.
18. **Sewage:** The used water supply of a community which includes domestic and industrial wastes, and such groundwater and surface runoff as may be mixed with it.
19. **Sewerage System:** A comprehensive term, including all construction and appurtenant equipment utilized in the collection, transportation, pumping, treatment, and final disposal of sewage.
20. **S.I.C. (Standard Industrial Classification):** A system of classifying businesses by function, developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, and published in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual", current edition.
21. **Slug Discharge:** Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the POTW's regulations, local limits or Permit conditions. The results of such activities shall be available to the Approval Authority upon request.
22. **Slug Load:** Any pollutant (including Biochemical Oxygen Demand) released in a discharge at a flow rate or concentration which will cause a violation of the specific discharge prohibitions in Section 64.0512 of the City of San Diego Municipal Code, and in Attachment A Page 1 of the Industrial User Discharge Permit.
23. **Standard Methods:** Procedures described in the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation.
24. **Upset:** An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with Discharge Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the industrial user. An Upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
25. **User:** See Industrial User.
26. **Wastewater:** Waste and water, whether treated or untreated, discharged into or permitted to enter a public sewer.

## APPENDIX D

### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) FOR SILVER-RICH SOLUTIONS

All facilities generating silver-rich solutions must comply with the Best Management Practice Requirements shown below. Silver-Rich Solutions contain sufficient silver for cost-effective recovery, either on-site or off-site. These solutions include used fix and bleach-fix solutions, low replenished (low-flow) washes following a fix or bleach-fix solution, and stabilizers for the washless minilab film and paper processes.

#### I. SILVER-RICH SOLUTION MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS:

A. Either: (1) Haul silver-rich spent film processing solutions off-site for recovery or disposal, or (2) Using technology that is equivalent to or exceeds the equipment listed below, based on the volume of silver-rich solutions generated by each piece of equipment per day, pretreat all silver-rich spent film processing solutions to remove silver prior to discharge of the solutions to sewer; operate and maintain silver recovery equipment so that it provides the percent recovery for which it was designed.

(a) **If the equipment generates an average of less than .5 gallons/day of silver-rich solutions:** treat silver-rich solutions using a single chemical recovery cartridge (CRC) with manufacturer specified flow control, or alternative technology providing at least 90% silver recovery or management.

(b) **If the equipment generates an average of .5 to 20 gallons/day silver-rich solutions:** treat silver-rich solutions using two chemical recovery cartridges in series with manufacturer-specified flow control, or an electrolytic unit followed by a chemical recovery cartridge with manufacturer-specified flow control, or alternative technology providing at least 95% silver recovery or management.

(c) **If the equipment generates an average of more than 20 gallons/day silver-rich solutions:** treat silver-rich solutions using an electrolytic unit plus two or more CRCs with manufacturer-specified flow control or an electrolytic unit plus a precipitation unit, or alternative technology providing at least 99% silver recovery or management.

**Note: RECOVERY SYSTEMS SERVING MORE THAN ONE PROCESSOR MUST BE DESIGNED TO MEET REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COMBINED FLOW.**

#### II. SELF-MONITORING AND RECORD-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS:

A. For each silver recovery system in operation:

1. **Test the silver concentration in the recovery system effluent at least once every three months, using silver test paper.** If the paper turns black, the recovery system is not operating properly and needs immediate attention. Cease discharge and take all measures necessary to restore recovery system efficiency prior to re-initiating discharge. (Facilities whose silver recovery systems are serviced by a contract maintenance service at a frequency of at least once every three months are exempt from this requirement.)

2. **Maintain a silver recovery log** to record flow through the silver recovery system and test results resulting from (1) above, if applicable.

B. **If more than one silver recovery system is used:**

Develop and maintain a list of silver recovery systems in use and their location, and document which processors each recovery system serves. Maintain the list on-site and make it available to Wastewater Pretreatment Inspectors upon request.

#### III. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: (Facilities generating less than .5 gallons/day silver-rich solution are exempt)

A. Twice a year, by the due dates specified in Attachment B of your permit, submit a statement to this office certifying that, during the previous six months, all silver-rich solutions generated at your facility have been either: (1) treated on-site to remove no less than the percentage of silver required by the BMP, prior to disposal to sewer, or; (2) hauled off-site for treatment and disposal. A Certification Form will be mailed to your facility for signature approximately five weeks prior to the due date.

#### IV. DEFINITIONS:

1. **% silver recovery:** The percent of silver recovered from the silver-rich solutions by the silver recovery treatment system, calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ recovery} = \frac{1 - \text{Concentration (in mg/l) silver in effluent}}{\text{Concentration (in mg/l) silver in influent}}$$

2. **CRC:** A chemical recovery cartridge which recovers silver through a process known as metallic replacement.

3. **Electrolytic Silver Recovery:** A method of recovering silver in which a direct current is applied across two electrodes immersed in a silver-rich solution.

4. **Metallic Replacement:** A method of recovering silver from silver-rich solutions by an oxidation-reduction reaction with elemental iron and silver thiosulfate to produce ferrous iron in solution and metallic silver sludge. The device used is commonly called a chemical recovery cartridge (CRC).

5. **Silver Recovery System:** One or more silver recovery treatment units which, alone or in combination, are used to treat a given silver-rich solution to remove silver prior to discharge of the solution to the sanitary sewer.

# Department of Health Services

## **Medical Waste Management Act**

*California Health and Safety Code*

*Sections 117600 – 118360*

*(Includes amendments pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 419,  
Chapter 477, Statutes of 2004)*



**Medical Waste Management Program  
1616 Capitol Ave., MS 7405  
P.O. Box 997413  
Sacramento, CA 95899-7413**

# Medical Waste Management Act

California Health and Safety Code

Sections 117600 – 118360

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**Chapter 1 General Provisions***117600 - Citation of part*

This part shall be known and may be cited as the Medical Waste Management Act.

*117605 - Preempt*

This part does not preempt any local ordinance regulating infectious waste, as that term was defined by Section 25117.5 as it read on December 31, 1990, if the ordinance was in effect on January 1, 1990, and regulated both large and small quantity generators. Any ordinance may be amended in a manner that is consistent with this part.

*117610 - Regulations*

The department shall adopt regulations that will establish and ensure statewide standards for uniformity in the implementation and administration of this part and that will promote waste minimization and source reduction.

*117615 - Local Ordinance*

Notwithstanding Section 117605, with the approval of the director, and in the interest of public health, a local ordinance providing more stringent requirements than specified in this part may be implemented for a specified time period.

*117620 - Initiate Program*

The department and any local enforcement agency initially electing to implement a medical waste management program pursuant to this part shall initiate that program and begin enforcement of its provisions on or before April 1, 1991, except for medical waste programs operating under Section 117605.

**Chapter 2 Definitions***117625 - Definitions*

Unless the context requires otherwise, the definitions in this article govern the construction of this part.

*117630 - Biohazard Bag*

“Biohazard bag” means a disposable red bag that is impervious to moisture and has a strength sufficient to preclude ripping, tearing, or bursting under normal conditions of usage and handling of the waste-filled bag. A biohazard bag shall be constructed of material of sufficient single thickness strength to pass the 165-gram dropped dart impact resistance test as prescribed by Standard D 1709-85 of the American Society for Testing and Materials and certified by the bag manufacturer.

*117635 - Biohazardous Waste*

“Biohazardous waste” means any of the following:

- (a) Laboratory waste, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
  - (1) Human or animal specimen cultures from medical and pathology laboratories.
  - (2) Cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories.
  - (3) Wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses, spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines used in human health care or research, discarded animal vaccines, including Brucellosis and Contagious Ecthyma, as identified by the department, and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures.
- (b) Human surgery specimens or tissues removed at surgery or autopsy, which are suspected by the attending physician and surgeon or dentist of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.
- (c) Animal parts, tissues, fluids, or carcasses suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans.
- (d) Waste, which at the point of transport from the generator’s site, at the point of disposal, or thereafter, contains recognizable fluid blood, fluid blood products, containers or equipment containing blood that is fluid, or blood from animals known to be infected with diseases which are highly communicable to humans.
- (e) Waste containing discarded materials contaminated with excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans or animals that are required to be isolated by the infection control staff, the attending physician and surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local health officer, to protect others from highly communicable diseases or diseases of animals that are highly communicable to humans.

(f)

(1) Waste which is hazardous only because it is comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues which have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives, or only because the waste is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents, including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, and intravenous solution bags and attached tubing which are empty. A biohazardous waste which meets the conditions of this paragraph is not subject to Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "chemotherapeutic agent" means an agent that kills or prevents the reproduction of malignant cells.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, a container, or inner liner removed from a container, which previously contained a chemotherapeutic agent, is empty if the container or inner liner removed from the container has been emptied by the generator as much as possible, using methods commonly employed to remove waste or material from containers or liners, so that the following conditions are met:

(A) If the material which the container or inner liner held is pourable, no material can be poured or drained from the container or inner liner when held in any orientation, including, but not limited to, when tilted or inverted.

(B) If the material which the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no material or waste remains in the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by scraping.

(g) Waste that is hazardous only because it is comprised of pharmaceuticals, as defined in Section 117747. Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 117690, medical waste includes biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this subdivision. Biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this subdivision is not subject to Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

*117640 - Common Storage Facility*

"Common storage facility" means any designated accumulation area that is onsite and is used by small quantity generators otherwise operating independently for the storage of medical waste for collection by a registered hazardous waste hauler.

*117645 - Container*

"Container" means the rigid container in which the medical waste is placed prior to transporting for purposes of storage or treatment.

*117650 - Enforcement Agency*

"Enforcement agency" means the department or the local agency administering this part.

*117655 - Enforcement Officer*

"Enforcement officer" means the director, or agents or registered environmental health specialists appointed by the director, and all local health officers, directors of environmental health, and their duly authorized registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees, or the designees of the director, local health officers, or the directors of environmental health.

*117657 - Fund*

"Fund" means the Medical Waste Management Fund created pursuant to Section 117885.

*117660 - Hazardous Waste Hauler*

"Hazardous waste hauler" means a person registered as a hazardous waste hauler pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 25160) and Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 25167.1) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 and Chapter 30 (commencing with Section 66001) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

*117662 - Health Care Professional*

"Health care professional" means any person licensed or certified pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 500) of the Business and Professions Code; any person licensed pursuant to the Osteopathic Initiative Act, as set forth in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 3600) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or pursuant to the Chiropractic Initiative Act, as set forth in Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code; and any person certified pursuant to Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797).

*117665 - Highly Communicable Diseases*

“Highly communicable diseases” means diseases, such as those caused by organisms classified by the federal Centers for Disease Control as Biosafety Level IV organisms, that, in the opinion of the infection control staff, the department, local health officer, attending physician and surgeon, or attending veterinarian, merit special precautions to protect staff, patients, and other persons from infection. “Highly communicable diseases” does not include diseases such as the common cold, influenza, or other diseases not representing a significant danger to nonimmunocompromised persons.

*117670 - Household Waste*

“Household waste” means any material, including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks and medical waste, that is derived from households, farms, or ranches. Household waste does not include trauma scene waste.

*117672 - Industrial Hygienist*

“Industrial hygienist” means a person who has met the educational requirements of an industrial hygiene certification organization, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 20700 of the Business and Professions Code, and who has had at least one year in the comprehensive practice of industrial hygiene, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 20700 of the Business and Professions Code.

*117675 - Infectious Agent*

“Infectious agent” means a type of microorganism, bacteria, mold, parasite, or virus that normally causes, or significantly contributes to the cause of, increased morbidity or mortality of human beings.

*117680 - Large Quantity Generator*

“Large quantity generator” means a medical waste generator, other than a trauma scene waste management practitioner, that generates 200 or more pounds of medical waste in any month of a 12-month period.

*117685 - Local Agency*

“Local agency” means the local health department, as defined in Section 101185, or the local comprehensive environmental agency established in accordance with Section 101275, of a county that has elected to adopt a local ordinance to administer and enforce this part, pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 117800).

*117690 - Medical Waste*

(a) “Medical waste” means waste which meets both of the following requirements:

(1) The waste is composed of waste which is generated or produced as a result of any of the following actions:

(A) Diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals.

(B) Research pertaining to the activities specified in subparagraph (A).

(C) The production or testing of biologicals.

(D) The accumulation of properly contained home-generated sharps waste that is brought by a patient, a member of the patient’s family, or by a person authorized by the enforcement agency, to a point of consolidation approved by the enforcement agency pursuant to Section 117904 or authorized pursuant to Section 118147.

(E) Removal of a regulated waste, as defined in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, from a trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

(2) The waste is either of the following:

(A) Biohazardous waste.

(B) Sharps waste.

(b) For purposes of this section, “biologicals” means medicinal preparations made from living organisms and their products, including, but not limited to, serums, vaccines, antigens, and anti-toxins.

(c) Medical waste includes trauma scene waste.

*117695 - Treated Medical Waste*

Medical waste that has been treated in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215) and that is not otherwise hazardous, shall thereafter be considered solid waste as defined in Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code and not medical waste.

*117700 - Not Medical Waste*

Medical waste does not include any of the following:

- (a) Waste generated in food processing or biotechnology that does not contain an infectious agent as defined in Section 117675.
- (b) Waste generated in biotechnology that does not contain human blood or blood products or animal blood or blood products suspected of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be communicable to humans.
- (c) Urine, feces, saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, sweat, tears, or vomitus, unless it contains fluid blood, as provided in subdivision (d) of Section 117635.
- (d) Waste which is not biohazardous, such as paper towels, paper products, articles containing nonfluid blood, and other medical solid waste products commonly found in the facilities of medical waste generators.
- (e) Hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or household waste.
- (f) Waste generated from normal and legal veterinarian, agricultural, and animal livestock management practices on a farm or ranch.

*117705 - Medical Waste Generator*

“Medical waste generator” means any person whose act or process produces medical waste and includes, but is not limited to, a provider of health care, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 56.05 of the Civil Code. All of the following are examples of businesses that generate medical waste:

- (a) Medical and dental offices, clinics, hospitals, surgery centers, laboratories, research laboratories, unlicensed health facilities, those facilities required to be licensed pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200), chronic dialysis clinics, as regulated pursuant to Division 2 (commencing with Section 1200), and education and research facilities.
- (b) Veterinary offices, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals.
- (c) Pet shops.
- (d) Trauma scene waste management practitioners.

*117710 - Medical Waste Management Plan*

“Medical waste management plan” means a document that is completed by generators of medical waste pursuant to Sections 117935 and 117960, on forms prepared by the enforcement agency.

*117715 - Medical Waste Permit*

“Medical waste permit” means a permit issued by the enforcement agency to a medical waste treatment facility.

*117720 - Medical Waste Registration*

“Medical waste registration” means a registration issued by the enforcement agency to a medical waste generator.

*117725 - Medical Waste Treatment Facility*

- (a) “Medical waste treatment facility” means all adjacent land and structures, and other appurtenances or improvements on the land, used for treating medical waste or for associated handling and storage of medical waste. Medical waste treatment facilities are those facilities treating waste pursuant to subdivision (a) or (c) of Section 118215. A medical waste treatment method approved pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 118215 may be designated as a medical waste treatment facility by the department.
- (b) “Adjacent,” for purposes of subdivision (a), means real property within 400 yards from the property boundary of the existing medical waste treatment facility.

*117730 - Mixed Waste*

“Mixed waste” means mixtures of medical and non-medical waste. Mixed waste is medical waste, except for all of the following:

- (a) Medical waste and hazardous waste is hazardous waste and is subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to hazardous waste.
- (b) Medical waste and radioactive waste is radioactive waste and is subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to radioactive waste.
- (c) Medical waste, hazardous waste, and radioactive waste is radioactive mixed waste and is subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to hazardous waste and radioactive waste.

*117735 - Offsite*

“Offsite” means any location that is not onsite.

*117740 - Onsite*

(a) "Onsite" means a medical waste treatment facility, or common storage facility on the same or adjacent property as the generator of the medical waste being treated.

(b) "Adjacent," for purposes of subdivision (a), means real property within 400 yards from the property boundary of the existing medical waste treatment facility.

*117742 - Parent Organization*

"Parent organization" means an organization that employs or contracts with health care professionals who provide health care services at a location other than at a health care facility specified in subdivision (a) of Section 117705.

*117745 - Person*

"Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, business concern, partnership, association, limited liability company, and corporation, including, but not limited to, a government corporation. "Person" also includes any city, county, district, commission, the state or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, the Regents of the University of California, any interstate body, and the federal government or any department or agency thereof to the extent permitted by law.

*117747 - Pharmaceutical*

(a) "Pharmaceutical" means a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug as defined in Section 109925 or the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, (21 U.S.C.A. Sec. 321(g)(1)).

(b) For purposes of this part, "pharmaceutical" does not include any pharmaceutical that is regulated pursuant to either of the following:

(1) The federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 6901 et seq.).

(2) The Radiation Control Law (Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 114960) of Part 9).

*117750 - Sharps Container*

"Sharps container" means a rigid puncture-resistant container that, when sealed, is leak resistant and cannot be reopened without great difficulty.

*117755 - Sharps Waste*

"Sharps waste" means any device having acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Hypodermic needles, hypodermic needles with syringes, blades, needles with attached tubing, syringes contaminated with biohazardous waste, acupuncture needles, and root canal files.

(b) Broken glass items, such as Pasteur pipettes and blood vials contaminated with biohazardous waste.

(c) Any item capable of cutting or piercing that is contaminated with trauma scene waste.

