

INSPECTOR SMALL ORIENTATION QUANTITY GENERATOR ASSESSMENT, NOTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION PROGRAM

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Hazardous Waste Management Section

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SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

Chapter One



Guidelines to Conduct SQG Assessment Notification and Verification



Chapter One Guidelines to Conduct the SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification (SQG) Program

Introduction

In 1983, the Florida Legislature recognized the need for proper hazardous waste management in the state. It directed the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to work with local governments and regional planning councils (RPCs) to learn more about hazardous waste protection in Florida. Part VI of the Water Quality Assurance Act of 1983 requires county governments and RPCs to conduct hazardous waste assessments.

The current SQG Program consists of three parts:

- 1. Identify all known and potential Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste (less 1,000 kg/ mo) in your county. The compiled list is called your Assessment Roll.
- 2. Notify all businesses on your assessment roll and inform them of their legal responsibilities regarding proper waste management practices including pollution prevention options and opportunities.
- 3. Verify the waste management practices for each business identified on your assessment roll.

Managing Your SQG Program

This section will provide you with the procedures to properly conduct the program. They are:

Developing Your Assessment Roll	Identifying all known and potential generators in your county.
Notification Procedures	Notifying all known and potential generators of their legal responsibilities in properly managing hazardous waste.
Verification Procedures	Verifying the waste management practices of all known and potential generators of hazardous waste.

Developing Your Assessment Roll

Chapter 403.7225, Florida Statutes (F.S.) directs all counties in the state to complete hazardous waste assessments. The SQG Program works on a 5-year cycle. At the beginning of each 5-year cycle an assessment roll containing all known and potential SQGs is established. Each year the assessment roll is updated to include any newly identified or potential SQGs. The assessment roll must be completed no later than July 1st and updated each year, thereafter, on July 1. Provisions in 403.7225, F.S., require that the SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program be repeated every five years.

The first part of this program involves identification of all known and potential small quantity generators of hazardous waste in the county. Potential generators include both private and public sectors. The SQG program statutes and rules can be found in Chapter 4.

Step 1: Develop a Facility List of Potential Generators

For the purposes of the SQG Program, facilities are classified by appropriate standard industrial classification (SIC) code. The SIC code system provides a four-digit number for each industrial classification. Use the short list of SIC codes provided in the Appendix to identify the types of businesses by SIC code most likely to generate hazardous waste.

Several sources may be used to identify potential generators of hazardous waste. Examples include:

- 1. City and County Occupational licenses sometimes very helpful and sometimes not.
- 2. Department of Health list of licensed x-ray facilities. Virtually every dentist, chiropractor, veterinarian, imaging center, hospital, etc. have x-ray facilities.
- 3. Local Chambers of Commerce directories will have some, especially larger facilities and their address information is usually up to date. Additionally, you may find information from trade associations.
- 4. The Yellow Pages are the obvious place to look because they categorize businesses but may not include addresses. There may also be alternative lists of businesses that cover your county.
- 5. Internet phone book (yellow and white pages)—this can be a useful tool because you can also do an address reverse lookup using the phone number from phone directory.
- 6. The DEP RCRA Handler list is a good source, accessible from the *Reports* area of DEP's CHAZ_SQG program, the *SQG Program* tracking system.

7. Local Solid Waste authorities, which issue dumpster permits, are a possibility although many on their list will not be hazardous waste generators.

To manage your assessment roll, you can either enter all known and potential generators into CHAZ_SQG or into a spreadsheet. Each business should be identified by the facility name, location address, zip code, phone number with area code and if possible the four-digit SIC code. Be sure to include government facilities in your assessment roll.

Result: A list of business and government facilities has been assembled and all potential generators in your county have been identified.

Step 2: Eliminate Duplicates

Eliminate duplicate businesses from your list. A county may still find some inappropriate businesses on the list. These can be deleted with discretion, keeping in mind that some businesses within an industry group may generate hazardous waste and others may not. Some businesses not currently generating hazardous waste have the potential of being hazardous waste generators. These businesses should not be deleted from the list. Also, do not delete businesses that use up their hazardous waste and should be verified. Making pre-screening phone calls will help a county determine the appropriateness of these businesses for notification and verification.

Result: You will not have duplicate facilities.

Step 3: Maintaining the Assessment Roll

You will be adding new businesses and removing out-of-business facilities from your assessment roll on a continuous basis. Again, you can manage your assessment roll by entering the information into CHAZ_SQG or by using a spreadsheet. However, this presents a problem when it comes time to verify 20% of the facilities on your assessment roll because the assessment roll is not static. DEP recommends that you get a count of your potential generators in your assessment roll on July 1 of each year. Use this number to base your 20% verification rate for the coming year.

Result: Your assessment roll will be up-to-date.

Notification Procedures



Chapter Managing Your SQG Program

Chapter 403.7234, F.S., directs all counties in the state to notify all known and potential small quantity generators identified on its assessment roll during the first year of the local hazardous waste management assessment. The purpose of the notification procedures is to inform those potential generators of their legal responsibilities regarding proper waste management practices and to provide a list of available hazardous waste management alternatives.

Notification should be made by direct mailing or through the business or occupational license permit or renewal of any firm. Each year thereafter, notify newly identified businesses that have not been notified previously. When possible, integrate the notification procedures with the annual renewal of occupational business licenses. Refer to the Appendix for a sample notification letter and notification fact sheet.

Notification Steps

1. Notify, in the first year, all known and potential small quantity generators on your assessment roll.

Your

2. Each year thereafter, notify newly identified businesses not notified previously.

Notifications shall include, at a minimum, the following (refer to the Appendix for samples):

- 1. Small Quantity Generator Notification cover letter on County letterhead,
- 2. Notification Fact Sheet

Verification Procedures

Chapter 403.7225 directs all counties in the state to evaluate the waste management practices of all known and potential small quantity generators of hazardous waste identified on their assessment roll. Information collected includes the types, amounts and disposal management of waste generated by small quantity generators. Evaluations are to be conducted by on-site inspection of the facility. Counties are required to evaluate and verify the waste management practices of at least 20% of known and potential small quantity generators identified on their assessment roll. Verified information must be entered into CHAZ_SQG.

Verification Steps

- 1. Select 20% of all potential and known small quantity generators in the county (assessment roll). A cross-sectional survey of SIC codes is suggested.
- 2. Verifications shall be made by on-site visits except in certain situations. One example is inappropriate business types like stockbrokers, real estate agencies or other types of businesses that are included in a targeted SIC code range, which you think are not potential generators. In this case, a phone call follow-up is adequate. It is important to note that you should conduct a careful screening when building your assessment roll. You want to identify and remove these types of businesses before they become part of your assessment roll. Once these businesses are on the assessment roll, you must notify them and verify their waste management practices.
- 3. When conducting on-site verifications, county inspectors should request and examine documentation that identifies the types of waste generated and how that waste is disposed. Refer to Chapter 2 for specific guidelines on conducting inspections. Documentation consists of the following:
 - a) Hazardous waste manifest
 - b) For hazardous waste that is recycled, a contract with a DEP permitted hazardous waste handler and the shipping document for each waste recycled.
 - c) Bill of lading from the transporter indicating shipment to a facility permitted to manage hazardous waste.
- 4. Enter the verification information into DEP's database program called CHAZ_SQG.



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Chapter County Reporting Requirements

County Reporting Requirements

No later than June 30 of each year, each county shall provide to the Department a summary of information on each potential and known SQG identified during the notification and verification program. Each county shall transmit the following to the Department, according to guidelines established in s.403.7226:

- 1. A summary of the information gathered during its local hazardous waste assessment;
- 2. Information gathered from each small quantity generator not notified or verified previously; and
- 3. Information gathered from on-site verifications at each facility.

Information shall include, by SIC code, the names of SQGs, the types and amounts of wastes generated, and the management practices (i.e. storage and disposal methods) used by these generators. It also shall include the total number of SQGs, the number of SQGs verified by on-site verifications, the status of each generator (i.e. active, inactive, non-generator, etc.).

Data collected from verifications is entered into a DEP database program called CHAZ_SQG. CHAZ_SQG is the SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program database tracking system. It is a web accessed relational database management system exclusively developed for local governments that conduct the SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification program for small quantity generators of hazardous waste and used for housing information collected during facility verifications as required in 403.7226, F.S. A complete discussion of CHAZ_SQG can be found in Chapter 3.

A cover letter shall be sent to the DEP no later than June 30 of each year. The letter should include the following information:

- 1. The year that you started the current five-year cycle.
- 2. Method used to update the county assessment roll?
- 3. Method used to notify businesses of their waste management responsibilities and options (403.7234 F.S.)
- 4. The numbers of known and potential generators on your assessment roll last year (July 1).
- 5. The numbers of known and potential generators on your assessment roll for next year.
- 6. Summary breakdown on your inspections as follows:

Assessment Roll	Number	Verification Rate (%)
# On-Site Inspections		
# Phone Calls		
TOTAL		(At least 20%)
Cou	nty Rej Requir	borting ements

Chapter Two CHAPTER

Guide to Field Inspections

10 SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program



Chapter Two Guide to Field Inspections CHAPTER TWO

Inspection Planning

Inspections must be thorough and detailed. The more you know about the facilities that you are going to inspect the easier it will be to inspect them. Ideally you should conduct all inspections as if an enforcement action might result. That means keeping detailed documentation either on your inspection form or in your field logbook. Photographs are the best form of documentation. Common problems are too few photographs, poor quality photos and lack of identification of the subjects in the photographs. Make references in your notes where photographs were taken. The thorough and detailed steps you take now may provide critical information to local, state or federal enforcement officials later.

Preparing to Go Into the Field

Research the site before you go into the field. Good preparation in the office is the key to a smooth inspection. Research the type of business that will be inspected and familiarize yourself with the potential types of hazardous waste that type of business can generate. Refer to the *Waste Codes by Industry* chart in the Appendix. Check with other inspectors who may be familiar with the site already. Review any files that you may find for the facility. Go over your checklist and possibly a layout of the site. Leave information with your supervisor detailing which facilities you will be visiting and when you will return.