*117760 - Small Quantity Generator*

"Small quantity generator" means a medical waste generator, other than a trauma scene waste management practitioner, that generates less than 200 pounds per month of medical waste.

*117765 - Storage*

"Storage" means the holding of medical wastes, in accordance with Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 118275), at a designated accumulation area, offsite point of consolidation, transfer station, other registered facility, or in a vehicle detached from its means of locomotion.

*117770 - Tracking Document*

"Tracking document" means the medical waste tracking document specified in Section 118040.

*117775 - Transfer Station*

(a) "Transfer station" means any offsite location where medical waste is loaded, unloaded, stored, or consolidated by a registered hazardous waste hauler, or a holder of a limited quantity hauling exemption granted pursuant to Section 118030, during the normal course of transportation of the medical waste.

(b) "Transfer station" does not include any onsite facility, including, but not limited to, common storage facilities, facilities of medical waste generators employed for the purpose of consolidation, or onsite treatment facilities.

*117776 - Trauma Scene.*

- (a) "Trauma scene" means a location soiled by, or contaminated with, human blood, human body fluids, or other residues from the scene of a serious human injury, illness, or death.
- (b) For purposes of this section, a location may include, but is not limited to, a physical structure that is not fixed geographically, such as mobile homes, trailers, or vehicles.

*117777 - Trauma Scene Waste*

"Trauma scene waste" means waste that is a regulated waste, as defined in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, and that has been removed, is to be removed, or is in the process of being removed, from a trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

*117778 - Trauma Scene Waste Management Practitioner*

"Trauma scene waste management practitioner" means a person who undertakes as a commercial activity the removal of human blood, human body fluids, and other associated residues from the scene of a serious human injury, illness, or death, and who is registered with the department pursuant to Chapter 9.5 (commencing with Section 118321).

*117780 - Treatment*

"Treatment" means any method, technique, or process designed to change the biological character or composition of any medical waste so as to eliminate its potential for causing disease, as specified in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

**Chapter 3 Powers and Duties***117800 - Local Agency*

A local agency may implement a medical waste management program by the adoption of an ordinance or resolution by the local governing body, in accordance with this part.

*117805 - Notify Department*

Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 117810, a local agency that elects to implement a medical waste management program shall notify the department within 90 days from the effective date of the act enacting this part.

*117810 - Implementation*

- (a) If a local agency does not elect to implement a medical waste management program, the local agency may elect to contract with another local agency to implement a medical waste management program or to implement it at a later date. This election shall be made by the local governing body, that shall take effect 90 days after a notice of election is filed with the department.
- (b) A local agency that elects to implement a medical waste management program shall continue to implement that program until the local governing body terminates the election by resolution or ordinance or the department revokes the authority of the local agency to administer a medical waste management program. The local agency shall file the notice of termination with the department at least 180 days prior to the termination date.

*117815 - Program Consistency*

Any local agency that has elected to implement a medical waste management program shall maintain a program that is consistent with Section 117820 and the regulations adopted pursuant to that section. With the approval of the department, the local agency may administer or enforce this part with respect to any person.

*117820 - Medical Waste Management Program*

A medical waste management program shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

- (a) Issuing medical waste registrations pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 117950) and permits pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 118130).
- (b) Processing and reviewing the medical waste management plans and inspecting onsite treatment facilities in accordance with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117925) for all small quantity medical waste generators required to be registered.
- (c) Conducting an evaluation, inspection, or records review for all facilities or persons issued a large quantity medical waste registration pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 117950) or issued a permit for an onsite medical waste treatment facility pursuant to Section 118130.

- (d) Inspecting medical waste generators in response to complaints or emergency incidents, or as part of an investigation or evaluation of the implementation of the medical waste management plan.
- (e) Inspecting medical waste treatment facilities in response to a complaint or as part of an investigation or emergency incident.
- (f) Taking enforcement action for the suspension or revocation of medical waste permits issued by the local agency pursuant to this part.
- (g) Referring or initiating proceedings for civil or criminal prosecution of violations specified in Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 118335).
- (h) Reporting in a manner determined by the department so that the statewide effectiveness of the program can be determined.

#### *117825 - Registration and Permit Fees*

Each local enforcement agency that elects to implement the medical waste management program may prescribe, by resolution or ordinance, the registration and permit fees necessary to pay its reasonable expenses to administer the program.

#### *117830 - Enforcement Agency*

- (a) A local agency electing to implement a medical waste management program is the enforcement agency for the jurisdiction where it is located and so designated by the department.
- (b) In any local jurisdiction where the local agency does not elect to implement a medical waste management program, the department is the enforcement agency.
- (c) Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a district attorney, city attorney, or city prosecutor from bringing any enforcement action for violation of this chapter.

#### *117835 - Department's Database*

The department shall establish and maintain a data-base of persons registered under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117925) and persons registered under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 117950) for whom the department is the enforcement agency.

#### *117840 - Intent of the Legislature*

It is the intent of the Legislature that the program carried out pursuant to this part be fully supported from the fees received pursuant to this part.

#### *117845 - Department shall Implement*

The department shall implement this part so as to maximize the funds that may be received from the federal government.

#### *117850 - Share Information*

Information may be shared between the department and the Environmental Protection Agency.

#### *117855 - Withdrawal*

If the department finds that a local enforcement agency is not consistently fulfilling its responsibilities, the department shall notify the agency of the particular reasons for finding that the agency is not fulfilling its responsibilities and of the department's intention to withdraw its designation if, within a time to be specified in that notification, but in no event less than 30 days, the agency does not take the corrective action specified by the department.

#### *117860 - Department Becomes Enforcement Agency*

If the department withdraws its designation of a local enforcement agency, the department shall become the enforcement agency within the jurisdiction of the local enforcement agency.

#### *117870 - Department Identifies Significant Violations*

If the department identifies significant violations of minimum requirements that were not identified and resolved through previous inspections by the local enforcement agency, the department shall do all of the following:

- (a) Conduct a performance review of the agency within 120 days.
- (b) Prepare a written performance report within 60 days of the review.
- (c) Require the submission of a plan of correction by the agency within 90 days of receiving the report.

*117875 - Withdrawal*

The department shall withdraw a local enforcement agency's designation pursuant to Section 117860 if it determines that the enforcement agency has failed to submit an adequate plan of correction or has failed to implement the plan.

*117880 - Fees*

If the department becomes the enforcement agency, it may charge the fees specified in this part.

*117885 - Fund*

(a) There is in the State Treasury the Medical Waste Management Fund, that shall be administered by the director. Money deposited in the fund shall be available to the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of this part.

(b) In addition to any other funds transferred by the Legislature to the Medical Waste Management Fund, the following shall be deposited in the fund:

(1) Fees, penalties, interest earned, and fines collected by, or on behalf of, the department pursuant to this part.

(2) Funds granted by the federal government for purposes of carrying out this part.

(c) This section shall become operative on July 1, 1993.

*117890 - Large Quantity Generator (LQG) Registration*

No large quantity generator shall generate medical waste unless the large quantity generator is registered with the enforcement agency pursuant to this part.

*117895 - Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Registration*

A small quantity generator that treats medical waste onsite by steam sterilization, incineration, or microwave technology shall register with the enforcement agency pursuant to this part.

*117900 - Medical Waste Hauler Registration*

No person shall haul medical waste unless the person meets either of the following requirements:

(a) The person is registered pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 25160) and Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 25167.1) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 and Chapter 30 (commencing with Section 66001) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) The person has an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to Section 118030.

*117903 - Treat Medical Waste*

No person shall treat medical waste unless the person is permitted by the enforcement agency as required by this part or unless the treatment is performed by a medical waste generator and is a treatment method approved pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 118215.

*117904 - Consolidation*

(a) In addition to the consolidation points authorized pursuant to Section 118147, the enforcement agency may approve a location as a point of consolidation for the collection of home-generated sharps waste, which, after collection, shall be transported and treated as medical waste.

(b) A consolidation location approved pursuant to this section shall be known as a "home-generated sharps consolidation point."

(c) A home-generated sharps consolidation point is not subject to the requirements of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 118275), to the permit or registration requirements of this part, or to any permit or registration fees, with regard to the activity of consolidating home-generated sharps waste pursuant to this section.

(d) A home-generated sharps consolidation point shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) All sharps waste shall be placed in sharps containers.

(2) Sharps containers ready for disposal shall not be held for more than seven days without the written approval of the enforcement agency.

(e) An operator of a home-generated sharps consolidation point approved pursuant to this section shall not be considered the generator of that waste.

(f) The medical waste treatment facility which treats the sharps waste subject to this section shall maintain the tracking documents required by Sections 118040 and 118165 with regard to that sharps waste.

*117905 - Offsite Treatment*

The department is the enforcement agency for offsite treatment facilities.

*117908 - Common Storage Facility*

The accumulated medical waste of more than one medical waste generator shall not be stored in a common storage facility unless that facility is registered with the enforcement agency.

*117910 - Technical Assistance & Guidance*

The department shall provide ongoing technical assistance and guidance to local enforcement agencies to assist them in their decision making processes. This assistance shall include, but is not limited to, providing all of the following:

- (a) Technical studies and reports.
- (b) Copies of innovative facility operation plans.
- (c) Investigative findings and analysis of new waste management practices and procedures.

**Chapter 4 Small Quantity Generator Requirements***117915 - Containment and Storage*

Containment and storage of medical waste shall be in accordance with Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 118275).

*117918 - Treatment*

Treatment of medical waste shall be in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

*117920 - Registration*

The fee schedule specified in Section 117923 shall be for the issuance of medical waste registrations and for conducting inspections pursuant to this chapter when the department serves as the enforcement agency for small quantity generators. This fee schedule shall be adjusted annually in accordance with Section 100425. On or before January 1, 1993, the department may adjust by regulation the fees specified in Section 117923 to reflect the actual costs of implementing this chapter. Local enforcement agencies shall set fees that shall be sufficient to cover their costs in implementing this part with regard to small quantity generators required to be registered pursuant to Section 117925.

*117923 - Fees*

- (a) The registration and inspection fee for small quantity generators using onsite treatment, including an autoclave, incinerator, or microwave technology, to treat medical waste is one hundred dollars (\$100), that shall be paid once every two years.
- (b) The annual permit fee for a common storage facility permitted pursuant to Section 117928 is the amount specified in the following schedule:
  - (1) For storage facilities serving 10 or fewer generators, the permit fee is one hundred dollars (\$100).
  - (2) For storage facilities serving 11 or more generators, but not more than 50 generators, the permit fee is two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
  - (3) For storage facilities serving more than 50 generators, the permit fee is five hundred dollars (\$500).

*117924 - Collect Fees*

- (a) When the department is the enforcement agency, the department shall impose and cause the collection of an annual medical waste generator fee in an amount not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) on small quantity generators of medical waste, except for those small quantity generators that are required to register pursuant to Section 117925 and those generators generating only biohazardous waste as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 117635. Nothing in this part shall prevent the department from contracting with entities other than the department for these fee collection activities or from entering into agreements with medical waste transporters or providers of medical waste mail-back systems for the collection of these fees, if the department determines that such a fee collection arrangement would be cost-effective.
- (b) If the department determines to enter into a contract with a medical waste transporter or provider of medical waste mail-back systems for the collection of the fees, the department shall do all of the following:

- (1) Establish that not more than 5 percent of the fees collected may be recovered by the medical waste transporter or provider of medical waste mail-back systems as administrative costs for the collection of those fees.
- (2) Establish that the administrative costs for the collection of the fees shall be the same for all medical waste transporters and providers of medical waste mail-back systems.
- (3) Prohibit any medical waste transporter or provider of medical waste mail-back systems from waiving the generator fee without the written approval of the department and only if the medical waste generator has made a written request for the waiver.
- (4) Require the medical waste transporter or provider of medical waste mail-back systems to report the fees collected pursuant to subdivision (a) to the department.
- (5) Prohibit the medical waste transporter or provider of medical waste mail-back systems from assuming the role of the department as an enforcement agent for purposes of collecting the medical waste generator fees.
- (6) Require medical waste transporters or providers of medical waste mail-back systems to include the following language in at least 12-point type on their invoices to medical waste generators.  
“Pursuant to Section 117924 of the California Health and Safety Code, the State Department of Health Services has contracted with us to collect your annual medical waste generator fee. The department may offset our costs of collection and administration in an amount that may not exceed 5 percent of the fee collected. We may not waive the fee without written approval of the department, and only if you have made a written request for the waiver.”

#### *117925 - Onsite Treatment*

- (a) Each small quantity generator using onsite steam sterilization, incineration, or microwave technology to treat medical waste shall register with the enforcement agency. Small quantity generators owning or operating a medical waste treatment facility shall also apply for a permit for that treatment facility pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 118130).
- (b) Small quantity generators using onsite treatment, as specified in subdivision (a), that operate as a business in the same building, or that are associated with a group practice in the same building, may register as one generator.
- (c) Small quantity generators using onsite treatment, as specified in subdivision (a), as specified in subdivision (b), operating in different buildings on the same or adjacent property, or as approved by the enforcement agency, may register as one generator.
- (d) “Adjacent,” for purposes of subdivision (c), means real property within 400 yards from the property boundary of the primary registration site.

#### *117928 - Common Storage Facility*

- (a) Any common storage facility for the collection of medical waste produced by small quantity generators operating independently, but sharing common storage facilities, shall have a permit issued by the enforcement agency.
- (b) A permit for any common storage facility specified in subdivision (a) may be obtained by any one of the following:
  - (1) A provider of health care as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 56.05 of the Civil Code.
  - (2) The registered hazardous waste transporter.
  - (3) The property owner.
  - (4) The property management firm responsible for providing tenant services to the medical waste generators.

#### *117930 - Treat Onsite*

Small quantity generators that treat waste onsite, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 117925, shall register with the enforcement agency prior to the commencement of treatment.

#### *117933 - Common Storage Facility Permit*

Common storage facilities subject to Section 117928 shall obtain a permit from the enforcement agency on or before April 1, 1991, where the storage of medical waste in the common storage facility began prior to that date. In

those cases where the storage of medical waste begins after April 1, 1991, permits shall be obtained pursuant to this chapter prior to commencement of storage of medical waste in the common storage facility.

*117935 - Medical Waste Management Plan*

Any small quantity generator required to register with the enforcement agency pursuant to Section 117930 shall file with the enforcement agency a medical waste management plan, on forms prescribed by the enforcement agency containing, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) The name of the person.
- (b) The business address of the person.
- (c) The type of business.
- (d) The types, and the estimated average monthly quantity, of medical waste generated.
- (e) The type of treatment used onsite.
- (f) The name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator for backup treatment and disposal, for waste when the onsite treatment method is not appropriate due to the hazardous or radioactive characteristics of the waste, or the name of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have untreated medical waste removed for treatment and disposal.
- (g) A statement indicating that the generator is hauling the medical waste generated in his or her business pursuant to Section 118030 and the name and any business address of the treatment and disposal facilities to which the waste is being hauled, if applicable.
- (h) The name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler service provided by the building management to which the building tenants may subscribe or are required by the building management to subscribe and the name and business address of the treatment and disposal facilities used, if applicable.
- (i) A statement certifying that the information provided is complete and accurate.

*117938 - Biennial Inspection*

- (a) Small quantity generators using onsite steam sterilization, incineration, or microwave technology to treat medical waste are subject to biennial inspection of that onsite treatment facility by the enforcement agency and may be subject to the permitting requirements for onsite medical waste treatment facilities as determined by the enforcement agency.
- (b) The inspection and permitting requirements of subdivision (a) do not apply when onsite steam sterilization is not used for the treatment or disposal of medical waste.

*117940 - Medical Waste Generator Registration*

- (a) Each enforcement agency shall follow procedures consistent with this chapter in registering medical waste generators.
- (b) Each medical waste generator registration issued by the enforcement agency shall be valid for two years.
- (c) An application for renewal of the registration shall be filed with the enforcement agency on or before the expiration date.
- (d) Generators shall submit within 30 days an updated application form when any of the information specified in subdivisions (a) to (i), inclusive, of Section 117935 changes.

*117943 - Treatment and Tracking Records*

A medical waste generator required to register pursuant to this chapter shall maintain individual treatment, and tracking records, if applicable, for three years, or for the period specified in the regulations, and shall report or submit to the enforcement agency, upon request, both of the following:

- (a) Treatment operating records.
- (b) An emergency action plan complying with regulations adopted by the department.

*117945 - Information Documentation and Transportation Records*

Small quantity generators who are not required to register pursuant to this chapter shall maintain on file in their office all of following:

- (a) An Information document stating how the generator contains, stores, treats, and disposes of any medical waste generated through any act or process of the generator.

(b) Records of any medical waste transported offsite for treatment and disposal, including the quantity of waste transported, the date transported, and the name of the registered hazardous waste hauler or individual hauling the waste pursuant to Section 118030. The small quantity generator shall maintain these records for not more than two years.

## **Chapter 5 Large Quantity Generator Requirements**

### *117950 - Registration*

- (a) Each large quantity generator, except as specified in subdivisions (b) and (c), shall register with the enforcement agency. Large quantity generators owning or operating a medical waste treatment facility shall also apply for a permit for that treatment facility pursuant to Chapter 7 commencing with Section 118130).
- (b) Large quantity generators operating as a business in the same building, or that are associated with a group practice in the same building, may register as one generator.
- (c) Large quantity generators as specified in subdivision (a), operating in different buildings on the same or adjacent property, or as approved by the enforcement agency, may register as one generator.
- (d) "Adjacent," for purposes of subdivision (c), means real property within 400 yards from the property boundary of the primary registration site.

### *117955 - Registration Dates*

Large quantity generators subject to Section 117950 shall register with the enforcement agency on or before April 1, 1991, if the generation of medical waste began prior to that date. In those cases where the generation of medical waste begins after April 1, 1991, registration shall be completed pursuant to this chapter prior to commencement of the generation of medical waste.

### *117960 - Medical Waste Management Plan*

Any large quantity generator required to register with the enforcement agency pursuant to Section 117950 shall file with the enforcement agency a medical waste management plan, on forms prescribed by the enforcement agency containing, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) The name of the person.
- (b) The business address of the person.
- (c) The type of business.
- (d) The types, and the estimated average monthly quantity, of medical waste generated.
- (e) The type of treatment used onsite, if applicable. For generators with onsite medical waste treatment facilities, including incinerators or steam sterilizers or other treatment facilities as determined by the enforcement agency, the treatment capacity of the onsite treatment facility.
- (f) The name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have untreated medical waste removed for treatment, if applicable.
- (g) The name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler service provided by the building management to which the building tenants may subscribe or are required by the building management to subscribe, if applicable.
- (h) The name and business address of the offsite medical waste treatment facility to which the medical waste is being hauled, if applicable.
- (i) An emergency action plan complying with regulations adopted by the department.
- (j) A statement certifying that the information provided is complete and accurate.

### *117965 - Annual Inspection*

Large quantity generators shall be subject to at least annual inspection by the enforcement agency.

### *117970 - Medical Waste Generator Registration*

- (a) Each enforcement agency shall follow procedures consistent with this chapter in registering medical waste generators.
- (b) Each medical waste registration issued by the enforcement agency shall be valid for one year.
- (c) An application for renewal of the registration shall be filed with the enforcement agency not less than 90 days prior to the expiration date. Failure to meet this requirement shall result in an assessment of a late fee.

(d) Generators shall submit within 30 days an updated application form when any of the information specified in subdivisions (a) to (j), inclusive, of Section 117960 changes.

*117975 - Treatment and tracking Records*

A medical waste generator required to register pursuant to this chapter shall maintain individual treatment, and tracking records, if medical waste is removed from the generator's site for treatment, for three years or for the period specified in the regulations.

*117980 - Containment and Storage*

Containment and storage of medical waste shall be in accordance with Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 118275).

*117985 - Treatment*

Treatment of medical waste shall be in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

*117990 - Fees*

The fee schedule specified in Section 117995 shall be for the issuance of medical waste registrations and onsite medical waste treatment facility permits when the department serves as the enforcement agency for large quantity generators. This fee schedule shall be adjusted annually in accordance with Section 100425. On or before January 1, 1993, the department may adjust by regulation the fees specified in Section 117995 to reflect the actual costs of implementing this chapter. Local enforcement agencies shall set fees that shall be sufficient to cover their costs in implementing this part with regard to large quantity generators.

*117995 - Collect Fees*

The registration and annual permit fee for large quantity generators shall be set in following amounts:

(a)

- (1) A general acute care hospital, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1250, that has one or more beds, but not more than 99 beds, shall pay six hundred dollars (\$600), a facility with 100 or more beds, but not more than 199 beds, shall pay eight hundred sixty dollars (\$860), a facility with 200 or more beds, but not more than 250 beds shall pay one thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100), and a facility with 251 or more beds shall pay one thousand four hundred dollars (\$1,400).
- (2) In addition to the fees specified in paragraph (1), a general acute care hospital which is providing onsite treatment of medical waste shall pay an annual medical waste treatment facility inspection and permit fee of three hundred dollars (\$300), if the facility has one or more beds but not more than 99 beds, five hundred dollars (\$500), if the facility has 100 or more beds but not more than 250 beds, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000), if the facility has 251 or more beds.
- (b) A specialty clinic, providing surgical, dialysis, or rehabilitation services, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1204, shall pay three hundred fifty dollars (\$350).
- (c) A skilled nursing facility, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1250, that has one or more beds, but not more than 99 beds shall pay two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275), a facility with 100 or more beds, but not more than 199 beds shall pay three hundred fifty dollars (\$350), and a facility with 200 or more beds shall pay four hundred dollars (\$400).
- (d) An acute psychiatric hospital, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1250, shall pay two hundred dollars (\$200).
- (e) An intermediate care facility, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 1250, shall pay three hundred dollars (\$300).
- (f) A primary care clinic, as defined in Section 1200.1, shall pay three hundred fifty dollars (\$350).
- (g) A licensed clinical laboratory, as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 1206 of the Business and Professions Code, shall pay two hundred dollars (\$200).
- (h) A health care service plan facility, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 1345, shall pay three hundred fifty dollars (\$350).
- (i) A veterinary clinic or veterinary hospital shall pay two hundred dollars (\$200).
- (j) A large quantity generator medical office shall pay two hundred dollars (\$200).
- (k) In addition to the fees specified in subdivisions (b) to (j), inclusive, a large quantity generator of medical waste which is providing onsite treatment of medical waste shall pay an annual medical waste treatment facility inspection and permit fee of three hundred dollars (\$300).

**Chapter 6 Medical Waste Haulers***118000 - Transportation of Medical Waste*

- (a) Except as otherwise exempted pursuant to Section 118030, all medical waste transported to an offsite medical waste treatment facility shall be transported in accordance with this chapter by a registered hazardous waste transporter issued a registration certificate pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 118000) and Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 25167.1) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20. A hazardous waste transporter transporting medical waste shall have a copy of the transporter's valid hazardous waste transporter registration certificate in the transporter's possession while transporting medical waste. The transporter shall show the certificate, upon demand, to any enforcement agency personnel or authorized employee of the Department of the California Highway Patrol.
- (b) Except for small quantity generators transporting medical waste pursuant to Section 118030, medical waste shall be transported to a permitted offsite medical waste treatment facility or a permitted transfer station in leak-resistant and fully enclosed rigid secondary containers that are then loaded into an enclosed cargo body.
- (c) A person shall not transport medical waste in the same vehicle with other waste unless the medical waste is separately contained in rigid containers or kept separate by barriers from other waste, or unless all of the waste is to be handled as medical waste in accordance with this part.
- (d) Medical waste shall only be transported to a permitted medical waste treatment facility, or to a transfer station or another registered generator for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal, pursuant to this part.
- (e) Facilities for the transfer of medical waste shall be annually inspected and issued permits in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.
- (f) Any persons manually loading or unloading containers of medical waste shall be provided by their employer at the beginning of each shift with, and shall be required to wear, clean and protective gloves and coveralls, changeable lab coats, or other protective clothing. The department may require, by regulation, other protective devices appropriate to the type of medical waste being handled.

*118005 - Transportation of Trauma Scene Waste*

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, trauma scene waste may be transported by a trauma scene management practitioner registered pursuant to Section 118321.1.
- (b) The exemption specified in Section 118030 for limited quantity hauling shall not apply to the transportation of trauma scene waste.
- (c)
- (1) A business that has contracted with, or that currently employs, a person whose services may include the cleanup of trauma scene waste in the manner specified in Section 118321.6 may apply, on forms provided by the department, to the department for an exemption from the requirements of Section 118321.1. This exemption shall be known as an incidental trauma scene waste hauling permit, and shall authorize the person to transport, by herself or himself, trauma scene waste that is collected in the manner specified in Section 118321.6 to a permitted medical waste transfer station or a permitted medical waste offsite treatment facility, or to a health care facility, previously designated by mutual agreement, for consolidation with the facility's existing medical waste stream.
  - (2) An application for an incidental trauma scene waste hauling permit shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) and the incidental trauma scene waste hauling permit shall be valid for one cleanup event. The application shall identify any person who will transport trauma scene waste for the business pursuant to paragraph (1).

*118025 - Registration*

All medical waste shall be hauled by either a registered hazardous waste hauler or by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption granted pursuant to Section 118030.

*118027 - Unknowingly Transports*

Any person who is authorized to collect solid waste, as defined in Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code, who unknowingly transports medical waste to a solid waste facility, as defined in Section 40194 of the Public Resources Code, incidental to the collection of solid waste is exempt from this chapter with regard to that waste.

*118029 - Information Requirements*

(a) On or before September 1, 1993, and each year thereafter on or before July 1, a registered hazardous waste transporter which transports medical waste shall so notify the department, and provide the following information:

- (1) Business name, address, and telephone number.
- (2) Name of owner, operator, and contact person.
- (3) Hazardous waste transporter registration number.
- (4) Vehicle manufacturer name, vehicle model year, vehicle identification number, and the license plate number of each vehicle transporting medical waste.

(b) For transporters that begin transporting medical waste after September 1, 1993, notification to the department, and provision of the information required by subdivision (a) shall be provided to the department prior to transporting medical waste.

(c) On or before September 1, 1993, each registered hazardous waste transporter, and each provider of medical waste mail back systems, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 118245, shall provide to the department a list of all medical waste generators serviced by that person during the previous 12 months. That list shall include the business name, business address, mailing address, telephone number, and other information as required by the department to collect annual fees pursuant to Section 117924. When the transportation of registered hazardous waste by a medical waste transporter or the provision of a medical waste mail back system begins after September 1, 1993, the initial list shall be provided to the department within 10 days of the close of the earliest calendar quarter ending September 30, December 31, March 31, or June 30, or as otherwise required by the department.

(d) Subsequent to providing the initial list pursuant to subdivision (c), registered hazardous waste transporters and providers of medical waste mail back systems shall submit to the department any changes made to the most recent list every three months, within 10 days of the close of the calendar quarters ending September 30, December 31, March 31, and June 30, or as otherwise required by the department.

*118030 - Limited Quantity Hauling Exemption (LQHE)*

(a) A medical waste generator or parent organization that employs health care professionals who generate medical waste may apply to the enforcement agency for a limited-quantity hauling exemption, if the generator or health care professional meets all of the following requirements:

- (1) The generator or health care professional generates less than 20 pounds of medical waste per week, transports less than 20 pounds of medical waste at any one time, and the generator or parent organization has on file one of the following:
  - (A) If the generator or parent organization is a small quantity generator required to register pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117915), a medical waste management plan prepared pursuant to Section 117935.
  - (B) If the generator or parent organization is a small quantity generator not required to register pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 117915), the information document maintained pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 117945.
  - (C) If the parent organization is a large quantity generator, a medical waste management plan prepared pursuant to Section 117960.
- (2) The generator or health care professional who generated the medical waste transports the medical waste himself or herself, or directs a member of his or her staff to transport the medical waste, to a permitted medical waste treatment facility, a transfer station, a parent organization, or another health care facility for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal.
- (3) Except as provided in paragraph (4), the generator maintains a tracking document, as specified in Section 118040.
- (4)

(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), if a health care professional who generates medical waste returns the medical waste to the parent organization, a single-page form or multiple entry log may be substituted for the tracking document, if the form or log contains all of the following information:

- (i) The name of the person transporting the medical waste.
- (ii) The number of containers and type of medical waste. This subparagraph does not require any generator to maintain a separate medical waste container for every patient or to maintain records as to the specified source of the medical waste in any container.
- (iii) The date that the medical waste was returned.

(B) This paragraph does not prohibit the use of a single document to verify the return of more than one container over a period of time, if the form or log is maintained in the files of the parent organization once the page is completed.

(b) The limited-quantity hauling exemption authorized by this section is valid for a period of one year.

(c) An application for an initial or a renewal of a limited-quantity hauling exemption shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25). The application shall identify each person who will transport medical waste for the transporter. If the generator or parent organization identifies more than four persons who will be transporting medical waste, the generator or parent organization shall pay an additional fee of five dollars (\$5) for each person, up to a maximum additional fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25).

#### *118035 - Transfer of Medical Waste*

For the purpose of transferring medical waste prior to reaching a permitted medical waste treatment facility, medical waste shall not be unloaded, reloaded, or transferred to another vehicle at any location, except at a permitted medical waste transfer station or in the case of a vehicle breakdown or other emergency.

#### *118040 - Tracking Records*

(a) Except with regard to sharps waste consolidated by a home-generated sharps consolidation point approved pursuant to Section 117904, a hazardous waste transporter or generator transporting medical waste shall maintain a completed tracking document of all medical waste removed for treatment or disposal. A hazardous waste transporter or generator who transports medical waste to a facility, other than the final medical waste treatment facility, shall also maintain tracking documents which show the name, address, and telephone number of the medical waste generator, for purposes of tracking the generator of medical waste when the waste is transported to the final medical waste treatment facility. At the time that the medical waste is received by a hazardous waste transporter, the transporter shall provide the medical waste generator with a copy of the tracking document for the generator's medical waste records. The transporter or generator transporting medical waste shall maintain its copy of the tracking document for three years.

(b) The tracking document shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following information:

- (1) The name, address, telephone number, and registration number of the transporter, unless transported pursuant to Section 118030.
- (2) The type and quantity of medical waste transported.
- (3) The name, address, and telephone number of the generator.
- (4) The name, address, telephone number, permit number, and the signature of an authorized representative of the permitted facility receiving the medical waste.
- (5) The date that the medical waste is collected or removed from the generator's facility, the date that the medical waste is received by the transfer station, the registered large quantity generator, or point of consolidation, if applicable, and the date that the medical waste is received by the treatment facility.

(c) Any hazardous waste transporter or generator transporting medical waste in a vehicle shall have a tracking document in his or her possession while transporting the medical waste. The tracking document shall be shown upon demand to any enforcement agency personnel or officer of the Department of the California Highway Patrol. If the medical waste is transported by rail, vessel, or air, the railroad corporation, vessel operator, or airline shall enter on the shipping papers any information concerning the medical waste that the enforcement agency may require.

(d) A hazardous waste transporter or a generator transporting medical waste shall provide the facility receiving the medical waste with the original tracking document.

(e) Each hazardous waste transporter and each medical waste treatment facility shall provide data periodically and in a format as determined by the department.

(f) Medical waste transported out of state shall be consigned to a permitted medical waste treatment facility in the receiving state. If there is no permitted medical waste treatment facility in the receiving state or if the medical waste is crossing an international border, the medical waste shall be treated in accordance with Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215) prior to being transported out of the state.

*118045 - Transfer Station Permit*

(a) The department shall charge an application fee for a permit for a transfer station equal to one hundred dollars (\$100) for each hour which the department spends on processing the application, but not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department.

(b) In addition to the fee specified in subdivision (a), the annual permit fee for a transfer station issued a permit pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 118000 is two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or as provided in the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

**Chapter 7 Medical Waste Treatment Facility Permits**

*118130 - Permits*

All offsite medical waste treatment facilities and transfer stations shall be permitted and inspected by the department. All onsite medical waste treatment facilities shall be permitted and inspected by the enforcement agency.

*118135 - Permit Dates*

On or before April 1, 1991, each person operating a medical waste treatment facility shall obtain a permit pursuant to this chapter from the department. If the medical waste treatment facility begins operation after April 1, 1991, the permit shall be obtained pursuant to this article prior to commencement of the treatment facility's operation.

*118140 - Accepting Medical Waste*

A health care facility accepting medical waste for treatment from the physicians and surgeons who are on the staff of the facility and who are small quantity generators shall be classified as an onsite treatment facility and shall be permitted and inspected by the enforcement agency.

*118145 - Adjacent Small Quantity Generators*

A health care facility accepting medical waste for treatment from small quantity generators that are adjacent to the facility shall be classified as an onsite treatment facility and shall be permitted and inspected by the enforcement agency.

*118147 - Consolidation*

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a registered medical waste generator, which is a facility specified in subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 117705, may accept home-generated sharps waste, to be consolidated with the facility's medical waste stream, subject to all of the following conditions:

(a) The generator of the sharps waste, a member of the generator's family, or a person authorized by the enforcement agency transports the sharps waste to the medical waste generator's facility.

(b) The sharps waste is accepted at a central location at the medical waste generator's facility.

(c) A reference to, and a description of, the actions taken pursuant to this section are included in the facility's medical waste management plan adopted pursuant to Section 117960.

*118150 - Compliance*

(a) Each enforcement agency shall follow procedures that are consistent with this chapter, and the regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter, when issuing medical waste permits.

(b) Each person operating a medical waste treatment facility pursuant to a hazardous waste facilities permit or grant of interim status pursuant to Article 9 (commencing with Section 25200) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20, as of January 1, 1991, shall be considered to have the medical waste permit required by this article until January 1, 1992, unless the enforcement agency with jurisdiction over its activities has taken final action prior to January 1, 1992, on an application for a permit pursuant to this article.