TIP: Use CHAZ-SQG Reports to identify business to inspect.

For example, use the quick list report and output the results to an Excel spreadsheet. In Excel you can sort by name, address, zip code, verification date, or by any other field. If you want to re-verify businesses in CHAZ-SQG that have not been verified in five years, use the quick list report, output to Excel, then sort by verification date to identify the old businesses. You can also use lists provided by your business license office to identify new businesses to inspect. Additional information on using CHAZ-SQG and spreadsheets to identify businesses to inspect can be found in Chapter 3.

Field Bag

Your Field Bag should be checked to see that you have all of the proper paperwork (forms, checklists, educational pamphlets, etc.) and safety equipment. Make reminder notes about places or operations you want to see. Always properly identify, date and paginate the entries on your inspection form or field logbook.



Safety Equipment for Field Bag

It is the inspector's responsibility to be familiar with the proper use of all safety equipment. Wear eye protection during all inspections. It is suggested that *safety vests* be worn in all high traffic areas and large construction or industrial sites and *hard hats* on all sites where there is potential for falling objects. Use ear protection in noisy working areas. Avoid handling hazardous material containers if possible. If the need arises, wear protective gloves.



Optional Safety Equipment that may be kept in your vehicle



¹A good safety practice is to not wear your safety shoes into your office or home. You should put them on when you arrive at the inspection site. Your shoes should be returned and kept in a separate plastic bag within your field bag after your field inspection.

Chapter2 Conducting the Inspection

Conducting the Inspection

Arrival

Inspections should be unannounced to best assess how the business typically manages its hazardous wastes. You *must* identify yourself with official credentials and state to the facility representative that:

- You are there to conduct an inspection of the facility to gather information about the types and amounts of wastes generated and the methods used for waste storage and disposal.
- The Florida Department of Environmental Protection, (in accordance with Florida Statutes (F.S.) Chapters 403.7225 and 403.7234), directs counties to conduct an assessment of hazardous waste generation and management practices among businesses in the county.

Document your arrival: date, time, and personnel encountered. You may be asked to sign a visitor's log, however, *do not sign waivers or agreements affecting or limiting your authority to inspect or liability waivers.* However rare, access may be denied for certain valid reasons (e.g., lack of safety equipment or training). *Do not be threatening, pushy or overbearing.*

- If denied access, ask when you can come back—if that is a viable option.
- *If you feel your safety is being compromised while at the facility, leave immediately.* Specifically document the reason why you could not perform the inspection and make note of this on your inspection form or field book.
- Discuss the denial of site access with your supervisor to see if a referral to DEP will be necessary. Refer to Chapter 4 on Florida Statutes that gives you the authority to inspect a business.

Conduct an Introductory Meeting

Explain the inspection process and what you will be doing. Try to provide an idea of how long it will take and explain that there will be certain records that you will need to review. Indicate that photographs may be taken. For the facility tour, request to have a facility representative accompany you. A representative that is familiar with the facility and its operations is preferable. A representative that will be able to correct issues or obtain documents is also helpful. If a facility representative is not available still try to complete the inspection even though you may not have all your pertinent questions answered. If needed, request the facility representative that you will provide at least an oral report (written is better) covering the inspection before you leave. Interview techniques and tips can be found in the Appendix.

Conducting the Inspection

Facility Tour

Start your tour at the facility receiving area, or where the waste generating processes begin. *Do not allow facility personnel to coordinate and guide the inspection.*

Keep your visual inspection in accordance with your inspection plan or strategy. Step-by-step

procedures vary according to type of facility and objectives; however, be flexible enough to accommodate new information and conditions at a facility. Remember that you may not know all business waste generation. Focus on understanding waste generation management and disposal, including P2 opportunities. Remember as you are walking through the facility to remain aware of your surroundings, avoid safety hazards, and check all potential locations of hazardous wastes. Let the facility representative open doors or other equipment. Do not touch, smell or open drums or containers. Try not to touch anything unless it is necessary for the inspection. Wear disposable gloves if looking in trash containers or dumpsters. Do not smoke or eat while conducting your inspection. Wash your hands as soon as practical and always before eating or smoking. Carry pocket change with you to pay for soft drinks, coffee or phone calls. Do not accept anything free from the facility. As you continue the tour, be certain that you understand the facility's processes. Do not be afraid to ask questions, but avoid writing as you are walking around the facility due to safety concerns. Pause to take notes or complete the checklist. If possible, talk to employees if you need specific information. For example, ask the painter how he cleans his paint guns, what he uses and where he puts his waste solvent and waste paint. The facility representative may not know the specifics of each operation. Always be friendly and courteous and keep safety in mind. It is a good idea to put the employee at ease as you ask questions.² During the facility tour, look for containers of products or waste, this may indicate a hazardous waste stream. Inspect all buildings, sheds or trailers. While you are inspecting the facility, check trash cans and dumpsters for containers of hazardous waste, non-empty hazardous material or paint containers, non-empty aerosol cans, contaminated rags or wipes, oil filters, etc. Check floor drains and ask where they drain. Also, ask if the facility is on city sewer or a septic tank. Make notes of the answers and document discrepancies with photos. When you have completed the interior tour of the facility, try to walk the fence line, if possible.

Also, remember to ask the facility representative to show you anything that you may have missed or if there are any questions that you forgot to ask.³

² Always listen to employees as they answer your questions. Let them finish their answer. Write down what you have been told. If necessary, repeat back what you understand to be their answer. Never be afraid to admit you don't understand their reply, or to ask them to repeat their answer. Look at the person giving you an answer. Information on Interview Tips are found in the Appendix.

³ Make a point of asking permission to open doors, lockers, shipping containers, etc. so that it is clear that the facility has granted permission to proceed. Otherwise, ask the facility employee to open doors, lockers, containers, etc. If you find containers that do not have any identifying information on them don't hesitate to ask the facility employee what is in the container. This process may have to be repeated numerous times during an inspection but is necessary.

Chapter2 Conducting the Inspection

Other Questions That You May Ask



How do they clean their floors?

Do they have an EPA ID#?

Field Note Tips

Date

Include in your field notes, at a minimum, the following information:



Time

Facility Name and Address

Where do they dispose of wastewater?

✓ Facility Representative
 ✓ Any Employees You Spoke With
 ✓ Your Observations—Smells or Sounds that May Serve to Document Violations

Briefly describe photos taken and briefly describe areas of the facility that were inspected. It is a good idea to keep track of observations by area. For example, document all of your observations in the paint shop under a section with a header of "Paint Shop." Describe how they clean their paint guns, where they store their waste paint and the paint employee you spoke with. Then continue on to the paint booth with another header to separate the areas.

To keep track of observations at larger facilities, it is a good idea to separate areas and buildings. It is recommended that you put stars or asterisks in the margin of your notebook to note areas of violation or concern. This will enable you to quickly return to a section of your notes when you prepare for your facility exit interview or inspection report. Make note of any documentation that you may want to see at the end of the tour. Mark that page to facilitate finding it when you are going over your notes before the exit interview.

Include in your notes any information relative to the site:



Site Entry Procedures, Events and Contacts

- Site Contacts' Names, Titles, and Phone Numbers
- Deviations From Any Established Procedure or Protocol
 - Interview Notes

Record on your inspection form or field logbook:



Types of Solid and Hazardous Waste Identified $\sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$

Discussion of Unusual Conditions or Problems

Photograph or Video Log

Items or Materials Taken or Given



How the Waste is Stored and How the Waste is Disposed

Use waste, storage and disposal method codes to enter this information into CHAZ-SQG. Refer to the sample inspection form in the Appendix. Remember that your field notes are public records so be objective and do not record opinions or negative remarks about employees of the facility.

Record Review

After you have finished with the facility tour, return to the facility representative's office to review the facility's records. Records to be reviewed include:

Record Review



Exit Interview

After you have finished with your record review:

- 1. Take a few minutes to complete all of your checklists and notes.
- 2. Discuss the results of your site visit including compliance assistance and P2 suggestions. Include missing documentation that the facility may need to obtain and send to you. Go over these items with the facility representative and encourage the representative to take notes and make a list.
- 3. Decide on a time frame for submittal of the documents.
- 4. If needed, decide on a time frame for any corrective actions required. It is recommended that the inspector ask the facility to correct the areas of deficiencies and provide written documentation that they have been corrected. A letter and photographs are usually acceptable. Disposal documents may also be required, and an inspector may request proof of disposal.
- 4. Before leaving, review your observations and request any necessary clarifications. It usually is not the inspector's role to make conclusive compliance determinations to the facility. During your closing discussion, present and discuss findings. Do not discuss potential enforcement actions.
- 5. During the exit interview, review possible P2 options. If facility personnel would like to pursue P2 further or if you do not see any specific P2 options, but feel that they would benefit from P2, encourage them to contact the county or DEP.



- 6. Inspectors should immediately report any signs of dumping to the ground or threats to human health and safety to their supervisor and appropriate DEP District Office.
- 7. Work with your DEP District Office beforehand to discuss and identify types of problems discovered during inspections that would trigger contacting them for follow-up.

Compliance Assistance

Use this time to suggest ways to properly manage wastes, including P2. Report any signs of potential hazardous waste contamination to the appropriate DEP district office immediately. The following are suggested activities that you can do to provide assistance to the business.

Develop an SQG Program Information Folder that contains, at a minimum, the following information (sample handouts can be found on the SQG Program Web Site):

 Small Quantity Generator Program Notification Cover Letter that introduces the SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program to the business
 Notification of Regulated Activity Form 8700-12 for Regulated Small Quantity Generators (if needed)
 Florida's Handbook for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste
 Fact Sheet for Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators
 Fact Sheet on the Management of Used Oil and Used Oil Filters
 Anti-freeze Guidance Fact Sheet (if needed)
 Mercury Containing Lamps Fact Sheet (if needed)
 Current list of licensed hazardous waste transporters, used oil transporters, mercury lamp and battery recyclers that service your area; and P2 contact information.