(c) Each medical waste facility subject to subdivision (b) shall operate in accordance with the standards and procedures contained in this chapter, and on and after January 1, 1991, is not subject to the standards and procedures contained in Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

*118155 - Permits*

Any person required to obtain a permit pursuant to this part shall file with the enforcement agency an application, on forms prescribed by the department, containing, but not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) The name of the applicant.
- (b) The business address of the applicant.
- (c) The type of treatment provided, the treatment capacity of the facility, a characterization of the waste treated at this facility, and the estimated average monthly quantity of waste treated at the facility.
- (d) A disclosure statement, as provided in Section 25112.5, except for onsite medical waste treatment facilities.
- (e) Evidence satisfactory to the enforcement agency that the operator of the medical waste treatment facility has the ability to comply with this part and the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.
- (f) Any other information required by the enforcement agency for the administration or enforcement of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

*118160 - Permit Requirements*

- (a) Prior to issuing or renewing a permit for an offsite medical waste treatment facility pursuant to Section 118130, the department shall review the compliance history of the applicant, under any local, state, or federal law or regulation governing the control of medical waste or pollution, including, but not limited to, the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401 et seq.).
- (b) The department shall, pursuant to this section, deny a permit, or specify additional permit conditions, to ensure compliance with applicable regulations, if the department determines that in the three-year period preceding the date of application the applicant has violated laws or regulations identified in subdivision (a) at a facility owned or operated by the applicant, and the violations demonstrate a recurring pattern of noncompliance or pose, or have posed, a significant risk to public health and safety or to the environment.
- (c) In addition to any other information required to be submitted for the permitting of a facility pursuant to Section 118130, an applicant who has owned or operated a facility regulated by the department shall provide a description of all violations described in subdivision (a), that occurred at any facility permitted and owned or operated by the applicant in the state in the three years prior to the date of application.
- (d) In making the determination of whether to deny a permit or to specify additional permit conditions pursuant to subdivision (b), the department shall take both of the following into consideration:
  - (1) Whether a permit denial or permit condition is appropriate or necessary given the severity of the violation.
  - (2) Whether the violation has been corrected in a timely fashion.

*118165 - Treatment Records*

On and after April 1, 1991, all persons operating a medical waste treatment facility shall maintain individual records for a period of three years and shall report or submit to the enforcement agency upon request, all of the following information:

- (a) The type of treatment facility and its capacity.
- (b) All treatment facility operating records.
- (c) Copies of the tracking documents for all medical waste it receives for treatment from offsite generators or from hazardous waste haulers.

*118170 - Duration of Permit*

- (a) A medical waste permit issued by the enforcement agency to a medical waste treatment facility shall be valid for five years.
- (b) An application for renewal of the permit shall be filed with the enforcement agency not less than 90 days prior to the expiration date. If a permittee fails to make a timely application for renewal, the medical waste permit shall expire on the expiration date.

*118175 - Conditions for Granting Permit*

(a) A medical waste permit may be renewed if the enforcement agency finds the permittee has been in substantial compliance with this part and the regulations adopted pursuant to this part during the preceding permitted period or that the permittee corrected previous violations in a timely manner.

(b) Upon approval of the enforcement agency, a permit may be transferred from one subsidiary to another subsidiary of the same corporation, from a parent corporation to one of its subsidiaries, or from a subsidiary to a parent corporation.

*118180 - Permit Validity*

A person required to obtain a medical waste permit shall, at all times, possess a valid permit for each facility in operation. A medical waste permit shall terminate prior to its expiration date if suspended or revoked pursuant to Section 118350 or, notwithstanding Section 118355, if either of the following occurs:

(a) The permittee sells or otherwise transfers the facility, except as specified in subdivision (b) of Section 118175.

(b) The permittee surrenders the permit to the enforcement agency because the permittee ceases operation.

*118185 - Permit Procedures*

The enforcement agency shall issue a medical waste permit upon evaluation, inspection, or records review of the applicant if the applicant is in substantial compliance with this part and the regulations adopted pursuant to this part and the applicant has corrected any previous violations. A decision to issue or not to issue the permit shall be made by the enforcement agency within 180 days of the time that the application is deemed complete, unless waived by the applicant.

*118190 - Permit Conditions*

When issuing, renewing, or revising any treatment facility permit, the enforcement agency may prohibit or condition the handling or treatment of medical waste to protect the public health and safety.

*118195 - Denial of Permit*

An enforcement agency shall inform an applicant for a medical waste permit, in writing, upon the denial of any application for the permit. Within 20 days after the enforcement agency mails the notice, the applicant may present a written petition for a hearing to the enforcement agency. Upon receipt by the enforcement agency of the petition in proper form, the petition shall be set for hearing. If the department is the enforcement agency, the proceedings shall commence with the filing of a statement of issues and shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the department has all the powers granted to a department in that chapter. If the department is not the enforcement agency, the hearings shall be held in accordance with the ordinance adopting the medical waste management program.

*118200 - Inspection*

The enforcement agency shall evaluate, inspect, and review the records of medical waste treatment facilities for compliance with this part.

*118205 - Fees*

The fee schedule specified in Section 118210 shall cover the issuance of medical waste treatment facility permits and an inspection program, when the department serves as the enforcement agency. This fee schedule shall be adjusted annually in accordance with Section 100425. On or before January 1, 1993, the department may adjust by regulation the fees specified in Section 118210 to reflect the actual costs of implementing this chapter. Local enforcement agencies shall set fees that shall be sufficient to cover their costs in implementing this part with regard to large quantity generators.

*118210 - Collect Fees*

(a) The department shall charge an annual permit fee for an offsite medical waste treatment facility equal to either two-tenths of a cent (\$0.002) for each pound of medical waste treated or ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), whichever is greater.

(b) The department shall charge an initial application fee for each type of treatment technology at an offsite medical waste treatment facility equal to one hundred dollars (\$100) for each hour the department spends processing the application, but not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department.

**Chapter 8 Treatment***118215 - Methods*

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c), a person generating or treating medical waste shall ensure that the medical waste is treated by one of the following methods, thereby rendering it solid waste, as defined in Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code, prior to disposal:

(1)

(A) Incineration at a permitted medical waste treatment facility in a controlled-air, multi-chamber incinerator, or other method of incineration approved by the department which provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash.

(B) Treatment with an alternative technology approved pursuant to paragraph (3), which, due to the extremely high temperatures of treatment in excess of 1300 degrees Fahrenheit, has received express approval from the department.

(2) Steam sterilization at a permitted medical waste treatment facility or by other sterilization, in accordance with all of the following operating procedures for steam sterilizers or other sterilization:

(A) Standard written operating procedures shall be established for biological indicators, or for other indicators of adequate sterilization approved by the department, for each steam sterilizer, including time, temperature, pressure, type of waste, type of container, closure on container, pattern of loading, water content, and maximum load quantity.

(B) Recording or indicating thermometers shall be checked during each complete cycle to ensure the attainment of 121\* Centigrade (250\* Fahrenheit) for at least one-half hour, depending on the quantity and density of the load, to achieve sterilization of the entire load. Thermometers shall be checked for calibration annually. Records of the calibration checks shall be maintained as part of the facility's files and records for a period of three years or for the period specified in the regulations.

(C) Heat-sensitive tape, or another method acceptable to the enforcement agency, shall be used on each biohazard bag or sharps container that is processed onsite to indicate the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions.

(D) The biological indicator *Bacillus stearothermophilus*, or other indicator of adequate sterilization as approved by the department, shall be placed at the center of a load processed under standard operating conditions at least monthly to confirm the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions.

(E) Records of the procedures specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (D) shall be maintained for a period of not less than three years.

(3)

(A) Other alternative medical waste treatment methods which are both of the following:

(i) Approved by the department.

(ii) Result in the destruction of pathogenic micro-organisms.

(B) Any alternative medical waste treatment method proposed to the department shall be evaluated by the department and either approved or rejected pursuant to the criteria specified in this subdivision

(b) A medical waste may be discharged to a public sewage system without treatment if it is not a biohazardous waste of a type described in either subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 117635, it is liquid or semiliquid, and its discharge is consistent with waste discharge requirements placed on the public sewage system by the California regional water quality control board with jurisdiction.

(c)

(1) A medical waste that is a biohazardous waste of a type described in subdivision (a) of Section 117635 may be treated by a chemical disinfection if the medical waste is liquid or semi-liquid and the chemical disinfection method is recognized by the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the American Biological Safety Association, and if

the use of chemical disinfection as a treatment method is identified in the site's medical waste management plan.

(2) If the waste is not treated by chemical disinfection, in accordance with paragraph (1), the waste shall be treated by one of the methods specified in subdivision (a).

(3) Following treatment by chemical disinfection, the medical waste may be discharged to the public sewage system if the discharge is consistent with waste discharge requirements placed on the public sewage system by the California regional water control board, and the discharge is in compliance with the requirements imposed by the owner or operator of the public sewage system. If the chemical disinfection of the medical waste causes the waste to become a hazardous waste, the waste shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20.

#### *118220 - Anatomical Parts*

Recognizable human anatomical parts, with the exception of teeth not deemed infectious by the attending physician and surgeon or dentist, shall be disposed of by interment or in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 118215, unless otherwise hazardous.

#### *118222 - Waste Requiring Specified Methods*

(a) Biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 117635 shall be treated pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 118215 prior to disposal.

(b) Biohazardous waste that meets the conditions specified in subdivision (g) of Section 117635 shall be treated pursuant to subdivision (a) or (d) of Section 118215 prior to disposal.

#### *118225 - Sharps Waste*

(a) Sharps waste shall be rendered noninfectious prior to disposal by one of the following methods:

(1) Incineration.

(2) Steam sterilization.

(3) Disinfection using an alternative treatment method approved by the department.

(b) Sharps waste rendered noninfectious pursuant to this section may be disposed of as solid waste if the waste is not otherwise hazardous.

(c) Onsite medical waste treatment facilities treating sharps waste pursuant to paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (a) shall ensure that, prior to disposal, the treated sharps waste is destroyed or that public access to the treated sharps waste is prevented.

#### *118230 - Incineration*

An operator of a hazardous waste incinerator permitted pursuant to Section 25200 may also accept medical waste for incineration.

#### *118235 - Emergency Action Plan*

Each medical waste treatment facility issued a medical waste permit shall provide the enforcement agency with an emergency action plan that the facility shall follow to ensure the proper disposal of medical waste in the event of equipment breakdowns, natural disasters, or other occurrences.

#### *118240 - Animal Carcasses*

Notwithstanding Section 9141 of the Food and Agricultural Code, animals that die from infectious diseases shall be treated in accordance with Section 118215 if, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian or local health officer, the carcass presents a danger of infection to humans.

#### *118245 - Fees for Alternative Treatment Technologies and Mail-Back Systems*

(a) The department shall charge an application fee for evaluation of an alternative treatment technology pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 118215 of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) and shall charge an additional fee equal to one hundred dollars (\$100) per hour for each hour which the department spends on processing the application, but not more than a total of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or as provided in the regulations adopted by the department.

(b) The department shall charge an application fee of one thousand dollars, (\$1,000) for evaluation and approval of the use of a medical waste mail back system, which sends medical waste generated in this state to an out-of-state facility for treatment and disposal pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 118040.

**Chapter 9 Containment and Storage***118275 - Medical Waste Segregation and Storage*

To containerize or store medical waste, a person shall do all of the following:

- (a) Medical waste shall be contained separately from other waste at the point of origin in the producing facility. Sharps containers may be placed in biohazard bags or in containers with biohazard bags.
- (b) Biohazardous waste, except biohazardous waste as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 117635, shall be placed in a red biohazard bag conspicuously labeled with the words "Biohazardous Waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD."
- (c) Sharps waste shall be contained in a sharps container pursuant to Section 118285.
- (d) (1) Biohazardous waste, which meets the conditions of subdivision (f) of Section 117635 because it is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, chemo-therapeutic agents, shall be segregated for storage, and, when placed in a secondary container, that container shall be labeled with the words "Chemotherapy Waste", "CHEMO", or other label approved by the department on the lid and on the sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the biohazardous waste pursuant to Section 118222.
  - (2) Biohazardous waste, which meets the conditions of subdivision (f) of Section 117635 because it is comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues which have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives, shall be segregated for storage and, when placed in a secondary container, that container shall be labeled with the words "Pathology Waste", "PATH", or other label approved by the department on the lid and on the sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the biohazardous waste pursuant to Section 118222.
- (e) Sharps waste, which meets the conditions of subdivision (f) of Section 117635, shall be placed in sharps containers labeled in accordance with the industry standard with the words "Chemo-therapy Waste", "Chemo", or other label approved by the department, and segregated to ensure treatment of the sharps waste pursuant to Section 118222.
- (f) Biohazardous waste, which are recognizable human anatomical parts, as specified in Section 118220, shall be segregated for storage and, when placed in a secondary container for treatment as pathology waste, that container shall be labeled with the words "Pathology Waste", "PATH", or other label approved by the department on the lid and on the sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the biohazardous waste pursuant to Section 118222.
- (g) Biohazardous waste, which meets the conditions specified in subdivision (g) of Section 117635, shall be segregated for storage and, when placed in a container or secondary container, that container shall be labeled with the words "INCINERATION ONLY" or other label approved by the department on the lid and on the sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the biohazardous waste pursuant to Section 118222.
- (h) A person may consolidate into a common container all of the wastes in this section provided that the consolidated waste is treated by an extremely high heat technology approved pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 118215. The container shall be labeled with the biohazardous waste symbol and the words "HIGH HEAT ONLY" or other label approved by the department on the lid and on the sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction, to ensure treatment of the biohazardous waste pursuant to this subdivision.

*118280 - Containment and Storage*

To containerize biohazard bags, a person shall do all of the following:

- (a) The bags shall be tied to prevent leakage or expulsion of contents during all future storage, handling, or transport.
- (b) Biohazardous waste, except biohazardous waste as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 117635, shall be bagged in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 118275 and placed for storage, handling, or transport in a rigid container which may be disposable, reusable, or recyclable. Containers shall be leak resistant, have tight-fitting covers, and be kept clean and in good repair. Containers may be recycled with the approval of the enforcement agency. Containers may be of any color and shall be labeled with the

words "Biohazardous Waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD" on the lid and on the sides so as to be visible from any lateral direction. Containers meeting the requirements specified in Section 66840 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as it read on December 31, 1990, may also be used until the replacement of the containers is necessary or existing stock has been depleted.

(c) Biohazardous waste shall not be removed from the biohazard bag until treatment as prescribed in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215) is completed, except to eliminate a safety hazard, or by the enforcement officer in performance of an investigation pursuant to Section 117820. Biohazardous waste shall not be disposed of before being treated as prescribed in Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215).

(d)

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (5), a person generating biohazardous waste shall comply with the following requirements:

(A) If the person generates 20 or more pounds of biohazardous waste per month, the person shall not contain or store biohazardous or sharps waste above 0 degrees Centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit) at any onsite location for more than seven days without obtaining prior written approval of the enforcement agency.

(B) If a person generates less than 20 pounds of biohazardous waste per month, the person shall not contain or store biohazardous waste above 0 degrees Centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit) at any onsite location for more than 30 days.

(2) A person may store biohazardous or sharps waste at or below 0 degrees Centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit) at an onsite location for not more than 90 days without obtaining prior written approval of the enforcement agency.

(3) A person may store biohazardous or sharps waste at a permitted transfer station at or below 0 degrees Centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit) for not more than 30 days without obtaining prior written approval of the enforcement agency.

(4) A person shall not store biohazardous or sharps waste above 0 degrees Centigrade (32 degrees Fahrenheit) at any location or facility which is offsite from the generator for more than seven days before treatment.

(5) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, if the odor from biohazardous or sharps waste stored at a facility poses a nuisance, the enforcement agency may require more frequent removal.

(e) Waste that meets the definition of biohazardous waste in subdivision (g) of Section 117635 shall not be subject to the limitations on storage time prescribed in subdivision (d). A person may store that biohazardous waste at an onsite location for not longer than 90 days without obtaining prior written approval from the enforcement agency or the department, except that persons generating not more than 10 pounds of that biohazardous waste per calendar year may store less than 10 pounds of the biohazardous waste at any onsite location for not longer than one year without obtaining prior written approval from the enforcement agency or the department. A person may store that biohazardous waste at a permitted transfer station for not longer than 30 days without obtaining prior written approval from the enforcement agency or the department. A person shall not store that biohazardous waste at any location or facility that is offsite from the generator for more than 30 days before treatment.

#### *118285 - Sharps Waste*

To containerize sharps waste, a person shall do all of the following:

(a) Place all sharps waste into a sharps container.

(b) Tape closed or tightly lid full sharps containers ready for disposal to preclude loss of contents.

(c) Store sharps containers ready for disposal for not more than seven days without the written approval of the enforcement agency.

(d) Label sharps containers with the words "sharps waste" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word "BIOHAZARD".

*118290 - Common Storage Facility*

Any small quantity generator who has properly containerized the medical waste according to the requirements of this article may store the waste in a permitted common storage facility.

*118295 - Wash and Decontaminate Containers*

A person shall thoroughly wash and decontaminate reusable rigid containers for medical waste by a method approved by the enforcement agency each time they are emptied, unless the surfaces of the containers have been completely protected from contamination by disposable liners, bags, or other devices removed with the waste. These containers shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary manner. Approved methods of decontamination include, but are not limited to, agitation to remove visible soil combined with one of the following procedures:

- (a) Exposure to hot water of at least 82 degrees Centigrade (180 degrees Fahrenheit) for a minimum of 15 seconds.
- (b) Exposure to chemical sanitizer by rinsing with, or immersion in, one of the following for a minimum of three minutes:
  - (1) Hypochlorite solution (500 ppm available chlorine).
  - (2) Phenolic solution (500 ppm active agent).
  - (3) Iodoform solution (100 ppm available iodine).
  - (4) Quaternary ammonium solution (400 ppm active agent).

*118300 - Spill Decontamination*

Any leak or spill of a medical waste by a medical waste generator, hazardous waste hauler, or treatment facility shall be decontaminated by procedures adopted by the department.

*118305 - Solid Waste*

A person shall not use reusable pails, drums, dumpsters, or bins used for medical waste for the containment of solid waste, or for other purposes, except after being decontaminated by the procedures specified in Section 118295 and removal of all medical waste labels.