Use the opportunity while conducting on-site verification to assist the business in correcting problems identified during the verification process. Specifically, discuss (at the end of your on-site verification) a review of compliance-related or P2 issues identified during the verification process. It is a good time to hand out the SQG folder and P2 contact information and to assist the business in addressing identified problems.

Compliance Assistance

P2 Inspectors and Pollution Prevention (P2)

Environmental protection agencies generally believe that there are limits to how much environmental improvement can be achieved under their media-specific pollution control programs, which emphasize management after pollutants have been generated. So the question to be answered is:

• How can a environmental protection agency provide improved protection to the general public at no additional cost?

Further improvements can be achieved by reducing or eliminating waste generation through the implementation of source reduction and environmentally sound recycling practices, commonly referred to as pollution prevention—P2.

What Is P2 and How Can It Help Inspectors?

Generally speaking, *P2 is the use of materials, processes, or practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes at the source.* It includes practices that reduce the use of hazardous and non-hazardous materials, energy, water or other resources, as well as those that protect natural resources through conservation or more efficient use. P2 avoids cross-media transfers of wastes and/or pollutants and is multimedia in scope. It addresses all types of wastes and environmental releases to air, water, and land. P2 is a useful tool in encouraging and motivating the regulated community to understand and consider the full spectrum of its environmental costs and integrate these costs into its decision-making process. During inspections, SQG inspectors have the opportunity to encourage organizations, facilities and individuals to fully utilize source reduction techniques in order to reduce risk to public health, safety, welfare and the environment.

P2 also provides benefits to industries. These benefits can include reduced regulatory burden and operational costs. For example, the regulatory burden upon a company can be reduced by assisting the company in reducing its waste generation status from SQG to CESQG status. To an SQG inspector this could be a very useful tool and benefit. The main basis for companies to implement P2 is the economical benefits that can be achieved by reducing the amount of waste generated and material purchased through source reduction. The resulting economic benefit that comes from implementing P2 also provides a mechanism that encourages companies to strive for continual improvement.

For more information on pollution prevention call the Florida Pollution Prevention Program at: (850) 245-8707 or visit the web site at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/p2/.

Common P2 Opportunities			
\checkmark	Water Reuse	Energy Efficiency	Material Reclamation
\checkmark	Process Modification	Material Substitution	Inventory Controls
\checkmark		Preventative Maintenance	



What to Do When You Get Back to the Office

After you get back from your inspection, organize and finalize your paperwork. Follow-up on any items that may need to be referred to either DEP, another department within your county, or another agency. (For example, you may need to follow-up on abandoned wells found during your inspection, illicit connections to stormwater, discharge to septic system, or storm water.) *It is recommended that you complete these tasks and enter your verification data into CHAZ_SQG within 24 to 48 hours of conducting the verification inspection.*

Use predefined inspection forms with codes designed to facilitate data collection and entry (see Appendix for examples). Using these forms helps maintain consistency and saves time in both field and office. Some items must be determined separately, especially the SIC codes. For consistency, a list of most used codes is essential – especially if data entry is not done by the inspector.

Before you enter the data into CHAZ_SQG, be sure to check the database in several ways for an existing record of the facility inspected:

• First by Name • Then by Address • Then by other ID, if used by the county

Using wildcards (%,*) in the query helps catch existing records. CHAZ_SQG starts out in the query screen and assumes you will search for existing records first. Refer to *Chapter 3, Data Management* for details on using wildcards. If no facility records exist in CHAZ_SQG, create a new record and type in the required information (i.e., business name, location address, sic code, waste information).

Make comments each time you make an update, no matter how minor it is. This helps provide a good history. In CHAZ_SQG you can make notes in the comments tab and you can make notes for each waste in "Waste Details" screen. Refer to the *Chapter 3, Data Management* for details.

After all the facility and waste information is entered into CHAZ_SQG make sure the data was entered correctly. This is especially important if you rely on data entry staff to enter the information. A good way to check for accuracy and consistency (operator error) is by using *SQG Reports*. Open *Quick List Report* and output the results to Excel. You can sort the information in different ways in *Excel* to analyze the data.⁴

- ✓ Sort by amount of waste generated to identify possible typographical errors in the amount field.
 ✓ Sort by names and location addresses, looking mainly for typos, duplicates, consistency in addresses (how many ways can you list US HW/V 90 W/2)
- (how many ways can you list US HWY 90 W?).
- \checkmark Sort by generator category, looking for "out of business" locations to visit and check for new occupants.

Finally, file hardcopy files by Facility Identification Number. See *Office File Management* in the next section for additional details.

organize and finalize your paperwork

⁴ Be aware that "SQG Reports" does not pull information directly from CHAZ_SQG. A copy of the database is made every 24-48 hours, so give it a little time before you start searching for records you recently added.

Office File Management

Organize File Folders by CHAZ_SQG Facility Identification Number

CHAZ_SQG automatically assigns this number – it is location specific. It is important to track your files with this number, since businesses come and go. Filing would quickly get out of hand if you tracked facilities by name.

Filing Cabinet

Use high quality equipment. Make sure it is a full-suspension system, which means the drawers open all the way so no files are obstructed from view.

Set up a separate file cabinet or area within your file cabinet for facilities that need Reinspection or Follow-up. Take out the facility file from the main file storage cabinet and move it to the reinspection/follow-up cabinet. When the reinspection is completed, move the file back to the main file storage cabinet.

Most counties should use open-shelf filing. This is the type of filing used in many doctors' offices and can store a large number of files in a small space. An open-shelf system can reduce floor space use by 50% when compared to conventional filing methods. If you have less than 300 facilities, you could use a lateral or vertical file system.

Hardcopy Folders



File Folders for Open-Shelf Filing

Use legal-sized pressboard end-tab folders with fasteners because the inspection form usually will be legal size. Press boards are sturdy and will hold up to heavy use.

Making Your File Folder Labels

Use numerical labels for the end-tab folders. They should be self-adhesive, laminated labels with a wraparound color bar. Purchase single-digit labels with solid color background in rolls of 250 or 500. You will need numeral rolls from 0 through 9. With this you can create any facility ID number.

Office File Management

SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program



Other Useful Tips



Track your files with your Facility ID Number.

Chapter Three

CHAPTER THREE





Chapter Three CHAPTER Data Management CHAPTER

CHAZ–SQG

What is CHAZ-SQG?

CHAZ_SQG is an *Oracle Relational Database Management System* exclusively developed for local governments responsible for the *SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program* to store hazardous waste generator information collected during facility verifications as required in 403.7226, Florida Statutes.





Background of CHAZ_SQG

Since the Water Quality Assurance Act of 1983, counties have been required to report to DEP any businesses that generate small quantities of hazardous wastes and waste management practices. Throughout the year the county inspector enters data collected from verifications into CHAZ_SQG. *All verifications and data input must be completed no later than June 30 for each reporting year.*

Important Features of CHAZ_SQG

- County-collected data now links to DEP's Compliance Enforcement database.
- It allows both county and state hazardous waste inspectors to share data to better leverage compliance and enforcement efforts.
- CHAZ_SQG offers is accessibility to any user with an approved account via a secured internet web site. Data is entered into CHAZ_SQG real time and is immediately accessible to other account users. CHAZ_SQG reports are updated with new data each morning.

Users and Roles

CHAZ_SQG users are located in each county, district, and in Tallahassee. They are divided into four user groups based on their data entry requirements.

CHAZ_SQG_USER	County Staff responsible for entering the inspection data.
CHAZ_SQG_COUNTY_ADMIN	<i>County Program Managers</i> responsible for maintaining CHAZ_ SQG USERs on the system. These people are responsible for certain data maintenance (delete records, add city/zip information).
CHAZ _SQG_ADMIN	<i>The DEP Staff Administrator</i> responsible for updating code tables, granting access to users, and maintaining the database – this is restricted to DEP Tallahassee staff.
CHAZ_SQG_VIEWER	<i>Users who need viewer access only.</i> They will not be able to make changes in CHAZ_SQG.



Accessing CHAZ_SQG





To Set Up Your Accounts

- Complete the DEP CHAZ_SQG Account Request Form (see Appendix)
- Return DEP CHAZ_SQG Account Request Form to the DEP SQG Program Manager.
- The DEP SQG Program Manager will notify you by e-mail or phone once the accounts are established,
- For assistance call: HELP LINE PHONE NUMBER at: (850) 245-7555.

To Log In

ORAPOD.

• Have a valid CHAZ_ DEP Oracle Enterprise Menu SQG account - 0 × • Have Explorer 5.5 (or ORACL above) and 25 megabytes of free space on your computer. • Go to *http://depapps.dep*. state.fl.us:7777/ the DEP Oracle Enterprise menu. smith_ja Username: Password: • Enter your USERNAME: orapod lastname_first and middle names initials (i.e. smith_ja). • Enter your PASSWORD: same as your username (smith_ja) the first time you log in. • Enter DATABASE:

To Log In

• When you log in, CHAZ_SQG checks for the required software, *Jinitiator*. It will download and install the first time you log in (a few minutes over high speed networks or 30 to 45 minutes over 56K modems). You may request the software on CD or download it from DEP's FTP site at: *ftp.dep.state.fl.us/pub/jinitiator*. CHAZ_SQG checks to see if Jinitiator is installed each time you log in, but you will not have to install it again.

• When you log in create a password (follow on-line prompts); write it down and keep in a safe place.

- To go to the CHAZ_SQG Main Menu click on "County Small Quantity Generators Haz Waste" (upper left side of screen).
- To go to CHAZ_SQG Query Form, click on "County SQG." This will take you to "SQG Facility Inventory Information" screen. At this point you will be in a Query Mode and ready to navigate.



Chapter 3 Navigating CHAZ-SQG

Navigating CHAZ_SQG

This section will guide you in navigating CHAZ_SQG.

SQG Facility Inventory Information Screen

Each potential and known small quantity generator in each county has a Facility Record that contains information such as the facility's mailing address, location address, contact person, date the facility was last contacted, etc.

Use this screen to Query, Add, Delete or Change information in your database. Tabs at the bottom half of the screen will take you to additional data entry screens (facility information, waste information, activity, comments and coordinates screens).

Se Florida Department of Environmental Protection - Enterprise Applications	
?hElp eXt Window	ORACLE
9 CSQG- County Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators SQG Facility Inventory	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
SQG Facility Inventory Information	1
Name* Facility Status*	
Streat#/Nama*	
City* Zip*	Verification History
Mailing Address*	
	Audit Trail
Mailing City* State* Zip*	
Primary SIC* . Prior FAC*	-
Facilities Waste Summary Activities Comments Coordinates	
Verification Method * EPA	74
Organization* Followus Inspection* Other	14
Verifier Name*	
Contact Name	-
Contact Name	
	-
Contact Phone"	
Yearly Non-Hazardous Waste Produced	
Yearly Hazardous Waste Produced Lbs	
 Image: A set of the set of the	
Enter a query press F12 to execute Ctrl+F4 to cancel	1
Record: 1/1 Enter-Qu	

Navigating CHAZ_SQG

How to Retrieve Data

When you click "County SQG" you will be taken to the "SQG Facility Inventory Information" screen. At this point you will be in a Query Mode (to search for information). Do not add a new record. CHAZ_SQG assumes you will be searching for an existing record at the same location address. Before creating a new record in CHAZ_SQG, make sure that record doesn't already exists in the database. Refrain from creating duplicate sites (entries) for the same location.

To retrieve site data, supply the query parameters and press the [F12] (EXECUTE QUERY) key or button. The site screen will display only one record at a time, but the total number of records retrieved will be displayed in the status screen. The cursor will start at the top record. To browse site records, use the [Previous] or [Next] arrow keys.

Retrieving All Records

- Press [F11] (Enter Query) key if the form is not already in the Enter-Query mode.
- To retrieve all the records, press the [F12] (Execute Query) key.

Retrieving Selected Records

- Press [F11] (Enter Query) key if you are not already in Enter-Query mode
- To retrieve **selected** records, specify your search criteria. (Press the enter key)

Matching Exact Values

- Press [F11] (Enter Query) key if you are not already in Enter-Query mode
- Search any or all of the queryable fields in a block. (Example: to retrieve all the facilities $\sqrt{}$ in Jacksonville, enter 'JACKSONVILLE' in the city field of the SQG Facility Inventory Information screen

Pattern Matching

- Press [F11] (Enter Query) key if you are not already in Enter-Query mode
- Search using Wildcard Characters to query fields where a value fits a certain pattern. $\sqrt{}$
 - '_' represents any character
 - '%' represents any combination of characters (including no characters).



Pattern Matching Examples

Wildcard Characters	Pattern Matches
L%	Lakewood Park Sub Division, Long Key State Park, Lake Erie
Lake%	Lakewood Park Sub Division, Lake Erie
%Lake%	Lakewood Park Sub Division, Lake Erie, Cranberry Lake Resort
S_ar_%	Smart Shoppers Store, Shark Bay
_in%s%	Winners Supermarket, Dinners Paradise Restaurant

Variable Conditions

Search fields by entering a *relational operator* before the data value in one or more fields. Fields containing character or date values must be enclosed by single quotes. Relational operators are described in this table:

Wildcard Relational Operator	Meaning	Examples
=	equal to	= 'OPEN'
!=	not equal to	!= 'CLOSED'
>	greater than	> '01-JAN-03'
>=	greater than or equal to	>='30-DEC-02'
<	less than	<'25-MAR-03'
<=	less than or equal to	<='15-APR-03'
BETWEEN	two values	#BETWEEN '01-DEC-03' AND '30-DEC-03'

Note: When using the relational operator BETWEEN in a field, precede it with '#.' *Example*: To select all facilities that contains the word 'SERVICE' and the location is *not* in Miami:

1	Press [F11] (Enter Query)
2	Enter %SERVICE% in the Name field
3	Enter !='MIAMI' in the City field
4	Once the query criteria is entered press [F12] (EXECUTE QUERY) key to retrieve the records.

Function Key Mapping

Function	Key
Block Menu	Ctrl+B
Cancel Query	Ctrl+F4
Clear Block	F7
Clear Field	F5
Clear Form	F8
Clear Record	F6
Commit	Ctrl+F6
Count Query	Ctrl+F12
Delete Record	Ctrl+D
Display Error	Shift+Ctrl+E
Down	Down
Duplicate Field	Shift+F5
Duplicate Record	Shift+F6
Edit	Ctrl+E
Enter Query	F11
Execute Query	F12
Exit Form	Ctrl+F4 (if in query mode press Ctrl+F4 twice)
Help	Ctrl+H
Insert Record	Ctrl+I
List of Values	Ctrl+L
List Tab Pages	F2
Next Block	PageDown
Next Field	Tab
Next Primary Key	Shift+F7
Next Record	Down
Next set of Records	Shift+F8
Previous Block	Page Up
Previous Field	Shift+Tab
Previous Record	Up
Print	Ctrl+P
Return	Return
Scroll Down	Shift+PageDown
Scroll Up	Shift+PageUp
Show Keys	Ctrl+K
Up	Up
Update Record	Ctrl+U



Create a Facility Record

To Add a Record:

- 1. Cancel the Query Mode by selecting [CTRL+F4] keys.
- 2. Select <Create Record> icon.

(*To Clear* what you typed without saving select <Clear Record>. (Selecting this icon will not permanently delete a saved record, but only clear the screen.)

		Create Record	Edit Record	Clear Record	1	
Florida Department o	of Environmental Protec	tion - Eleptise	Applications			
	• • • • • •	★ ± ½ ⅔	232			
P CSQG- County Small Quar	County*	ators SQG Facility In SQG Facility Inve	entory Informat RCRA SI	ion tatus		
Name*			Facility Sta	itus*		
Street#/Name* City*		Suite/	Ap18			Verification History
Mailing Address*						Audit Trail
Mailing City* Primary SIC*	1	State* Zip*	-	Prior FAC*	_	
Facilities Wast	e Summary Activities	Comments	Coordinates			
Verification Method*	·[Verific Followup	ation Date*		EPA Id Other Id	
Verifier Name*					_	
Contact Title*	Ext		# of Full Tin	ne Employees	_	
	Yearly Non-Hazardous Yearly Hazardous	Waste Produced		Lbs		
Inter a query press F12 (Record: 1/1	e execute Ctrl+F4 to canc Enter-Qu	el				



Delete a Facility Record

Only a CHAZ_SQG_COUNTY_ADMIN user can delete existing facilities.

- 1. Place your mouse cursor on any field in the Facility Record screen.
- 2. Select the <Delete Record> icon. (You will be asked if you really want to delete the Facility and all its associated data.)
- 3. Type <YES> to complete the delete process or <NO> to cancel.

Do not delete a business just because it is no longer in business, since a new business with the potential to generate waste may take its place. Delete a record only if its physical location address has no potential to generate waste now and in the future.

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Facility Id*	1	County* 10	CLAY		CRA Status	2 - SMALL QUANT	ITY GENERATOR
Name*	OASIS LAN	DSCAPE SER	VICES, INC.	Fac	lity Status*	A ACTIVE WAST	GENERATOR
Street#/Name*	6812	67	Delete All Data for C	hosen Eacility			
City*	GAINESVIL	LE		nosen raciity			Verification History
ailing Address*	6812 NW 1	8TH DR					Audit Trail
Mailing City*	GAINESVIL	LE	You have chose	n to delete this	facility and all a	associated data	
Primary SIC*	0781 -		ype YES and press <en< td=""><td>ter> to contine</td><td>e and delete th</td><td>is facility and its details</td><td></td></en<>	ter> to contine	e and delete th	is facility and its details	
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Delete a Facility Record

Only a CHAZ_SQG_COUNTY_ADMIN user can delete existing facilities.



Delete a Waste or Activity Record, etc.

- 1. Place the mouse curser on the record you want to delete in the Waste Summary or Activity screen, etc.
- 2. Select the <Delete Record> icon (the icon with the red X marked on it)
- 3. Save or commit the record by clicking the <Commit Changes> icon.

7hElp eXt Window	ORACLE
Image: Street # / Name* Galaxies waste Generators SQG Facility Inventory SQG Facility Inventory Information Pacility 16* 1 County* 1 ALACHUA RCRA Status Name* OASIS LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC. Pacility Status* A ACTIVE WASTE GENERATOR Street# /Name* 6812 Gity* GAINESVILLE City* GAINESVILLE Verificat Hailing Address* 6512 NW 18TH DR Hailing City* GAINESVILLE State* Zip* Primary SIC* 0781 Waste Details Waste Details	2 X ENERATOR Ion History t Trail
Double-click Waste to Access Waste Type* USED OILS & OTHER LUBRICANTS Unit of Measure* Waste Description UPTO USED OILS & OTHER LU Disposal Method* C5 40 OR MORE GALLON CONTAINER Max Monthly Waste I UPTO USED OILS & OTHER LU Disposal Method* C5 Shipped FOR USED OIL RECYCLING Total Annual Waste F UNNO UNCRUSHED OIL FILTER Borea LEAD ACID BATTERIES Maximum Monthl UREH RAGS WITH OIL Disposal location OFF-SITE B Hauler Epa Id Hauler Rame Comments E	G GALLONS Produced* 16.6 *12 Produced* 199 *12 y Pounds 126 I Pounds 1516 PA Waste as Listed on Manifest

Delete a Waste or an Activity Record

DELETE A WASTE or an ACTIVITY RECORD

Entering Data into CHAZ_SQG Entering Data into CHAZ_SQG

These procedures should be followed when entering information into CHAZ_SQG:

- To enter site information, open the facility record.
- To generate a unique Facility ID Number and save the data in the database, press [CTRL] [F6] or the COMMIT button or 🔚 (Save)
- For a list of available codes for a field, place the mouse cursor on that field and press [CTRL] [L]. Additional information on codes can be found in the Appendix. Following is a description of each field in the site form.