*118310 - Storage Area Signs*

Any enclosure or designated accumulation area used for the storage of medical waste containers shall be secured so as to deny access to unauthorized persons and shall be marked with warning signs on, or adjacent to, the exterior of entry doors, gates, or lids. The storage area may be secured by use of locks on entry doors, gates, or receptacle lids. The wording of warning signs shall be in English, "CAUTION—BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA—UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT," and in Spanish, "CUIDADO—ZONA DE RESIDUOS—BIOLOGICOS PELIGROSOS—PROHIBIDA LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS," or in another language, in addition to English, determined to be appropriate by the infection control staff or enforcement agency. A warning sign concerning infectious waste, as that term was defined by Section 25117.5 as it read on December 31, 1990, that sign having been installed before April 1, 1991, meets the requirements of this section, until the sign is changed and as long as the sign is not moved. Warning signs shall be readily legible during daylight from a distance of at least 25 feet. Any enclosure or designated accumulation area shall provide medical waste protection from animals and natural elements and shall not provide a breeding place or a food source for insects or rodents.

*118315 - Trash Chutes*

A person shall not use a trash chute to transfer medical waste.

*118320 - Compactors or Grinders*

- (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), compactors or grinders shall not be used to process medical waste until after the waste has been treated pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215) and rendered solid waste.
- (b)
  - (1) Grinding or compacting may be used when it is an integral part of an alternative treatment method approved by the department.
  - (2) A compactor may be used to compact medical waste if the type of medical waste compactor proposed to be used is evaluated by the department, and approved by the department prior to its use pursuant to the following criteria:

- (A) The compactor operates without the release of liquids or pathogenic microorganisms from the medical waste during placement of the medical waste into, or removal of the medical waste from, the compactor units, and during the compaction process.
  - (B) The compacted medical waste will not release liquids or pathogens during any sub-sequent handling and no residual waste will be left in the compactor unit after the process is completed.
  - (C) Compactor operations and maintenance personnel will not be at any substantial in-creased risk of exposure to pathogens.
  - (D) The compactor has been demonstrated not to have any adverse effects on any treatment method. If only specific treatment methods are compatible with the compaction process, the department shall condition its approval of the compactor for use only in conjunction with treatment methods, with regard to which no adverse effects have been demonstrated.
- (c) Medical waste in bags or other containers shall not be subject to compaction by any compacting device and shall not be placed for storage or transport in a portable or mobile trash compactor, except as allowed pursuant to subdivision (b).

### **Chapter 9.5 Trauma Scene Waste Management**

#### *118321 - Citation of Part*

- (a) This chapter shall be known, and may be cited, as the Trauma Scene Waste Management Act.
- (b) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that it is in the interests of the health and safety of the public and the solid waste industry to regulate the handling and treatment of waste that, but for contamination with large quantities of human blood or body fluids as a result of death, serious injury, or illness, would be solid waste.
- (c) The Legislature further finds and declares that, in the interest of safe and uniform management of trauma scene waste, practitioners of trauma scene management should be subject to regulation by the department.

#### *118321.1 - Registration and Fees*

- (a) A trauma scene waste management practitioner shall register with the department on forms provided by the department.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a person who possessed a local business license as of January 1, 1997, and performs trauma scene waste management activities may continue to do so until April 1, 1998, subject to both of the following conditions:
  - (1) The department has been notified of the trauma scene waste management activities.
  - (2) Registration as a trauma scene waste management practitioner is completed on or before April 1, 1998.
- (c) The department shall register a trauma scene waste management practitioner and issue a trauma scene waste hauling permit to a trauma scene waste management practitioner who submits a completed application form and the registration fee, upon approval of the application by the department.
- (d) A registered trauma scene waste management practitioner is exempt from the registration requirements imposed pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 118025) or Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 25167.1) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 upon haulers of medical waste.
- (e) Registered trauma scene waste management practitioners shall pay an annual fee of two hundred dollars (\$200) to the department for deposit in the fund. The fee revenues deposited in the fund pursuant to this subdivision may be expended by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of this chapter.

#### *118321.2 - List of Practitioners*

- (a) The department shall maintain an inventory of registered trauma scene waste management practitioners.
- (b) The department shall submit a list of registered trauma scene waste management practitioners to all local agency health officers and directors of environmental health, county administrators, and county sheriffs, and shall make the list available, upon request, to other public agencies and to the public.

*118321.3 - Department Duties*

- (a) Notwithstanding Section 117650, the department shall be the sole enforcement agency with regard to the management of trauma scene waste.
- (b) The department, working with the trauma scene waste management industry and the health care industry, shall establish the following standards:
  - (1) Documentation of personal protection required to be provided for, and used by, workers in accordance with the California Occupational and Safety Administration's bloodborne pathogen standards.
  - (2) Technologies and chemicals appropriate to the task of cleanup and disinfecting.
- (c) The department may adopt regulations pursuant to which trauma scene waste management practitioners shall document both of the following:
  - (1) Identification of trauma scene waste within the scope of this chapter.
  - (2) Compliance with disposal requirements, including, but not limited to, tracking the transportation of trauma scene waste.
- (d) The department shall adopt procedures to provide information to trauma scene waste management practitioners recommending procedures for removing trauma scene waste from trauma scenes.

*118321.4 - Transporter Deemed Generator*

As specified in Section 117705, a trauma scene waste management practitioner who transports trauma scene waste shall be deemed the generator of the trauma scene waste for purposes of this part.

*118321.5 - Removal, Transportation, and Storage*

- (a) Trauma scene waste shall be removed from the trauma scene immediately upon completion of the removal phase of a trauma scene waste removal operation.
- (b) Trauma scene waste shall be transported to a permitted medical waste transfer station or treatment facility pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 118000, or may be stored in a dedicated freezer at the business location of the trauma scene waste management practitioner for a period of not more than 14 days, or as otherwise approved by the department.

*118321.6 - Limitations*

- (a) This chapter does not limit or abridge the jurisdiction of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health of the Department of Industrial Relations.
- (b) This chapter does not prohibit a business from employing or contracting with a person to provide cleanup or consultative services, including those services provided by an industrial hygienist, with respect to trauma scene waste if those services are incidental to the principal course and scope of services provided by the person.

**Chapter 10 Enforcement***118325 - Injunction for Violations*

An enforcement agency, district attorney, city attorney, or city prosecutor may bring an action to enjoin the violation, or threatened violation, of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part, in the superior court in the county where the violation occurred or is about to occur. Any proceeding under this section shall be in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the enforcement agency, district attorney, city attorney, or city prosecutor is not required to allege facts necessary to show or tending to show the lack of an adequate remedy at law or irreparable damage or loss. With respect to any action brought pursuant to this section alleging actual violation of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part, the court shall, if it finds the allegations to be true, issue its order enjoining the continuance of the violation.

*118330 - Order for Compliance / Administrative Penalty*

Whenever the enforcement agency determines that a violation or threatened violation of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part has resulted, or is likely to result, in a release of medical waste into the environment, the agency may issue an order to the responsible person specifying a schedule for compliance or imposing an administrative penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per violation. Any person who, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, violates an order issued pursuant to this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. The

department shall adopt regulations that specify the requirements for providing notice to persons to whom orders are issued and for administrative hearings and fines concerning these orders.

*118335 - Inspection*

(a) In order to carry out the purpose of this part, any authorized representative of the enforcement agency may do any of the following:

(1) Enter and inspect a facility for which a medical waste permit or registration has been issued, for which a medical waste permit or registration application has been filed, or that is subject to registration or permitting requirements pursuant to this part. Enter and inspect a vehicle for which a hazardous waste hauler registration has been issued or a limited-quantity exemption granted, for which an application has been filed for a hazardous waste hauler registration or a limited-quantity exemption, or that is subject to registration requirements pursuant to this part.

(2) Inspect and copy any records, reports, test results, or other information related to the requirements of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

(b) The inspection shall be made with the consent of the owner or possessor of the facilities or, if consent is refused, with a warrant duly issued pursuant to Title 13 (commencing with Section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure. However, in the event of an emergency affecting the public health or safety, an inspection may be made without consent or the issuance of a warrant.

(c) Any traffic officer, as defined in Section 625 of the Vehicle Code, and any peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1 or 830.2 of the Penal Code, may enforce Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 118000) and this chapter, and for purposes of enforcing these chapters, traffic officers and these peace officers are authorized representatives of the department.

*118340 - Unauthorized Actions / Criminal Penalty*

(a) No person shall transport, store, treat, dispose, or cause the treatment or disposal of medical waste in a manner not authorized by his or her permit or registration, this part, or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

(b) Any person who stores, treats, disposes, or causes the treatment or disposal of medical waste in violation of this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part is guilty of a public offense as follows:

(1) For a small quantity generator, a first offense is an infraction and is punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(2) For a person other than a small quantity generator, a first offense is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by up to one year in county jail, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(c) A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation of subdivision (a) within three years of the prior conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in state prison for one, two, or three years or by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment. This section shall not apply unless any prior conviction is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact. If the defendant is a corporation that operates medical facilities in more than one geographic location, this subdivision shall apply only if the offense involves an adjacent facility involved in the prior conviction.

(d) Any person who knowingly treats or disposes, or causes the treatment or disposal of, medical waste in violation of this part shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, or by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

(e) This section does not apply to a person transporting medical waste who is required to be a registered hazardous waste transporter. Those persons are subject to penalties for violations pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 25180) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20.

*118345 - False Statements / Failure to Register*

(a) Any person who intentionally makes any false statement or representation in any application, label, tracking document, record, report, permit, registration, or other document filed, maintained, or used for

purposes of compliance with this part that materially affects the health and safety of the public is liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that the violation continues.

(b) Any person who fails to register or fails to obtain a medical waste permit in violation of this part, or otherwise violates any provision of this part, any order issued pursuant to Section 118330, or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part, is liable for a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation of a separate provision of this part or, for continuing violations, for each day that the violation continues.

## **Chapter 11 Suspension or Revocation**

### *118350 - Grounds for Suspension or Revocation*

The enforcement agency may suspend, amend, or revoke any medical waste permit issued by the enforcement agency for any of the following reasons:

- (a) Violation by the permittee of any of the provisions of this part or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part.
- (b) Violation of any term or condition of the permit.
- (c) Aiding, abetting, or permitting the violation specified in subdivision (a) or (b) or interference in the performance of the duty of the enforcement officer.
- (d) Proof that the permittee has intentionally made false statements, or failed to disclose fully all relevant facts, in any material regard, on the application for a medical waste permit.
- (e) The conviction of a permittee, or the person in charge of the activity subject to the medical waste permit, of any crime that is substantially related to the qualifications or duties of the permittee or the person in charge of the activity, or that is substantially related to the functions that are subject to the medical waste permit. For purposes of this section, a conviction means a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere. An action to revoke or suspend the medical waste permit may be taken when the time for appeal has elapsed or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal. That action may also be taken when an order granting probation is made suspending the imposition of sentence, notwithstanding any subsequent order pursuant to Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code. The enforcement agency shall take into account all competent evidence of rehabilitation furnished by the permittee or person in charge of the permitted activity.
- (f) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent modification, reduction, or termination of the permitted operation to bring it into compliance with the requirements of this part and the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

### *118355 - Proceedings*

Proceedings conducted by the department for the suspension or revocation of a medical waste permit shall commence with the filing of any accusation and shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the department shall have all the powers granted to a department in that chapter.

### *118360 - Temporary Permit Suspension*

The enforcement agency may temporarily suspend a medical waste permit prior to any hearing, when it has determined that this action is necessary to protect the public welfare. The enforcement agency shall notify the permittee of the temporary suspension and the effective date thereof and, at the same time, shall serve the permittee with an accusation. Upon receipt of a notice of defense by the permittee, the matter shall, within 15 days, be set for hearing. The hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but not later than 30 days after receipt of the notice. The temporary suspension shall remain in effect until the hearing is completed and the enforcement agency has made a final determination on the merits. However, the temporary suspension is vacated if the enforcement agency fails to make a final determination on the merits within 60 days after the original hearing has been completed.



THE CITY OF SAN DIEGO

Attention: (administrative contact identified on mailing label of envelope which bore this letter)

Subject: **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Related State of California Laws and Regulations**

Your firm holds one or more current Industrial User Discharge Permits issued by this agency. The number in the upper right corner of the mailing label, on the envelope which bore this letter, is the Industry Number on one such permit. The permit identifies the permitted facility and the industrial wastewaters permitted for discharge to the San Diego Metropolitan Sewer System.

As the generator of the above-mentioned industrial wastewaters, and perhaps other wastes from the same or other industrial processes, you may have obligations under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and related State of California laws and regulations. Under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Part 403.8(f)(2)(iii), we are required to furnish you with information regarding such obligations.

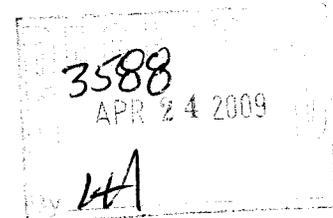
RCRA and related state laws and regulations are administered for your facility by the County of San Diego Department of Health Services, Hazardous Materials Management Division (HMMD). Enclosed is that agency's bulletin entitled "**Hazardous Waste Requirements**". Please contact HMMD if you have any questions on the material presented, or the City of San Diego Industrial Wastewater Control Program if your questions are related to your sewer discharge or pretreatment.

Sincerely,

BARBARA SHARATZ  
Industrial Wastewater Control  
Program Manager

BLS:bjl

Enclosure: Hazardous Waste Requirements



**Industrial Wastewater Control Program • Metropolitan Wastewater**

9192 Topaz Way • San Diego, CA 92123-1119

Tel (858) 654-4100 Fax (858) 654-4110



# County of San Diego

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## GENERAL HAZARDOUS WASTE REQUIREMENTS

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## INTRODUCTION

You have been identified as a generator of hazardous waste and therefore must follow certain Federal and State hazardous waste laws. The intent of these laws is to ensure that hazardous waste will be properly managed to protect public health and the environment.

The County's HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION (HMD) is charged with implementing these laws at the local level. Since the requirements involve many different areas of regulation, we have simplified the more important ones for you in this packet.

We hope this packet will help you understand your basic responsibilities as a hazardous waste generator. Appendix 1 provides an overview of these responsibilities. If you have any questions about the laws or about other aspects of hazardous waste management, please call the HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION at (619) 338-2222.

### General Requirements of Hazardous Waste Generators

#### **A. Hazardous Waste Determination**

As the first step, the waste generator must determine whether the waste produced is hazardous. Often this determination can be made by knowledge of the process that generates the waste and the materials used. However, questionable waste streams may need to be chemically or physically analyzed. All analyses done by the generator must be completed by certified laboratories using specified procedures. A generator may, upon payment of a fee (HSC 25205.8), apply to the State Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) to provide concurrence as to whether a particular waste stream is hazardous or non-hazardous. The HMD is available for information regarding laboratories, procedures and required paperwork.

#### **B. Storage of Hazardous Wastes**

At a minimum, you will need to ensure that the following storage practices are followed. These actions are designed to minimize the seriousness of a hazardous materials accident, should one occur on your premises. The following requirements apply to all generators of hazardous waste.

Hazardous wastes must:

- be stored in non-leaking containers in good condition with tight-fitting lids and kept closed when wastes are not being added or removed.
- be accurately labeled with water-proof stickers. Labels must specify the words "Hazardous Waste", the composition and physical state of the waste, the hazardous properties of the waste (e.g., flammable, reactive, etc.), and the name and address of the generator. Appendix 2 is a sample label.
- be labeled with the date that the waste accumulation began on each container. This date is the date waste is first placed into the container or tank.
- be handled in containers and in a way that minimizes the possibility of spills and escape of waste into the environment.
- storage times vary depending on the monthly generation rate of hazardous waste (throughout the entire facility).

A generator may store hazardous wastes onsite for 90 or 180 days depending on the volume of waste produced. In some cases the wastes may be stored for up to 270 days if the offsite treatment, disposal, or storage facility is more than 200 miles away. Contact the HMD for additional guidance on hazardous waste storage times. See Appendix 8, Storage of Hazardous Waste By Generators: "Understanding the 90, 180, and 270 Days Rule".

-- be regularly inspected for deteriorating, damaged, or leaking containers.

Ignitable or reactive wastes must be stored at least 15 meters (50 ft.) from property lines. Ignitable waste must be grounded when material is being added or removed. Contact your local fire department for their requirements regarding flammable waste.

Incompatible wastes and materials must not be stored in a common storage area without proper separation. Used oil may not be mixed with any other hazardous waste (e.g., solvents).

\* Generators of hazardous waste who exceed the storage maximum must apply for and obtain a treatment, storage and disposal permit from the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (310) 590-4868. Additional conditions and requirements apply to those facilities.

## C. Transportation of Hazardous Wastes

### 1. Use of a Registered Hazardous Waste Hauler

Hazardous wastes must be transported only by State registered hazardous waste haulers to a State-permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility. These haulers are registered by the State Department of Toxic Substances Control and California Highway Patrol. Call the HMD at 338-2222 to request a partial listing of registered haulers serving the San Diego County area. Hazardous waste must be packaged and labeled for transport in accordance with applicable Department of Transportation regulations. See the sample label in Appendix 2.

**NOTE:** Persons who generate very small amounts of waste may transport their waste to a permitted hazardous waste facility in quantities not exceeding 5 gallons or 50 pounds. They do not need to be registered with the State Department of Toxic Substances Control as a hazardous waste hauler. However, the generator of the waste must have an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Identification Number and retain a copy of the manifest for the disposal.