Fields in CHAZ

1. **Facility ID Number** – when an initial record is added and saved in the database, the computer will automatically assign it a unique ID# that is intended to be location specific. The ID# must be reassigned to any new business at this location. CHAZ's archiving feature will track the history of ownership. If a business has moved to a new location – first search CHAZ_SQG (query) to see if there is an existing facility at the new location. If there is an existing facility, update the record with the new facility's information. If no matches are found in your search, then you may add a new record.

The Facility ID Number is linked to a physical location address, not to a business name or owner. Do not change the location address when updating an existing record.

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Street#/Name*	6812					Suits/A	otr					Verification History
cay.	GAINESVI	ILLE			2	19*						Territori
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Mailing City*	GAINESVI	LLE		Stat	**	Zip*	- 8					
Primary SIC*	0781								Prior	FAC.	1546	
Facilities	Waste Sum	mary	Activ	ities	Ca	mmenta	Coo	dinates	6 C			
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- 2. **County** ID- a 2 digit identification number for the county where the site is located. Based on the selected county number, county name will be automatically populated.
- 3. **RCRA Status** Designates the status of the business based on the amount of hazardous waste generated during any calendar month. There are 5 options available:
 - Blank = unverified generator status
 - 1 = large quantity generator
 - 2 = small quantity generator
 - 3 = conditionally exempt small quantity generator
 - N = not a hazardous waste generator

The database program will automatically select the correct status based on the waste amount and disposal method used. The SQG inspector can choose an alternate code if needed. If this field is "1" or "2" the EPA ID# should be entered.

- 4. **Name** Name of the business is placed in this field. Refer to the "Rules for Entering Facility Names and Address" at the end of this chapter.
- 5. **Facility Status** This field is for designating whether or not a business generates a waste. There are four options that may be used in this field.
 - A = active waste generator
 - I = inactive does not generate waste
 - O = out of business
 - P = potential generator (only used when the business has not been verified)
- 6. **Street#/Name/Suite/Apt#** This is the physical location address for the facility. Refer to the *Rules for Entering Facility Names and Addresses* guide at the end of this chapter.
- 7. Location City This is the location city for the facility. Select the city from the pop-up list. The city names are grouped by county. You have the option to add a city and zip code for your county if it is not on the list via "Maint" screen located on the COMHAZ Main Menu. (Note: CHAZ_SQG_COUNTY_ADMIN privileges required to add city_zip codes). If different, enter the new city accordingly. Type in the complete name of the city, do not abbreviate.
- 8. Location Zip Code Select the zip code from the pop-up list. The zip codes are grouped by county. You have the option to add a new zip code if it is not on the list via the "Maint" screen.
- 9. **Mailing Address** Enter the mailing address here. This field is automatically populated with the location address information. You can change this information if needed.
- 10. Mailing City Enter information in this field following the same procedure as 'Mailing Address' field.
- 11. **State** No data entry is usually required unless the mailing address is out of state.
- 12. **Zip Code** Enter all digits provided.
- 13. **Primary SIC** (Standard Industrial Classification) a 4–digit code that designates a type of business. The SQG inspector will determine the appropriate code from the lists. Press [CTRL] [L] to pull up a list of available codes for that field. Search keywords (i.e. Auto) from within the pop-up list to narrow the search list. A list of common SIC codes can be found in the Appendix.
- 14. **Prior Fac#** This is a read-only field. The old FoxPro database program ID number will be located in this field.

- 15. **Verification Method** use this field to indicate how the data collected was verified. There are two choices; either the data was verified by: *On–site visit "V"* or *Verified by a phone call follow–up "P"*.
- 16. Verification Date Date the facility was verified by on-site visit or by phone call follow-up.
- 17. **EPA ID** This ID number is required for use on Manifests for regulated SQG and LQG sites. Please make every attempt to add this number for all regulated SQGs.
- 18. **Organization** This is a 2-digit number code that has been assigned for each county or RPC.
- 19. **Follow Up** This field refers to whether follow–up inspections are required. Twelve options are currently available:
 - A Schedule Compliance Assistance Visit
 - C Call Contact Again
 - D DEP District Referral
 - E- Code Enforcement Referral
 - F Fire/Safety Referral
 - N None Needed
 - P Send Pamphlets or Guidance
 - R No response to a survey try a phone call or visit next
 - S Facility has not been surveyed or contacted-needs contact
 - T Check Against TSD or Transporter Records
 - U Water/Utilities Referral
 - V Verify or Reinspect
- 20. **Other ID** –This field may be used for any other unique ID number (Tax #, License #, etc.). This number may be used as a secondary index when importing data from other databases, (tax assessor, licensing office, etc.). Call DEP before trying to update your data from another database.
- 21. Verifier Name The name of the SQG inspector who performed the verification inspection.
- 22. **Contact Name** The person at the facility who provided or can provide the information necessary to complete the verification inspection. In most cases this is the Facility Manager or Owner.
- 23. Contact Title The facility contact's position (i.e.: manager, owner, foreman, etc.).
- 24. **Contact Phone** Phone number for the facility (include area code). Enter only the numbers no parenthesis and/or dashes.
- 25. **Full-time Employees** The SQG inspector will provide this information on the verification report. Approximations are acceptable here.
- 26. **Yearly Non-Hazardous Waste Produced Lbs.** (Read Only Field) The annual amount of non hazardous wastes disposed of, in pounds, is automatically computed as the waste records are completed.
- 27. **Yearly Hazardous Waste Produced Lbs.** (Read Only Field) The annual amount of hazardous only wastes disposed of, in pounds, is automatically computed as the waste records are completed.
- 28. Waste Tab To enter waste information, click on the <Waste Summary>Tab; then click <Create Record> or press <CTRL> <I> keys to create a new waste record. Double click on the waste code of an existing waste record to edit the waste details.

Fields in CHAZ_SQG


- 29. **Waste Type** A letter code corresponding to DEP's waste code types is entered in the field. Check the waste code lists carefully to make sure you have the best possible code for your specific waste. A description of waste, storage and disposal codes are located in the Appendix.
- 30. **Storage Method** Designates the type of container the waste is stored in. The storage method must be valid for the waste type. Again be careful to select the storage code that best fits.
- 31. **Disposal Method** Designates how the waste is disposed. The disposal method must be valid for the waste type. The disposal method code is very important since the real value in the SQG Program is to show how the waste generated was managed either on-site or off-site.
- 32. **Questionable Y/N** If **Y** for storage or disposal, take a closer look at the facility. This field is automatically generated by the computer. Questionable facilities should receive a follow-up visit or reported to the District DEP Office.
- 33. RCRA Hazardous Y/N Tells you if the waste is RCRA Hazardous Waste.
- 34. **Unit of Measure** This code represents a unit of measurement for quantities of waste generated, like gallons, drums, pounds, etc. The unit type must be valid for the waste type. The database program converts all units to pounds. If no unit conversion is available, use pounds or units.
- 35. **Max Monthly Waste Produced** This field contains the maximum quantity of units (gallons, drums, pounds, etc. as entered above) of wastes generated in any one month of the year. The computer automatically converts this amount to pounds and displays it in the "Maximum Monthly Pounds" field below.
- 36. **Total Annual Waste Produced** This field contains the quantity of units (gallons, drums, pounds, etc. as entered above) of wastes disposed of annually. The computer automatically converts this amount to pounds and displays it in the "Total Annual Pounds" field below. *This number must be more than 0 to be a valid waste record.* The total annual waste produced cannot be greater than the maximum monthly waste produced multiplied by 12 months.
- 37. **Max Monthly Pounds** This field contains the maximum quantity of pounds of waste generated in any one month of the year. This field is automatically computed.
- 38. **Total Annual Pounds** This field contains the amount of waste in pounds disposed of annually. This field is automatically computed.
- 39. **Disposal Location** "On-Site or Off-Site" The database program will automatically make this selection based on the disposal method selected.
- 40. **EPA Waste Code** Optional Field. You can add the EPA Waste Code for each hazardous waste type. Do not enter a EPA waste code if the waste is not hazardous. Entering a code will force the program to mark the waste as hazardous.
- 41. Hauler EPA ID Optional Field. Add the transporter's (picking up the waste) EPA ID number.
- 42. Hauler Name Optional Field. Name of the transporter picking up the waste
- 43. Comments Optional Field. You can add comments for each waste type.

Codes in CHAZ

Activity Tab

To enter activity information click on the Activity Tab.

Use the Activity Screen to collect educational material handed out to the facility. The Activity Screen is also used in the Enhanced SQG Program (ESQG) to collect compliance information for the facility. This information includes general hazardous waste requirements, used oil, storage tanks, record keeping, container management and educational material provided and is only available to counties conducting the ESQG program.







Comments Tab

To enter comments click on the Comments Tab

Use the Comments Tab to enter your field notes. This includes important observations from your site walkthrough, review of business documentation (i.e. manifest, receipts, etc.), interviews, reports of any sign of contamination found and any other findings that should be part of the record. Be sure to date your comments each time they are entered to preserve the history of the site.

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Street#/Name*	1085 S JOHN RHODES BLVD Suite/A	pt#	Marifiantian Mistana
City	GAINESVILLE Zip*		Verification History
Mailing Address	6812 NW 18TH DR		Audit Trail
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WebPoint Lite (WPL) is a light weight standalone web site that can be called from within Oracle Form applications or any web site for locational data verification. WPL is currently being integrated into several of the DEP Forms applications. Refer to the WebPoint Lite user guide located at the following web site for additional information on how to use WebPoint Lite at http://giswebstg.dep.state.fl.us/DEP/WebPointLite/WebPointLiteUserGuide.pdf. To enter coordinates, click on the Coordinates Tab.