## 2. Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

Hazardous waste transported for disposal or treatment must be accompanied by a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest form (Appendix 3). As a generator of hazardous waste, you are fully responsible and liable for the wastes you generate. By accurately completing a manifest form and by making sure you receive notice when the wastes have been delivered to the licensed hazardous waste facility permitted to receive that waste, you are meeting your responsibility as a hazardous waste generator. A receipt, instead of a manifest is sometimes acceptable for the transportation of used oil and some specifically approved solvents.

All records of hazardous waste transported offsite must be kept at the location where the waste was generated for at least 3 years. This includes manifest copies and/or receipts from used oil or solvent transporters.

To obtain hazardous waste manifest forms, call or mail a request to the State Department of General Services, P. O. Box 1015, N. Highlands, CA 95660, (916) 928-4630. A manifest form may also be obtained from a registered hazardous waste hauler.

In order to complete a hazardous waste manifest, the person generating the hazardous waste must have a valid EPA Identification number (A twelve digit number beginning with CA). (See Section D for instructions to obtain an EPA ID#).

When completing the manifest, the following steps must be completed:

- a. Fill in the top part of the manifest form completely and accurately. Directions for filling out the manifest form are listed on the back of the manifest form. Refer to Appendix 3 for a sample manifest. Be sure to use the most current manifest form.
- b. Generator and transporter must sign and date the manifest.
- c. The generator must keep their copy of the manifest and mail the appropriate copy to the State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) as indicated at the bottom of the page. The remaining four copies of the manifest are to be given to the transporter. See Appendix 5 for the proper distribution of the manifest copies.
- d. The licensed Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility (TSDF) will mail one signed copy back to the generator when they receive the waste from the transporter. This copy must also be kept for at least three years. If the copy from the TSDF is not received within 35 days, you must contact the transporter and/or operator of the TSDF to determine the status of the hazardous waste. It is the generator's responsibility to track all loads of hazardous waste and to ensure that the manifests have been returned by the required date. Appendix 6 is a sample log sheet that may be used for tracking manifests.
- e. All hazardous wastes are subject to land disposal restrictions (LDR). The LDR notification must be sent with the manifest and a copy kept on-site by the waste generator.

#### **D. How to Obtain an EPA Identification Number**

An EPA ID number is needed if you generate any amount of a regulated hazardous waste.

An EPA ID number may not be necessary if you only generate used oil or certain solvent waste totaling less than 100 kg/month (220 pounds/month) and use a registered hazardous waste hauler who has a special milk run hauling variance.

An EPA ID number may be obtained by calling the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL EPA) Generator Information Services Section toll free at 1-800-618-6942 or 1-916-324-1781. You will be asked what types and volume of hazardous waste are generated monthly. Depending on the answer given an EPA ID will be issued over the phone or a referral will be made to the Federal EPA Region 9.

CAL EPA Generator Services will issue an EPA ID number over the phone to businesses that generate less than 100 kg/month (all waste streams combined). The operator will ask for the business name, site location, and mailing address. CAL EPA will mail a hard copy of the EPA ID number to complete the process.

Businesses that generate more than 100 kg/month of RCRA hazardous waste will be referred to EPA Region 9 at (415) 495-8895. The EPA will mail all needed forms within 2 to 3 working days. The business will be required to complete the forms and return them to obtain an EPA ID number. Persons required to obtain an EPA number may be responsible for certain taxes and fees imposed by the State of California (See Appendix 4).

#### **E. Treatment and Disposal**

Hazardous wastes must be disposed of only at State permitted treatment, storage or disposal facilities. Hazardous wastes may not be disposed of in the regular trash or onto the surface of the ground or into the storm drain. In addition, they may not be dumped in the sewer system (i.e., a floor drain, sink or toilet) unless you have an industrial waste discharge pretreatment permit from your local sewer agency for that specific waste.

If you wish to dispose of, treat, or recycle your hazardous waste to render it less toxic or non-hazardous at your business location, you must obtain prior authorization from the HMD at (619) 338-2222 and the State Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) at (714) 484-5300.

#### **F. Biennial Report**

As a generator of hazardous waste you may be required to submit a Biennial Report to the DTSC by March 1 of each even-numbered year. This report shall be submitted on forms provided by DTSC and covers the previous calendar year. Questions regarding the biennial report should be directed to the DTSC at (916) 322-2880. Appendix 6, "Hazardous Waste Manifest Log", has been included to assist you in preparing a Biennial Report. NOTE: Generators of only Non-RCRA hazardous waste and very small quantity generators of RCRA waste may not have to prepare a Biennial Report. (See CCR Title 22, Section 66262.41)

#### **G. Emergency Preparedness and Prevention**

Your business must be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a release of hazardous waste to the air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

Employees handling hazardous waste must have access to either an alarm system, a communications system, or be

in voice contact with another employee. If one employee is working alone, he shall have access to a telephone or two-way radio to summon external assistance.

The owner/operator must maintain adequate aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment in case of emergency.

The following emergency equipment should be provided and maintained at your job site.

- portable fire extinguishers
- fire control equipment
- spill control equipment
- decontamination equipment

## H. Emergency Procedures

If your business has a hazardous waste spill, release, fire or explosion, you must report this release as follows:

- Notify your local fire department (911) and the HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION at (619) 338-2222.
- Additionally in every situation which threatens human health or the environment a notification must be made to the State Office of Emergency Services 1-800-852-7550, and provide the following information:
  - Name and telephone number of person reporting;
  - Name and address of facility;
  - Time and type of incident;
  - Name and quantity of hazardous material(s) involved;
  - Extent of injuries;
  - Possible hazard to human health and the environment outside the facility.
- During the emergency, you must take all reasonable measures to ensure that fires, explosions, and chemical releases do not spread. These measures may include:
  - Stopping operations;
  - Collecting and containing released waste; and
  - Removing or isolating chemical containers.

## **I. Business Plans or Emergency Contingency Plans**

Every hazardous waste generator is required to have an emergency contingency plan (business plan) designed to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, or an unplanned release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water. The plan shall be carried out immediately whenever a fire, explosion or unplanned chemical release occurs. A business plan format satisfying the requirements can be obtained from the HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION. Please call the HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION at (619) 338-2222 for guidance in developing a business plan for your facility.

## **J. Personnel Training**

A personnel training program shall be designed to ensure that employees are able to respond effectively to emergencies. This is to be accomplished by familiarizing the employees with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including where applicable:

- procedures for using, inspecting, repairing and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment;
- communications and alarm systems;
- response to spills, fires, or explosions;
- response to groundwater contamination incidents;
- how to shut down operations;
- operation of automatic waste feed cutoff systems (if applicable); and
- Emergency notification procedures.

The following records must be maintained at the facility by the owner/operator:

- the job title and job description for each position related to hazardous waste management and the name of the employee filling each job. The job description should include the required skills, education, or other qualifications and duties of employees assigned to each position;
- a written description of the type and amount of training (introductory and continuing) that will be given to each person filling the positions listed above; and
- documentation that the training required has been completed by each employee identified.

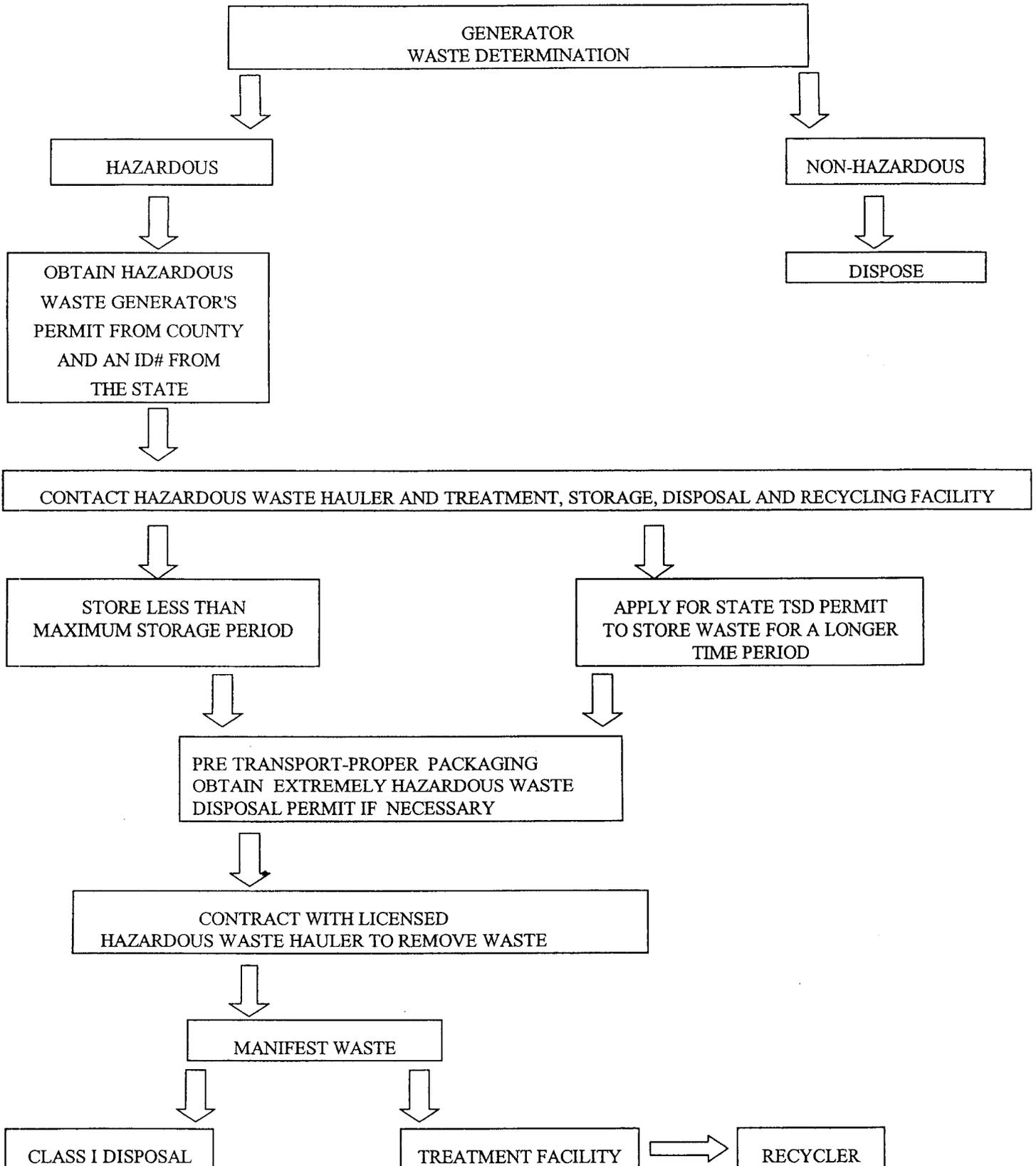
The above records must be maintained for current employees and for former employees for at least three years after the employee has left.

## **K. Violations**

The various hazardous waste regulations are intended to prevent the mismanagement of hazardous waste which could lead to conditions which may cause harm to humans or to the environment. Since hazardous materials can cause serious, if not fatal injuries, penalties have been established for willful or negligent violation of the hazardous waste laws. Violations may result in civil penalties of up to \$25,000 per day of violation or criminal penalties of up to \$250,000 per day of violation and/or up to three years in a State prison.

APPENDIX 1

DECISION TREE FOR MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE



REQUIRED FOR STORAGE

REQUIRED FOR TRANSPORT

### HAZARDOUS WASTE

STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL  
IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE, OR  
PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY, OR  
THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
OR THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

Proper D.O.T.  
SHIPPING NAME \_\_\_\_\_ UN or NA# \_\_\_\_\_

GENERATOR INFORMATION:  
NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

EPA  
ID NO. \_\_\_\_\_

MANIFEST  
DOCUMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_

ACCUMULATION \_\_\_\_\_ CA \_\_\_\_\_  
START DATE \_\_\_\_\_ WASTE NO \_\_\_\_\_ WASTE NO \_\_\_\_\_

CONTENTS, COMPOSITION: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
PHYSICAL STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES:  FLAMMABLE  TOXIC  
 SOLID  LIQUID  CORROSIVE  REACTIVITY  OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

**HANDLE WITH CARE!**  
**CONTAINS HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTES**

20898758  
 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY OR SPILL, CALL THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER 1-800-424-8802. WITHIN CALIFORNIA, CALL 1-800-852-7550

<b>UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST</b>		1. Generator's US EPA ID No. Manifest Document No. 2. Page 1 of 1										Information in the shaded areas is not required by Federal law.								
3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address XYZ CORPORATION 385 NORTH AVENUE SAN DIEGO, CA 92101 619-555-0000												A. State Manifest Document Number <b>20898758</b>								
5. Transporter 1 Company Name U-HAULER SERVICES 6. US EPA ID Number C A T 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9												B. State Generator's ID H A H Q 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 1								
7. Transporter 2 Company Name 8. US EPA ID Number												C. State Transporter's ID (Reserved.) 111111								
9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address DEF COMPANY 12345 HAZARDOUS ROAD SAN DIEGO, CA 92110 10. US EPA ID Number C A D 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8												D. Transporter's Phone 619-777-0000								
												E. State Transporter's ID (Reserved.)								
												F. Transporter's Phone								
												G. State Facility's ID								
												H. Facility's Phone 619-888-0000								
11. US DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number)											12. Containers		13. Total Quantity		14. Unit Wt/Vol		15. Waste Number			
a. NON-RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE SOLID, (OILY SLUDGE), NONE											No. Type		Quantity		Wt/Vol		State EPA/Other			
											0 0 1 D M		0 0 3 0 0 P				223 NONE			
b. RQ WASTE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, N.O.S. (CHROMIC (ACETONE, XYLENE) 3 UN1993 PGIII (D001) ERG#27											0 0 1 D M		0 0 0 5 5 G				214 D001			
c. RQ WASTE CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S., (CHROMIC ACID, NITRIC ACID), CORROSIVE MATERIAL, UN1760 (D002, D007)											0 0 1 D F		0 0 0 5 5 G				723 D002, D007			
d.																				
J. Additional Descriptions for Materials Listed Above 11a. PROFILE # 0000 - VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SUMP SLUDGE 11b. PROFILE # 1111 - MIXED SOLVENTS 11c. PROFILE # 2222 - SPENT CHROMIC COAT PLATING SOLUTION											K. Handling Codes for Wastes Listed Above									
											a.		b.		c.		d.			
15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE (ERG) 01, 02, 03  EMERGENCY CONTACT: MR. HELPER 619-999-0000																				
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.  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 <b>JOHN HELPER</b>												Signature <i>John Helper</i>						Month <b>07</b>	Day <b>30</b>	Year <b>98</b>
17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials												Signature						Month	Day	Year
18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials												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.												Signature						Month	Day	Year
Printed/Typed Name																				

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE.

SAMPLE

WHEN COMPLETING THIS FORM REFER TO 40 CFR, PART 262, APPENDIX AND CCR, TITLE 22, DIVISION 4.5, CHAPTER 12, APPENDIX

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GENERATORS

- Item 1. Generator's U.S. EPA ID Number—Manifest Document Number: Enter the generator's U.S. EPA twelve-digit identification number and the unique five-digit number assigned to this Manifest (e.g., 00001) by the generator.
- Item 2. Page 1 of \_\_\_\_: Enter the total number of pages used to complete the Manifest plus the number of Continuation Sheets, if any.
- Item 3. Generator's Name and Mailing Address: Enter the name and mailing address of the generator. The address should be the location that will manage the returned Manifest forms.
- Item 4. Generator's Phone Number: Enter a telephone number where an authorized agent of the generator may be reached in the event of an emergency.
- Item 5. Transporter 1 Company Name: Enter the company name of the first transporter who will transport the waste.
- Item 6. U.S. EPA ID Number: Enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the first transporter identified in Item 5.
- Item 7. Transporter 2 Company Name: If applicable, enter the company name of the second transporter who will transport the waste. If more than two transporters are used to transport the waste, use a Continuation Sheet(s) and list the transporters in the order they will be transporting the waste.
- Item 8. U.S. EPA ID Number: If applicable, enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the second transporter identified in Item 7.
- Item 9. Designated Facility Name and Site Address: Enter the company name and site address of the facility designated to receive the waste listed on this Manifest. The address must be the site address which may differ from the company mailing address.
- Item 10. U.S. EPA ID Number: Enter the U.S. EPA 12-digit identification number of the designated facility identified in Item 9.
- Item 11. U.S. DOT Description: Enter the U.S. DOT Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, and ID Number (UN/NA) for each waste as identified in 49 CFR 171 through 177. For non-RCRA hazardous wastes, describe per instructions in the Appendix to Chapter 12, Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5.
- Item 12. Containers (No. and Type): Enter the number of containers for each waste and the appropriate abbreviation from Table I (below) for the type of container.

Table I—Types of Containers

DM = Metal drums, barrels, kegs	TP = Tanks, portable
DW = Wooden drums, barrels, kegs	TT = Cargo tanks (tank trucks)
DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs	TC = Tank cars
CW = Wooden boxes, cartons, cases	DT = Dump truck
CF = Fiber or plastic boxes, cartons, cases	CY = Cylinders
BA = Berlop, cloth, paper, or plastic bags	CM = Metal boxes, cartons, cases (including roll-offs)

- Item 13. Total Quantity: Enter the total quantity of waste described on each line.
- Item 14. Unit (Wt./Vol.): Enter the appropriate abbreviation from Table II (below) for the unit of measure.