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Mailing Address*	6812 NW 18TH DR Audit Trail	
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Facilities	Waste Summary Activities Comments Coordinates	
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Organizatio	on* 5 . Followup Inspection* M - NONE NEEDED Other Id 05-000061631	
Verifier Nam	" CHRIS CROMWELL	
Contact Nam	e* OLGA SINS	
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Chapter 3 WebPoint Lite

Launching WebPoint Lite from Oracle Forms

Each form/screen that tracks locational data (latitude, longitude) is provided with a button labeled "Launch WebPoint Lite". Clicking this button will launch the WebPoint Lite in a new browser window. The default WPL image and the location of the point displayed are dependent on the current locational values on the Oracle Form. There are 3 possible scenarios which are described in the following sections.

1. When the WPL window is launched, if the latitude/longitude fields are completely populated on the Oracle Form then the WPL window will display the location of the point identified by latitude/longitude values (See Figure 1 and Figure 2 below).

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City*	MELBOURNE 29* 32935 -	
Mailing Address*	1040 AURORA ROAD	Audit Trail
Mailing City*	MELBOURNE State" Zip"	
Primary SIC*	7359 - Prior PAC* 500040	
Facilities	Waste Summary Activities Comments Coordinates	
Object of Interest	HANDLER NAVEGATE Collection Method DHPO . Date Collected	10/08/2004
Proximity to Object	ADMIN . Collected By CRONWELL_CA Datum	NAD83
Point Description	Employed By BREVARD COUNTY Verified By	CRONWELL_CA
	WPL_Verification Date	10/08/2004
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	REVIEWED
Latitude	28 8 1.5655	
Longitude	80 38 10.7371 Launch Web Point Lite	

Figure 1. Button to launch the WebPoint Lite window

WEBPOINT LITE ORACLE



Figure 2. WebPoint Lite interface displaying the location selected in Figure 1

2. When the WPL window is launched, if the latitude/longitude fields are incomplete on the Oracle Form then WPL window displays the location of the centroid point of the facility location zip code if the facility location zip code is available (See Figure 3 and Figure 4 below).





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Name* GREEN THUMB LANDSCAPING, INC. Facility Status* A ACTIVE WASTE GENERATOR
City' GATNERVILLE Zia* Verification History
Mailing Address* 6812 NW 18TH DR
Audit Trail
Hailing City* MELBOURNE State* FL Zip* 32301
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Verifier Name* CHOTE CROMWELL
Contact Name* OLGA SINS
Contact Title* OWNER -TEST
Contact Phone* 321-724-9557 Ext # of Full Time Employees
Yearly Non-Hazardous Waste Produced 5 Lbs
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Record: 1/1 Enter-Qu

Figure 3. Launching WebPoint Lite when no location values are present.



Location



Figure 4. WebPoint Lite interface displaying the location based on the Zip Code in Figure 3.

c) When the WPL window is launched, if the latitude/longitude fields are incomplete and facility location zip code is not available then WPL window will display the Florida map with map point located in the center of Florida (See Figure 5 below).







Figure 5. WebPoint Lite interface displaying the location when no location details are available.



Selecting Latitude/Longitude Data From WebPoint Lite

Once the location is identified, press the button labeled "Return" to copy the values into windows clipboard and close the WPL window. Press the button labeled "Abandon" to cancel the operation (see Figure 6 below).



Figure 6. WebPoint Lite interface displaying the "Return" and "Abandon" buttons.





Retrieving WebPoint Lite Locational Data Into Oracle Form

After selecting the locational data on WebPoint Lite, go to the Forms application and press the button labeled "Populate Coordinates" (see Figure 7). This action will populate the latitude/longitude values into the Form's latitude/longitude fields with the values selected from WebPoint Lite application. This button is displayed only when a request to launch WPL window is displayed. This button becomes hidden once the locational data is populated into the latitude/longitude fields.

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Figure 7. Forms interface showing the "Populate Coordinates" button.

Required Data Element Descriptions

Field Name	Also Known As	Description	Туре	Size
Object of Interest	Feature	The object the point represents.	Char	25
Relationship of Point to Object of Interest	Proximity	Identifies how close the point is to the actual object of interest.	Char	5
Collection Method	Method	The method used to collect the point.	Char	4
Collection Date	Date	The date the point was collected.	Date	
Datum		The horizontal reference for measuring locations on the earth's surface.	Char	10

Object of Interest

The Object of Interest simply identifies what the point is supposed to represent. At this time, WebPoint can only display Facility points. However, in the future it will be modified to display Tank points, Discharge points, Monitoring Wells, etc.

Relationship of Point to Object of Interest

The Relationship of Point to Object of Interest identifies how close the point is to the object of interest. Valid values are defined below.

Relationship of Point to Object of Interest	Code Description	Definition
EXACT	Exact Location	The measurement was taken less than 5 meters from the object of interest.
APPRX	Approximate Location	The measurement was taken 50 meters or less from the object of interest.
VICIN	Vicinity of Location	The measurement was taken greater than 50 meters from the object of interest.
OFFST	Offset From Exact Location	The measurement was taken at a point of some known distance and bearing from the object of interest. There is no database specification for where the known distance and bearing are stored.
ENTRA	Entrance to Site	The measurement was taken at the entrance that one must travel through to get to the object of interest.
CENTR	Center of Site	The measurement was taken at the center of the site containing the object of interest.
ADMIN	Administrative Center	The measurement was taken at the administrative building of the site containing the object of interest.

Collection Method

Latitude and longitude coordinates can be collected in the field with DGPS, AGPS, or GGPS units. WGPS is not considered an acceptable collection method by the SWAP program because WGPS is considered an experimental method and the WRM GPS Standards guidance document advises the SWAP program not to use it.

All new and existing points, regardless of the method used to collect the point in the field, must be verified using WebPoint. Points that were taken with methods other than DGPS, AGPS, or GGPS do not have to be recollected in the field with a DGPS, AGPS, or GGPS unit. They must simply be verified using WebPoint.

The WebPoint collection method is DPHO. If WebPoint is used to verify a point that is not moved in WebPoint, the collection method the point was originally collected with will be retained and the collection method the point was verified with will be updated to DPHO. If a point is moved and verified with WebPoint, the collection method the point was originally taken with and the collection method the point was verified with will both to updated to DPHO.

SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program



Acceptable collection methods include:

Collection Method	Description	Estimated Accuracy	Rank
GGPS	Geodetic Quality GPS	1dM	2
DGPS	Differentially Corrected GPS	1-5 meters	3
DPHO	Digital Aerial Photography	5-10 meters	5
AGPS	Autonomous GPS	50 meters	6

For clarity, a complete list of collection methods and their estimated accuracy is provided below.

Collection Method	Description	Estimated Accuracy	Rank
CSUR	Cadastral or Land Survey	NA	1
GGPS	Geodetic Quality GPS	1dM	2
DGPS	Differentially Corrected GPS	1-5 meters	3
WGPS	GPS with Wide-Area Augmentation Service Correction	3-7 meters	4
DPHO	Digital Aerial Photography	5-10 meters	5
AGPS	Autonomous GPS	50 meters	6
DMAP	Digital Map Interpolation	50-300'	7
LORN	LORAN-C Navigational Device	>200' <500'	8
ADDM	Address Matching/Precision Mapping	>200' <500'	9
МРНО	Manual Aerial Photography With Ground Control	>200',<500'	10
MMAP	Manual Map Interpolation	>500'	11
SATI	Satellite Imagery	>500'	12
ZIPC	ZIP Code Centroid	<1 mile	13
UNVR	Unverified		99
OTHR	A Method Not Listed		99
UNKN	Unknown Method		99

Collectionhod

Datum

The datum is a horizontal reference for measuring locations on the earth's surface. To understand why the datum is a crucial piece of data when dealing with locational information, you must first understand how a map is created. A projection is a way to display the Earth, a three-dimensional object, on a map, which is a two-dimensional object.

The Earth is a spheroid, which is best represented as a globe. When locations on the Earth are placed on a flat surface such as a map, distortions appear. These distortions cause the locations on the globe to appear in slightly different places on the map. In order to accommodate and manage these distortions, a set of points from the globe must be tied to a set of points on the map. These sets of points are called datums. GIS users must know what the datum is for a particular lat/long point in order to work with it.

DWM recommends that databases storing locational information automatically populate the Datum field when the Collection Method is entered. The datum selected will be the most likely datum but will not be correct 100% of the time. Users must be able to override the default datum value. Users are encouraged to check the datum and correct it when appropriate. A list of collection methods and the most likely datum follow.

Collection Method Code	Description	Most Likely Datum
ADDM	Address Matching	NAD83
AGPS	Autonomous GPS	WGS84
CSUR	Cadastral Survey	NAD83
DGPS	Differentially Corrected GPS	WGS84
DMAP	Digital Mapping	NAD83
DPHO	Digital Aerial Photography	NAD83
GGPS	Geodetic Quality GPS	WGS84
LORN	LORAN-C Navigational Device	WGS84
MMAP	Manual Map Interpolation	NAD83
МРНО	Manual Aerial Photography	NAD83
OTHE	Other	NAD83
SATI	Satellite Imagery	NAD83
WGPS	Wide Area Augmentation System	WGS84
UNKN	Unknown	NAD83
ZIPC	Zipcode Centroid	NAD83

Chapter 3 WebPoint Lite

WebPoint Edit/Verification Methods

The WebPoint application allows the user to make several choices when verifying a site.

Edit/Verification Method	Description
Verify Current Location	• Choose this when the existing point is on the correct location and does not need to be moved. This choice indicates that the site has been looked at and is OK.
Commit Move	• Choose this when the existing point is not on the correct location, but you can identify where the point should be. This choice indicates that the site has been examined and corrected.
Commit Move/ Needs GPS	 Choose this when the existing point is not on the correct location and you move the point, but you're not completely sure where the point should be. One of the SWAP OPS staff will go out to the site and verify the point with a GPS unit. For example, this choice should be selected when you look at a point and you can tell that the point is obviously not on the facility. You move the point to the facility, but you aren't sure where the object of interest is. In this instance, you would choose Commit Move/Needs GPS.
Needs GPS	• Choose this when the existing point is not on the correct location but you have no idea where the point should be. One of the OPS staff will go out to the site and collect the point with a GPS unit.
Abandon Edit	• Choose this when you have begun to change a point location but need to cancel the changes and return the point to its original location.