Table II—Units of Measure

G = Gallons (liquids only)	Y = Cubic yards	M = Metric tons (1,000 kg)
P = Pounds	L = Liters (liquids only)	
T = Tons (2,000 lbs.)	K = Kilograms	N = Cubic meters

- Item 15. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information: Generators may use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage, or disposal information or Bill of Lading information. For international shipments, generators must enter in this space the point of departure (City and State) for those shipments destined for treatment, storage, or disposal outside the jurisdiction of the United States.
- Item 16. Generator's Certification: The generator must read, sign (by hand), and date the certification statement. If a mode other than highway is used, the word "highway" should be lined out and the appropriate mode (rail, water, or air) inserted in the space below. If another mode in addition to the highway mode is used, enter the appropriate additional mode (e.g., and rail) in the space below.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR TRANSPORTERS

- Item 17. Transporter 1 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials: Enter the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the first transporter. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.
- Item 18. Transporter 2 Acknowledgement of Receipt of Materials: Enter, if applicable, the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the second transporter. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.
- Note—International Shipments—Transporter Responsibilities: Exports—Transporters must sign and enter the date the waste left the U.S. in Item 15, and for RCRA hazardous waste exports, must ensure the waste is accompanied by an EPA Acknowledgement of Consent. Imports: RCRA hazardous waste shipments which are transported into the U.S. from a foreign country must be accompanied by a Manifest; non-RCRA hazardous waste shipments transported from a foreign country into or through California must also be accompanied by a Manifest. Transporters who transport any hazardous waste into the U.S. from abroad must assume generator responsibilities for completion of the Manifest [40 CFR 263.10(c)(1)].

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OWNERS OR OPERATORS OF TREATMENT, STORAGE, OR DISPOSAL FACILITIES

- Item 19. Discrepancy Indication Space: Refer to California Title 22, Section 66264.72 and 66265.12; 40 CFR 264.72 and 265.72 for help in completing this part. In this space you must note any significant discrepancy between the waste described on the Manifest and the waste you actually received. If you cannot resolve significant discrepancy within 15 days of receiving the waste, you must submit a letter to your DTSC Regional Administrator describing the discrepancy and your attempts to reconcile it. A copy of the Manifest at issue must be enclosed with the letter.
- Item 20. Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of Receipt of Hazardous Materials Covered by This Manifest Except as Noted in Item 19. Print or type the name of the person accepting the waste on behalf of the owner or operator of the facility. That person must acknowledge acceptance of the waste described on the Manifest by signing and entering the date of receipt.

THIS MANIFEST IS FOR SHIPPING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (Health and Safety Code section 25140 (b)). IT IS THE GENERATOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO DETERMINE WHETHER A WASTE IS HAZARDOUS (22 California Code of Regulations section 66260.200 (c)). INTENTIONALLY OR NEGLIGENTLY STATING ON THIS MANIFEST THAT A NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE IS HAZARDOUS IS A VIOLATION OF LAW (Health and Safety Code sections 25189.2 (a) and 25191 (a) (1)).

CALIFORNIA REQUIRED ITEMS

- Generators to Enter:
  - B. If you will be paying the Disposal Fees due under Section 25174 of the Health and Safety Code directly to the Board of Equalization (Board), enter your Hazardous Waste Fee Account number issued by the Board for paying the fees due under this section. This account number is a 12-character number beginning with HA or HY. Other Board numbers you may hold are not valid for this purpose. Any person willfully falsifying or misusing their account number to evade or defeat the payment of the fees is guilty of a felony. If you do not have an account number and are subject to these fees, you should contact the Board at (916) 322-9477, Monday through Friday, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.
  - C. [Reserved.]
  - E. [Reserved.]
  - F. Enter the California waste category number. Select appropriate number from Table III. Review entire table before selecting a number. For RCRA waste(s), enter the EPA's hazardous waste code from 40 CFR 261.30-33. To obtain federal assistance, call 800-424-9346 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Eastern time.
  - J. Enter chemical composition for each waste category. List components corresponding to the waste category entered.
- TSDF Operator to Enter:
  - G. Enter EPA ID number.
  - K. Enter waste handling code(s). Select appropriate code(s) from Table IV.

California Restricted Waste

- 711. Liquids with cyanides  $\geq$  1,000 Mg./L
- 721. Liquids with arsenic  $\geq$  500 Mg./L
- 722. Liquids with cadmium  $\geq$  100 Mg./L
- 723. Liquids with chromium (VI)  $\geq$  500 Mg./L
- 724. Liquids with lead  $\geq$  500 Mg./L

- 725. Liquids with mercury  $\geq$  20 Mg./L
- 726. Liquids with nickel  $\geq$  134 Mg./L
- 727. Liquids with selenium  $\geq$  100 Mg./L
- 728. Liquids with thallium  $\geq$  130 Mg./L
- 731. Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls  $\geq$  50 Mg./L

Table III

- 741. Liquids with halogenated organic compounds  $\geq$  1,000 Mg./L
- 751. Solids or sludges with halogenated organic compounds  $\geq$  1,000 Mg./Kg.
- 791. Liquids with pH  $\leq$  2
- 792. Liquids with pH  $\leq$  2 with metals.
- 801. Waste potentially containing Dioxins.

California Nonrestricted wastes  
Inorganics

- 121. Alkaline solution (pH  $\geq$  12.5) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)
- 122. Alkaline solution without metals pH  $\geq$  12.5
- 123. Unspecified alkaline solution.
- 131. Aqueous solution (2 < pH < 12.5) containing reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrite, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)
- 132. Aqueous solution with metals (< restricted levels and see 121)
- 133. Aqueous solution with total organic residues 10 percent or more
- 134. Aqueous solution with total organic residues less than 10 percent
- 135. Unspecified aqueous solution
- 141. Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
- 151. Asbestos-containing waste
- 161. Fluid Catalytic Cracker waste
- 162. Other spent catalyst
- 171. Metal sludge (see 121)
- 172. Metal dust (see 121) and machining waste
- 181. Other inorganic solid waste

Organics

- 211. Halogenated solvents (chloroform, methyl chloride, perchloroethylene, etc.)
- 212. Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
- 213. Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
- 214. Unspecified solvent mixture
- 221. Waste oil and mixed oil
- 222. Oil/water separation sludge
- 223. Unspecified oil-containing waste
- 231. Pesticide rinse water
- 232. Pesticides and other waste associated with pesticide production
- 241. Tank bottom waste
- 251. Still bottoms with halogenated organics
- 252. Other still bottom waste
- 261. Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCBs
- 271. Organic monomer waste (includes unreacted resins)
- 272. Polymeric resin waste
- 281. Adhesives
- 291. Latex waste
- 311. Pharmaceutical waste
- 321. Sewage sludge
- 322. Biological waste other than sewage sludge
- 331. Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
- 341. Organic liquids (non-solvents) with halogens
- 342. Organic liquids with metals (see 121)
- 343. Unspecified organic liquid mixture
- 351. Organic liquids with halogens
- 352. Other organic solids

Sludges

- 411. Alum and gypsum sludge
- 421. Lime sludge
- 431. Phosphate sludge
- 441. Sulfur sludge
- 451. Degreasing sludge
- 461. Paint sludge
- 471. Paper sludge/pulp
- 481. Tetraethyl lead sludge
- 491. Unspecified sludge waste

Miscellaneous

- 511. Empty pesticide containers 30 gallons or more
- 512. Other empty containers 30 gallons or more
- 513. Empty containers less than 30 gallons
- 521. Drilling mud
- 531. Chemical toilet waste
- 541. Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
- 551. Laboratory waste chemicals
- 561. Detergent and soap
- 571. Fly ash, bottom ash, and retort ash
- 581. Gas scrubber waste
- 591. Baghouse waste
- 611. Contaminated soil from site clean-ups
- 612. Household wastes
- 613. Auto shredder waste

Table IV

01 Recycle	03 Landfill	06 Surface Impoundment	14 Transfer Station	16 Treatment Pond (excludes evaporation)
02 Injection Well	04 Land Application	07 Thermal Treatment (includes incineration)	15 Tank Treatment	99 Other

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONCERNING  
STATE HAZARDOUS WASTE TAXES AND FEES**

Persons required to obtain an EPA number may be responsible for certain taxes and fees imposed by the State of California.

If you dispose of on-site or submit for disposal off-site more than 500 lbs. of hazardous waste, you should contact the State Board of Equalization to acquire an identification number. If you generate or produce 5 tons or more of hazardous waste, regardless of the final disposition of the waste, you should contact the State Board of Equalization to acquire an identification number.

The telephone number of the State Board of Equalization Excise Tax Unit is (916) 322-9534. Any correspondence should be mailed to:

State Board of Equalization  
P. O. Box 942879, MIC: 57  
Sacramento, CA 94279-0001

Failure to acquire an identification number may result in penalties being assessed against you by the State of California.

Utilization of a waste hauler or a hazardous waste contractor to remove your hazardous waste does not relieve you of the liability for the taxes and fees which result from the generation and/or disposal of your hazardous waste.

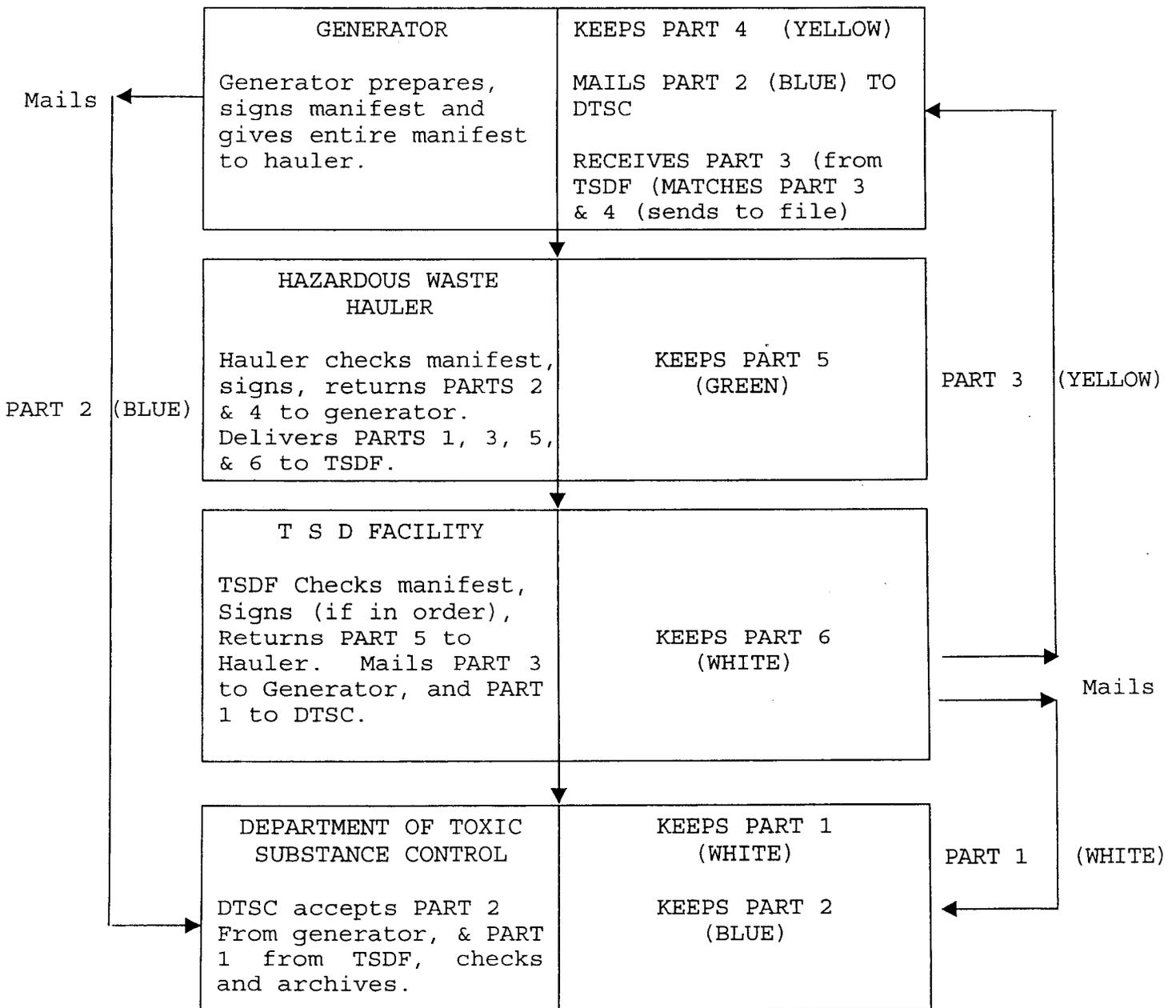
The taxes and fees referenced above are the Hazardous Substances (Superfund) Tax, Section 25345; the Disposal Fee, Section 25174.6; and the Facility and Generator Fees, Sections 25205.2 and 25205.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

\* Contact the State Department of Toxic Substances Control at (916) 322-8676 if you have questions.

APPENDIX 5

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST FLOW CHART

The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is a six part form. Each part (sheet) is retained or is ultimately routed to the GENERATOR, the LICENSED HAZARDOUS WASTE HAULER, the TSD FACILITY, and the DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL. Note that block 2, on the manifest (page 1 of \_\_\_ ) is used when Continuation Sheets are used.









**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION  
AUGUST 1996**

**FACTSHEET: STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE BY GENERATORS**  
**"UNDERSTANDING THE 90, 180, AND 270 DAYS RULE"**

State law regulating hazardous waste storage was amended in 1996. If you produce or generate a hazardous waste, you need to know the new requirements. The change authorizes storage of hazardous waste for more than ninety (90) days if certain requirements are met.

The law previously required most businesses to arrange for hazardous waste to be picked-up and disposed of every 90 days. Many businesses, which do not generate large amounts of waste each calendar month, may be able to reduce their hazardous waste transportation and disposal costs, and possibly save money.

To comply with the storage requirements, a generator must routinely monitor hazardous waste containers/tanks at their site, and make sure they are properly labeled and dated (See sample hazardous waste label). Hazardous waste containers/tanks must also be kept closed except when adding or removing waste from the container or tank. Employee training is required by law and is necessary to safely identify and store hazardous waste.

**What are the storage time requirements for waste?** First, a generator must calculate or add up all hazardous waste produced during each calendar month at the business. When you add up or total all hazardous waste generated, you have determined your "generation rate" for that month. During some months, a business may generate greater quantities of hazardous waste; therefore, the waste may be subject to a different storage limit. This is referred to as "Episodic Generation". An important factor in determining how much time a generator can lawfully store their waste is based on the amount of waste produced each calendar month. The calculation for determining generation rate applies to the entire facility and is NOT on a waste stream or location-specific basis.

**What about acutely or extremely hazardous waste?** If your waste is classified as acutely or extremely hazardous, you are subject to a 90 day storage period. Examples of extremely hazardous waste includes some metal finishing or plating solutions; certain laboratory chemicals and pesticides; corrosives; water or air reactive waste; explosive or unstable compounds; and other highly toxic substances capable of causing serious bodily injury or environmental damage. If you generate a extremely hazardous waste, the storage period is limited to 90 days after accumulating 1 kilogram (kg) (2.2 pounds) of waste. See Guideline #5 regarding acutely or extremely hazardous waste.

**What is the "180 days" rule?** A generator who produces less than 1,000 kg (2,200 pounds or 270 gallons) of hazardous waste in a calendar month AND never exceeds a total quantity of 6,000 kg at the site may accumulate and store hazardous waste for up to 180 days.

(\*Based on Water Weight)  
HELPFUL NUMBERS:

\*1 gallon = 8.3 pounds 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds  
1 drum = 55 gallons or 440-500 pounds  
100 kilograms (kg) = 27 gallons or 220 pounds  
1,000 kilograms = 270 gallons or 2,200 pounds  
6,000 kilograms = 13,200 pounds or 1,620 gallons

**What is the "270 days" rule?** The same volume or quantity condition is in effect as explained above in the 180 day rule; however, if the generator sends their hazardous waste to a State-authorized treatment, storage, or disposal facility, which is farther than 200 miles away from your site, then the waste generator may store the waste for up to 270 days. For example, if you operate a business in the San Diego County area and you send waste out-of-state or north of Santa Barbara County, then you may be eligible for the 270 day storage rule (if less than 1000 kg/month). If you send your waste to facilities in Los Angeles County you may be eligible for the 180 day rule. Most hazardous waste facilities in Los Angeles County are less than 200 miles from San Diego. However to be absolutely certain, always check with your hazardous waste transporter to determine transportation distances.

**What is the "90 days" rule?** If you produce greater than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month, then you must not store containers holding hazardous waste for more than 90 days. If you are a large quantity generator (>1,000 kg/month) and want to store hazardous waste for more than 90 days, then you must first receive a special storage permit or variance from the State of California, Department of Toxic Substances Control. These wastes must be kept separate from other waste which are eligible for the 180/270 days accumulation time. If they are mixed, than the more restrictive 90 day limit applies to the mixture. (Exception: See Guideline #4 regarding "Satellite Accumulation").

**What if a generator produces very small amounts of hazardous waste?** If a business or facility is a very small quantity generator (VSQG) of hazardous waste, which is defined as less than 100 kg in a calendar month, than the 180 or 270 day time period does not begin until the generator has first accumulated 100 kg of hazardous waste. The generation rate is the total of all hazardous waste produced in a calendar month at a facility and is not waste stream specific.