How to Access SQG Program Reports

After you enter your SQG data into the CHAZ_SQG data entry form, you will want to pull reports on your county data. To do this you will access a separate web page with a different web address and a different password. Your username will be the same one you use to do data entry (lastname_first initial and middle name initial (i.e. smith_ja). Your password will be your *last name*pass (i.e.. *smithpass*).

There are 2 ways to access the SQG Reports:

- 1. The easiest way (and the one that I think most will use) is to directly access SQG Reports from your web browser at: *http://appprod.dep.state.fl.us/chaz_sqg*
- 2. The other way is to access SQG Reports from the CHAZ_SQG Data Entry Form at: *http://depapps.dep.state.fl.us:7777/.* Choose "Reports" in the main screen.

Either way, when you go to Reports you will be prompted to enter your username, your password and the domain name. The password box should look similar to either one of the boxes shown below. If it looks like the one on the left, put the domain name "exosphere" before your username *(exosphere\username)*. If your password box has a place to put your domain name under password, enter your username with no domain name before it, then enter your password, and on the domain line add *exosphere*.



IMPORTANT NOTE: Reports have been received from several people saying they could not get in even though they entered the correct information in the password box. In almost all of these cases it was found that the county computers were protected with a firewall that blocked access to the web page. If you can't get into the web page contact your MIS Dept. and ask them if they have a firewall that is possibly blocking access to the web page. The county firewall may also block access to the CHAZ_SQG Data Entry Form web page *http://depapps.dep.state. fl.us:7777/*, so they will need to allow access for this web page link.





SQG Reports



Facility List Report

The "Facility List Report" creates a report containing facility and waste information for each record in your database such as facility name, address, phone number, waste type, storage and disposal.

There are 4 types Facility List Reports:

- Quick List The "Quick List" shows only the facility ID, facility name, mailing address, phone number and a few other records that will fit on one row. Under the Waste Column, click the hyperlinked number of waste for a summary of the facility's waste streams.
- **Detailed List** The "Detailed List" show all the data in each facility record and corresponding waste and or county specific records.
- Archive List Same at the "Quick List" except there is a new category called "Record Type" that shows whether the facility record is "current" or "history".
- Activity List This report shows all activities (material handed out, compliance activities, etc.) based on the filter criteria you select.

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Chapter 3	SQG Program Reports
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Summary Reports

Summary Reports

The Summary Reports option gives you a choice of seven reports:

Count of FacilitiesVerification DetailCount SQGs by CountyVerifications by YearRCRA SummaryWaste SummaryWaste & Disposal SummaryVerifications by Year





Chapter 3 SQG Program Reports

summary reports

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Notification Letters

Create and print Notification Letters to all your potential generators. This report will output to MS Word. It satisfies the notification requirements under 403.7234, F.S. Be sure to print out the Notification Fact Sheet (found in "Fact Sheets") to send with this letter.



Notification **ETTERS**



Mailing Labels

Use this option to make mailing labels. This feature also uses the Facility Record Filter to refine your selection for printing and outputs in MS Word.

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Download Facility Data by County

Use this option for exporting your facility contact data to another file type.

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Database Code Reporting

Print a list of database codes

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Fact Sheets

Print fact sheets from DEP's Web Page. You will also find here the Notification Fact Sheet used to notify businesses as required in 403.7234, F.S.



Fact Sheets



DEP RCRA Reports

To access DEP RCRA Reports use the same username and password used to get into the SQG Reports. A variety of reports are available such as: Handler Lists, Hazardous Waste, Mercury, Used Oil Transporters and TSD lists.

Handler Search and Reporting - Micro DEP RCRA Reports
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Hazardous Waste
My Florida HW Handlers Enforcement Reports
Handler Search
Search for Specific Handlers or Generate Reports by Handler Type
Follow the steps below to search for handler(s) by EPAID, name and location
Step 1: Enter the EPAID : %
Step 2: Enter the name : %ABC%
Step 3: Enter the address: %
Step 4: Enter the city : %
Step 5: Enter a county : % All
Step 5: Press this button Handler Search use the '%' for wildcard searches
Follow the steps below to Generate Handler Reports by Type and District
Step 1: Select the district office O Central O Northeast O NorthWest O South O Southeast O Southwest O All(use with care)
Or, Select a county listing : 🕅 - All
Step 3: Select the Handler Type TSD OLQG OSQG OCESQG OTRA OUOP OUOT OAL(use with care)
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Link to DEP's Hazardous Waste Home Page





DEP Hazardous Waste Home Page





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Entering Facility Names and Addresses

General Rules

VERY IMPORTANT!

The facility ID number is linked to the location address of the facility - **not** to the facility name. Businesses come and go but the physical location does not. If a business moves, first query the database to make sure an existing facility at the new location does not already exist. If it does, then update the record with the new facility information. If it doesn't exist, then you may add a new record and add the new information.

• Do not use punctuation - apostrophes, periods, commas, etc. - in the business name.

• Always spell out FLORIDA.

• Always use capital letters to enter information into the database.

• Never use an abbreviation for the first word of a name.

🙂 TYPE THIS	😑 INSTEAD OF THIS
SOUTH CLEANERS	S. CLEANERS
ENVIRONMENTAL HELP INC	ENVIR HELP INC
Some words can be written as one or th	wo words. When entering business names:
DRY CLEANERS	DRYCLEANERS
LAWN MOWER	LAWNMOWER
AUTO PAINTING	AUTOPAINTING
<i>When the name on the notification fo</i> <i>use the name after the 1</i>	rm includes DBA (Doing Business As) – DBA as the business name.
BILLS AUTO SHOP	ABC INC DBA BILLS AUTO SHOP
When a number is part of a business n	ame, use the number - do not spell it out.
SUNSHINE 1 HOUR CLEANERS	SUNSHINE ONE HOUR CLEANERS

60 MINUTE CLEANERS



Guidelines For Entering Facility Names

A standard method needs to be used when entering facility names. By following the same procedure each time, we will be able to decrease the number of businesses that are receiving more than one number and it will be easier to find all the facilities for one business or agency.

🙂 TYPE THIS	😕 INSTEAD OF THIS						
Do not invert the first name and last n	ame when entering the business name						
JOHN BROWN CHEVROLET	BROWN, JOHN CHEVROLET						
For notifications from a city, enter the city name first. is used in a business	This is the only case where punctuation (a comma) s name or address.						
MELBOURNE, CITY OF	CITY OF MELBOURNE						
JACKSONVILLE VEHICLE MAINT, CITY OF	CITY OF JACKSONVILLE VEHICLE MAINT						
When indicating a store number use # immediately before the number.							
WELLCRAFT MARINE #5	WELLCRAFT MARINE # 5 or WELLCRAFT MARINE 5						
Ignore 'A', 'AN', or 'THE' at the beginning of a business name.							
HOME DEPOT #233	THE HOME DEPOT #233 or HOME DEPOT #233, THE						
Ignore apostrophes, periods, commas, and other	punctuation when entering the business name.						
BILLS BUMPER SHOP	BILL'S BUMPER SHOP						
DRYCLEAN USA	DRYCLEAN U.S.A.						
E F HUTTON	E. F. HUTTON						
Use dashes only if they	are part of a number.						
SAFETY KLEEN 3-079-01	SAFETY-KLEEN 3-079-01						
Commas are acceptabl	e for city names only.						
MELBOURNE, CITY OF	SMITH, BROWN, & CO						
If a name includes two initials, put a space	between the initials (do not use periods).						
A B INC - or - B P OIL	A.B. INC or - BP OIL						
If a name includes two initials se place a space between the initials and th	parated by an ampersand (&), be ampersand (&). Do not use periods.						
A & B INC	A & B INC.						
A T & T	AT&T						
If a name includes more than two initials, w	rite the initials as one word with no spaces.						
ABC INC	A B C INC						
EDEN USA	EDEN U S A						
USN TRAINING CENTER	U. S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER						
FLORIDA DOT MAINT YARD	FL. DEPT. OF TRANS. MAINTENANCE YARD						

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Abbreviations For Facility Names

Always use these abbreviations in a facility name (unless the word is the first word of the name):

😇 TYPE THIS	😑 INSTEAD OF THIS
&	And
A C	Air Conditioning
ADMI	Administration
AGRIC	Agriculture or Agricultural
ASSOC	Association or Associates
AUTH	Authority
BD	Board
BLDG	Building
CAD	Cadillac
СО	Company
СО	County
COOP	Cooperative
CORP	Corporation
CTR	Center
DEPT	Department
DE	Development
DIST	Distribution, Distributor
DIV	Division
EDUC	Educational
ENG	Engineers, Engineering
ENT	Entertainment
ENVIR	Environmental
EQUIP	Equipment
FAC	Facility
GEN	General
INC	Incorporation
IND	Industry or Industries
INST	Institute
JR	Junior
LAB	Laboratory, Laboratories
LTD	Limited
MAINT	Maintenance
MFG	Manufacturer or Manufacturing
MGT	Management

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Chapter 3 Entering Facility Names and Addresses

🙂 TYPE THIS	🙁 INSTEAD OF THIS
NE	Northeast
NW	Northwest
OLDS	Oldsmobile
OP	Operations
PLT	Plant
REC	Recreation
REG	Regional
REP	Repair
RES	Research
SE	Southeast
SER	Service
SR	Senior
STA	Station
SW	Southwest
SYS	System
TECH	Technical
TRANS	Transportation
VO	Vocational
VW	Volkswagen
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plant