**GUIDELINES: "7" Important Guidelines to Remember**

#1) Add up all hazardous waste generated during each calendar month at the entire facility to determine your generator size. Some generators will find their waste production changes from month-to-month for various reasons. In situations of episodic generation where a generator was below 1,000 kg/month, but increased waste production above 1,000 kg the next month, the permissible storage times will be different for those months.

For example, a facility generates or produces small amounts of hazardous waste during 11 months of the year, and for those 11 months qualifies as a generator who can store waste for 180 days on-site. During the 12th month, the facility produces over 1000 kg, and therefore may only hold that waste for 90 days. The waste produced under the 180 days rule remains under the 180 days rule, and the 90 days only applies to the waste produced during the month in which the generator exceeded the 1000 kg limit, unless they are mixed. If waste generation regularly changes or fluctuates, maintaining a weekly log or record of hazardous waste generation to ensure compliance with the storage times is recommended. The weekly log can then be totaled to determine monthly waste generation.

#2) If a waste generator is complying with the 180 or 270 day storage requirements, they shall not exceed 6,000 kg (1,620 gallons) of hazardous waste storage at the site.

#3) Closely watch the accumulation start dates on containers/tanks storing hazardous waste so that you do not exceed the permissible storage time. If a date on a waste label is older than 90, 180, or 270 days; whichever rule applies, then you are mostly likely in violation for storing waste too long. A waste container or tank, which has the wrong date or missing the accumulation start date on the label, is in violation. Of course, a container/tank holding hazardous waste which does not have a label is also in violation.

#4) If you operate a facility with multiple waste generation points and are eligible for "Satellite Accumulation", then you may follow the State regulations pertaining to satellite storage locations. Satellite accumulation areas may have one (1) "unfilled, in-use container" (per wastestream) storing hazardous waste for a maximum of one year if certain conditions are met by the generator. Hazardous waste stored in tanks is not eligible for the satellite accumulation provision. (Reference Cited: California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66262.34)

#5) Remember extremely hazardous waste and large quantity generators; greater than 1,000 kilograms/calendar month, are limited to 90 days storage, not 180 days. The 90 day storage time begins when the first drop of waste is placed in the container or tank.

#6) Maintain copies of hazardous waste disposal manifests and shipping documents available for review during all County inspections of your facility. County Inspectors will ask to see waste disposal records going back 3 years to verify the proper transportation and disposal of hazardous waste.

#7) Check with your local Fire Department before you accumulate a lot of waste to determine if their storage requirements are more stringent than State law. Depending on the amount and nature of the waste, the Fire Department may require secondary containment of the waste storage area; structural modifications; and other fire prevention measures.

If a facility generates hazardous waste anywhere in San Diego County, they must have a permit issued by the Department of Environmental Health, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION, in order to be in compliance with the San Diego County Code of Regulatory Ordinances.

If you have questions, please contact the County of San Diego HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION at (619) 338-2222.

*Footnote: Authority Cited, California Health and Safety Code Section 25123.3, and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66262.34*

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The factsheet is intended solely for guidance. No statutory or regulatory requirements are altered by the information presented in the factsheet. State law and regulations take precedence with regards to the subject matter presented in the preceding paragraphs.

## Hazardous Waste Labeling

Generators that accumulate and store hazardous waste on-site must comply with the following labeling requirements. The containers, including tanks, must be properly labeled with the information listed below:

- \* the waste accumulation start date
- \* the words: "HAZARDOUS WASTE"
- \* the physical state and composition of the waste
- \* warning words indicating the particular hazards of the waste, such as: toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive
- \* the establishment/business name and address of the facility which generated the waste

### SAMPLE HAZARDOUS WASTE LABEL

<b>HAZARDOUS WASTE</b> STATE & FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE OR PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY, OR THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OR THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL	
PROPER D.O.T. SHIPPING NAME <u>Waste Cyanide Solution, N.O.S.</u> UN or NA# <u>1935</u>	
<b>GENERATOR INFORMATION:</b> NAME <u>AAB Company</u> ADDRESS <u>100 Main Street</u> CITY <u>Anytown</u> STATE <u>CA</u> ZIP <u>92000</u>	
EPA ID NO. <u>CAD123456789</u>	MANIFEST DOCUMENT NO. <u>          </u>
ACCUMULATION START DATE <u>8/26/96</u> EPA WASTE NO <u>D003, F007</u> CA WASTE NO <u>711</u>	
CONTENTS, COMPOSITION: <u>Spent cyanide solution (liquid) containing copper.</u> PHYSICAL STATE:      HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES: <input type="checkbox"/> FLAMMABLE <input type="checkbox"/> TOXIC <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> CORROSIVE <input type="checkbox"/> REACTIVITY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <u>          </u>	
<b>HANDLE WITH CARE!</b> <b>CONTAINS HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTES</b>	

## FACT SHEET

**Industrial User (IU):** Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar  
**IU Number:** 05-1019  
**Facility Address:** 45249 Miramar Way, San Diego, CA 92145-5005  
**IU Contact:** Herb Baylon, Environmental Engineer (858) 577-6311  
**Inspector:** Jojo Delacruz (858) 654-4129

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### Facility Description

Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar is a military air station that maintains facilities to support aircraft operations, and is comprised of the following:

#### Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS)

Auto Hobby Shop	Bldg 6673
Facility where base personnel perform private vehicle maintenance.	
Golf Course	Bldg 3426
Maintain NAS Miramar Golf Course and equipment.	
Veterinary Clinic	Bldg 6248
Provide veterinary services for MCAS Miramar.	

#### Operations

VAL	Bldg 9211
Park, service, and launch aircraft.	
H&HS	
Fuels	Bldg 7229
Storage and transfer of JP-5 fuel	
Military Gas Station	Bldg 8483
Dispense military gasoline and diesel fuel to military vehicles.	
C-Pool	Bldg 6317
Maintenance and repair of military vehicles.	
ARD	Bldg 9274
Maintenance of flight operations support equipment.	
Station Armory	Bldg 7134
Maintenance of military guns and ammunitions.	
Flying Leatherneck Aviation Museum	Bldg 2264
Maintenance of military aircraft on display.	

3<sup>rd</sup> MAW Squadrons

Hangar 0 (VMGR 352) MALS (Marine Air Logistic Squadron) 11  
Maintenance of military aircraft.

Hangar 1 (VMFA 121, 225, 242) (MAG 11) Bldg 9277  
Maintenance of military aircraft.

Hangar 2 (VMFA 314, 323, 232, 134) (MAG 11) Bldg 9215  
Maintenance of military aircraft.

Hangar 3 (VMFAT 101) (MAG 11) Bldg 9500  
Maintenance of military aircraft.

Hangar 4 (HMH 361, 462, 465, 466) (MAG 16) Bldg 9470  
Maintenance of military aircraft.

Hangar 5 (Raytheon) (MAG 16) Bldg 9570  
Maintenance and repair of UC12B aircraft.

Hangar 6 (HMM 161, 163, 165, 166) Bldg 9670  
Maintenance of military aircraft.

MALS 11

Forward Support Equipment Bldg 8200  
Maintenance and repair of ground support equipment.

Power Plants Bldg 8461  
Perform aircraft engine repair and maintenance.

Avionics Area 7 W  
Perform routine aircraft electronics repair and maintenance.

Airframes Van Pads  
Perform aircraft equipment repair and maintenance.

Avionics/Airframes Bldg 7500  
Perform equipment repair and maintenance.

MALS 16

Ground Support Equipment Bldg 8119  
Repair and maintenance of ground support equipment.

MALS 16 Power Plants Bldg 8461  
Aircraft engine repair including: stripping, painting and routine maintenance.

MACG 38 (MACS – B & D Detachment) Bldg 9648  
Maintenance of military aircraft & communications.

MACG 38 (MTACS -38 & MWCS -38) Bldg 7515  
Maintenance of military aircraft.

MWSG 37 (MWSS – 373) Bldg 6010  
Maintenance of military support vehicles.

MWHS 3 (IMA Det. 1<sup>st</sup> Maintenance Battalion) Bldg 6218  
Maintenance and repair of 1-3 echelon on all H.E., M.T., utilities equipment.

MWHS 3 (Mobile Calibration Complex 3, FSSG) Bldg 8671  
Perform military aircraft equipment calibration.

Garrison Units

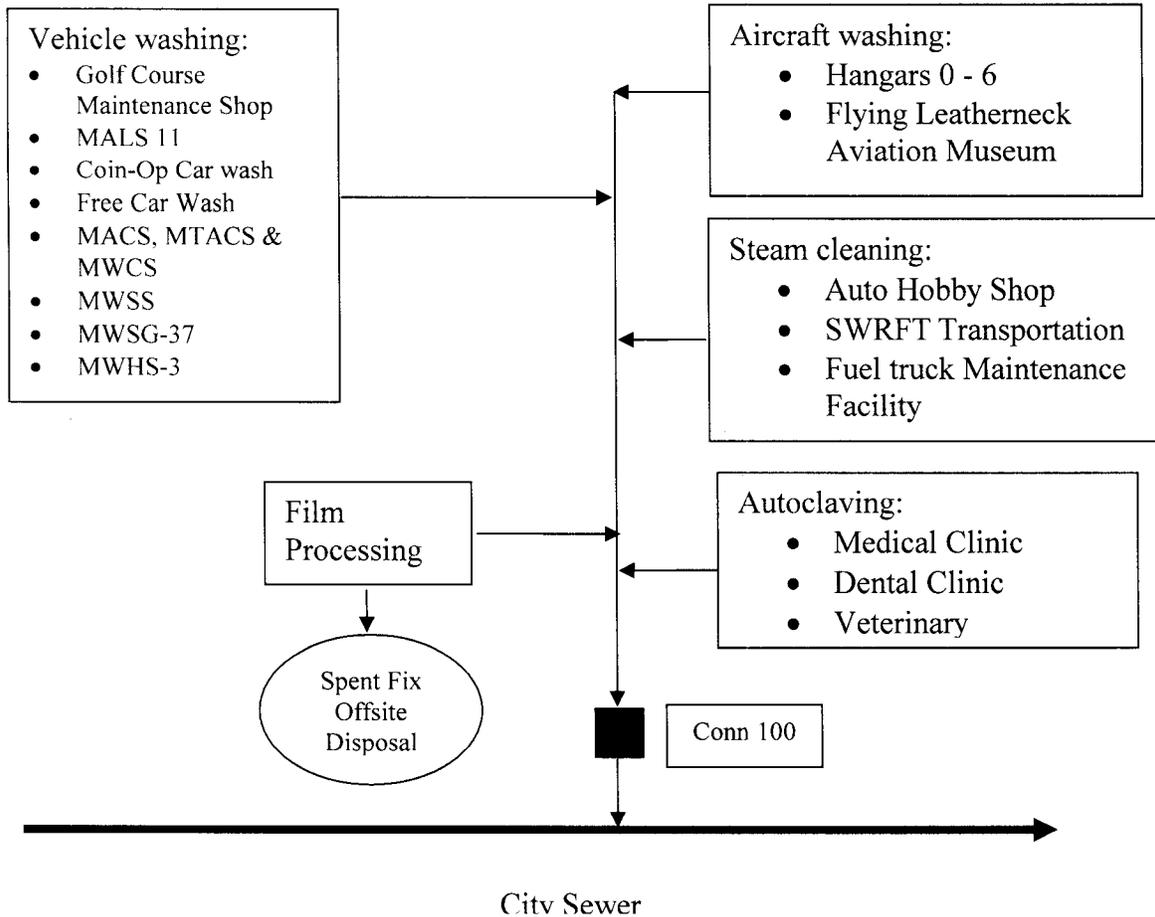
East Miramar

Navy and Marine Corps Reserve Readiness Center	Bldg 20300
Administrative and classroom training center for Naval and Marine Corps reservist.	
4 <sup>th</sup> Tank Battalion	Bldg 20301
Tracked and tactical vehicle repair.	
Mobile Inshore Undersea Warfare Unit (MIUWU) 106	Bldg 20300
Anti-submarines and anti-mine activities near harbors.	
MAG 46 Ground Support	Bldg 6014
Maintenance and repair of ground support vehicular equipment.	
Hazardous Materials Minimization Center	Bldg 8672
Storage and issue of hazardous materials.	
Naval Consolidated Brig	Bldg 7684/7685
Correctional facility	
Medical	Bldg 2495
Provide medical services for MCAS Miramar.	
13 <sup>th</sup> Dental Battalion	Bldg 2495
Provide dental services for MCAS Miramar.	
Marine Exchange (NEX)	
Automotive Service Center	Bldg 6214
Pumping and selling gasoline / service motor vehicles.	
Annex Pumping Facility	Bldg 7498
Pumping and selling gasoline.	
Retail Facility	Bldg 2660
Store and sell swimming pool and garden supplies. Also provide photographic processing services for Navy Exchange customers.	
NAVFAC Facilities	
Maintenance/Compressor	Bldg 8219
Provide compress air for facilities at MCAS Miramar	
SWRFT Transportation	Bldg 6317
Welding, Machine & Pesticide Shops	Bldg 6311/6292
90-Day Hazardous Waste Facility	Bldg 6687
Consolidation, storage, and transfer facility for hazardous substances.	

The United States Government has owned the MCAS Miramar site since World War I, when it was an Army Infantry Training Center known as Camp Kearny. Near the end of World War I, Camp Kearny was closed and most of the buildings were demolished. When World War II began, the north half was designated as the Marine Corps Air Depot and in 1946 it was designated as Marine Corps Air Station Miramar. It was re-designated as Naval Air Station Miramar in 1952. In 1997, the station was returned to the Marine Corps as the Marine Corps Air Station Miramar.

## Process Description

MCAS Miramar generates industrial wastewater from the following operations:



## Wastewater Control

MCAS Miramar discharges combined process and base domestic wastewater from a number of sources through Connection 100 into the City of San Diego sewer system.

Pretreatment - MCAS Miramar wastewater pretreatment includes oil/water separators for oily wastewater, silver recovery systems for spent fix from photo and x-ray processing operations, plus grease traps at food establishments.

### **Classification by Federal Point Source Category**

There are no processes conducted on-site that are subject to federal standards. Because of the potential for toxic constituents to be discharged, MCAS Miramar is considered a Class 2 facility for purposes of permitting. MCAS Miramar is considered a Significant Industrial User (SIU), as defined in 40 CFR 403.3(t), due to their potential to negatively impact the wastewater collection system during rain events.

During rain events, the flow of rainwater into the sanitary sewer system at MCAS Miramar, and then into the City of San Diego's wastewater collection system, has the potential to exceed the capacity of the collection system. The City of San Diego requires that the instantaneous flow of sewage from the station be limited to 1,111 gallons per minute (gpm) and 1.6 million gallons per day (mgd). Exceeding this flow limit can put hydraulic stress on the downstream collection system and possibly cause overflows of untreated sewage. MCAS Miramar has an ongoing project to identify and quantify storm water inflow and infiltration into their wastewater collection system.

### **Pretreatment Standards and Point of Compliance**

MCAS Miramar must comply with the City of San Diego's specific discharge prohibitions and the following local limits at Connection 100:

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Daily Max</b>
Acids/Alkalis	pH	5-12.5
Oil & Grease (O&G)	mg/L	500

Federal regulations require an SIU to self-monitor a minimum of semiannually, as set forth in 40 CFR 403.12(h), unless the local district monitors in place of self-monitoring. The City of San Diego monitors MCAS Miramar, but not in lieu of self-monitoring. SIUs are also required to report flow. However, data from the 2 sewer flow metering stations at MCAS Miramar are sent directly to the City, and the reporting of flows on self-monitoring reports is not required.

MCAS Miramar is required to monitor Connection 100 bimonthly for pH and O&G, and also for Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS). COD and TSS data are necessary for the determination of sewer billing rates.

MCAS Miramar is also required to certify semiannually that they are following Best Management Practice (BMP) requirements for solvents used at the facility and silver rich solutions generated from film and x-ray processing.

## **Dilution**

Federal regulations prohibit an Industrial User from diluting its waste streams as a partial or total substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with standards [40 CFR 403.6(d)]. MCAS Miramar does not use dilution as a substitute for treatment.

## **Solvent Management**

An approved Toxic and Prohibited Organic Chemical Management Plan is on file with the IWCP. Although a wide variety of solvents are used at this facility, they are generally used in small volumes. The EH&S staff collects solvent waste and consolidates it with like waste for off-site disposal.

## **Slug Discharge Control**

Only minor amounts of chemicals are used for repair and maintenance operations and any hazardous materials stored near sewer drains have secondary containment. A Slug Discharge Prevention and Control Plan is not required at this time.

## **Rainwater Diversion**

Rainwater diversion systems have been installed to allow the first flush from storm events to flow to sewer but divert the remaining rainwater away from the sewer system. The rainwater diversion systems have been installed at the following 7 buildings along hangar bays, where larger areas of wash racks are located:

- a. 9706 – Hangar 1
- b. 9707 – East of Hangar 2
- c. 9708 – West of Hangar 2
- d. 9705 – West of Bldg 9223
- e. 9709 – Hangar 3
- f. 9711 – Between Hangar 4 & 5
- g. 9712 – Hangar 6
- h. 9714 – Hangar 0

The rainwater diversion systems are installed before the oil/water separator at each wash rack, and have control panels and collection dishes (rainwater sensors) at the buildings. During a rain event, when the sensor detects 1/10<sup>th</sup> of an inch of rain, a signal is sent to the control panel to switch a motor valve to the storm drain. When there is no more water inside the collection dish, the control panel signals the motor valve to switch back to the sewer pipeline. Preventive maintenance of the systems is performed on an annual basis.