Standard Facility Names

Always type these facility names as follows

🙂 TYPE THIS	🙁 INSTEAD OF THIS
60 MINUTE CLEANERS	
A DUDA & SONS INC	
AT&T	
AAMCO TRANSMISSION	
AMERICLEAN	
ARPCO	
ASGROW FLORIDA CO	
ASHLAND CHEMICAL CO	
BELLSOUTH	

🙂 TYPE THIS	🙁 INSTEAD OF THIS
CHEVRON USA	
CSX TRANSPORTATION	
DRY CLEAN USA	
ECONO AUTO PAINTING	
FACT O BAKE	
FIRESTONE	
FLORIDA ACS	Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
FLORIDA DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FLORIDA DCA	Florida Department of Community Affairs
FLORIDA DOH	Florida Department of Health & Rehabilitative Services
FLORIDA POWER CORP	
FLORIDA DMA	Florida Department of Military Affairs
FLORIDA COM	Florida Department of Commerce
FLORIDA COR	Florida Department of Corrections
FLORIDA DOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FLORIDA DMS	Florida Department of Management Services
FMC CORP	
FPL	Florida Power & Light
GOODYEAR	
GRU	Gainesville Regional Utilities
GSX	
HARRIS CORP GSS	
HOME DEPOT	
IMC FERTILIZER	
IMC CORP	
JEA	Jacksonville Electric Authority
K MART	
MAACO AUTO PAINTING	
MDTA	Metro Dade Transit Authority
MIAMI DADE WSAD	Miami Dade Water & Sewer Administration Dept.
NU LOOK 1 HOUR CLEANERS	

72 SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program


😇 TYPE THIS	😑 INSTEAD OF THIS
OUC	Orlando Utilities Commission
RMC	Rinker Materials Corporation
SEARS	
SJRWMD	St. Johns River Water Management District
SPORT CRAFT	
SUNOCO	
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
TOUCH OF CLASS	
U S FEDERAL BLDG	
UNOCAL	
UPS	United Parcel Service
USA	United States Army
USAF	United States Air Force
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USDEA	United States Drug Enforcement Administration
USDOC	United States Department of Commerce
USDOD	United States Department of Defense
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USDOI	United States Department of the Interior
USDVA	United States Department of Veteran Affairs
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFAA	United States Federal Aviation Agency
USGSA	United States General Services Administration
USN	United States Navy
USNAS	United States Naval Air Station
USNTTC	United States Naval Technical Training Center
USPS	United States Postal Service
USS AGRICHEMICAL	
USSBA	United States Small Business Administration

State, County, Municipal, and Federal Facilities

For non-private facilities the responsible agency for each location needs to be identified. It can be difficult if you enter the name as given.

If a county is notifying for several schools, each school needs to be identified with the county.

For example, for Palm Beach County:

🙂 TYPE THIS	🙁 INSTEAD OF THIS				
EAST END JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	PALM BEACH CO EAST END JR HIGH SCHOOL				
APPLEGATE MIDDLE SCHOOL	PALM BEACH CO APPLEGATE MIDDLE				
MAINTENANCE YARD	FLORIDA DOT MAINT YARD				
If the post office sends in notifications for their maintenance garages as:					
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE CENTER	USPS VEHICLE MAINT CENTER				

Guide For Using Abbreviations In Addresses

A standard method needs to be used when entering abbreviations for addresses:

😇 TYPE THIS	😑 INSTEAD OF THIS			
&	AND			
#	APT, NO, SUITE			
1ST	FIRST (2ND FOR SECOND, ETC.)			
AVE	AVENUE			
BLDG	BUILDING			
BLVD	BOULEVARD			
CSWY	CAUSEWAY			
СО	COUNTY			
CR	COUNTY ROAD			
СТ	COURT			
DR	DRIVE			
E	EAST			
HWY	HIGHWAY			
IND	INDUSTRIAL			
INT	INTERNATIONAL			
LA	LANE			
Ν	NORTH			
NE	NORTHEAST			
NW	NORTHWEST			
РК	PARK			



😇 TYPE THIS	😑 INSTEAD OF THIS			
PKWY	PARKWAY			
PL	PLACE			
PO POST BOX	BOX OFFICE			
PT	POINT			
RD	ROAD			
RFD	RURAL			
FREE	DELIVERY			
RT	ROUTE			
S	SOUTH			
SE	SOUTHEAST			
SW	SOUTHWEST			
SR	STATE ROAD			
ST	STREET			
US	UNITED STATES			
W	WEST			
Do not use periods, apostrophes, or other punctuation in the address.				
SE 4TH AVE	SOUTHEAST FOURTH AVE.			

1350 BENNETT DR #12	1350 BENNETT DR., APT. 12
2409 W SR 434	2409 WEST STATE ROAD 434
CLARCONA RD & HWY 441	CLARCONA ROAD AND HIGHWAY 441
2882 SW 1ST ST	2882 S. W. FIRST STREET
US HWY 1	U. S. HIGHWAY # 1

Guide For Entering Contact Information

Enter on the Facilities Screen as follows:

::) TYPE THIS	😕 INSTEAD OF THIS					
Last Name, First Name	CONTACT NAME					
Person's Title	CONTACT TITLE					
Contact Title Abbreviations						
ENG	Engineer					
GEN	General					
MGR	Manager					
PRES	President					
TREAS	Treasurer					
VP	Vice President					

Chapter Four



SQG Assessment Notification and Verification Program

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Program Chapter Four SQG Assessment, Notification, & Verification Program

Chapter 4 SQG Assessment,

Notification, & Verification

SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

This section will introduce you to statutes and rules that pertain to the *Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program* in the language adopted by the Florida Legislature.

Sections 403.7225 and 403.7234, F.S., established the *Small Quantity Generator Assessment*, *Notification and Verification Program.* The federal regulations (40 CFR Part 260.10) define a *Small Quantity Generator* as a generator that produces less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds or about 275 gallons) of hazardous waste in any calendar month. Since the end of 1986, SQGs have fallen into one of two categories:

- Small Quantity Generators (SQG) between 100 and 1,000 kilograms (220-2,200 pounds) per month
- Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) 100 kilograms or less of hazardous waste per month

(*Large Quantity Generators* (LQG) produce more than 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste in any calendar month.)

Estimate of Florida Generators of Hazardous Waste

Based on Florida Department of Environmental Protection estimates, Florida has:

- Approximately 337 large quantity generators of hazardous waste
- Between 2,600 and 5,000 small quantity generators of hazardous waste
- Between 17,700 and 21,000 *conditionally exempt small quantity generators* of hazardous waste

Summary of SQG Waste Management in Florida

There are approximately 450,188 businesses in Florida (2002 County Business Pattern for Florida). About 25% of these businesses may have the potential to produce hazardous waste. This estimate is derived from data collected by local governments as part of the *SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program*.

More than 114,000 potential generators of hazardous waste were surveyed for their waste management practices from 1995 to 2001. Evaluations of 44,000 on-site verifications show that almost 32% of the businesses were classified as CESQGs. These CESQGs generate 559 pounds of hazardous waste per year on average. Regulated SQGs account for almost 5.3% of the businesses verified. These SQGs generate 6,625 pounds of hazardous waste per year on average. Businesses that generate no waste or exempt non-hazardous waste account for almost 63% of the businesses verified.



Florida Statutes

403.7225 Local Hazardous Waste Management Assessments

- 1. The Legislature recognizes that there is a need for identifying the amount, type, sources, and management of hazardous waste generated by small quantity generators in the state. There is also a need for facilitating responsible waste storage, transportation, volume reduction, recycling treatment, disposal, and the introduction of waste reduction opportunities to small quantity generators of hazardous waste. Responsible management of these wastes is imperative in order to protect the public health, safety, and welfare and the environment.
- 2. The department shall establish guidelines for local hazardous waste management assessments and shall specify a standard format. The local hazardous waste management assessments shall include, but not be limited to, the identification of the following:
 - a) All small quantity generators of hazardous waste within a county as defined pursuant to federal regulations under 40 C.F.R. part 260.10.
 - b) The types and quantities of hazardous waste generated by small quantity generators within a county.
 - c) Current hazardous waste management practices of small quantity generators within a county.
 - d) Effective waste management practices for small quantity generators of hazardous waste.



3. Each county or regional planning council shall coordinate the local hazardous waste management assessments within its jurisdiction according to guidelines established under s. 403.7226. If a county declines to perform the local hazardous waste management assessment, the county shall make arrangements with its regional planning council to perform the assessment.

Chapter 4 Florida Statutes

& Rules

- 4. County-designated areas under the original assessments in which hazardous waste storage facilities have been located are recognized by the Legislature. However, this section does not prohibit a county from amending its comprehensive plan to designate other areas for this purpose, nor does this section prohibit construction of a facility on any other locally approved or state-approved site.
- 5. No county may amend its comprehensive plan or undertake rezoning actions in order to prevent areas designated pursuant to subsection (4) from being used as hazardous waste storage facilities.
- 6. Unless performed by the county pursuant to subsection (3), the regional planning councils shall upon successful arrangements with a county:
 - a) Perform local hazardous waste management assessments;
 - b) Provide any technical expertise needed by the counties in developing the assessments.
- 7. The selection of a regional storage facility site during the original assessment will not preclude the siting of a storage facility at some other site which is locally or state approved.
- 8. The department shall assemble the data collected from the local hazardous waste management assessments and determine if the needs of small quantity generators of hazardous waste will be met by in-state commercial hazardous waste facilities or if additional storage, treatment, or disposal facilities are needed in the state and which regions have the greatest need.
- 9. Storage facility area selections, or regional storage facility site selections from the original assessments shall not prevent siting of storage or treatment facilities in any area of the state.
- 10. Except as provided in this part, no local government law, ordinance, or rule pertaining to the subject of hazardous waste regulation may be more stringent than department rules adopted under the authority of this chapter.
- 11. Local hazardous waste management assessments shall be renewed every five years, based on the schedule determined by the department. More frequent assessments shall not be required by the state. However, at their option, counties may update such assessments at more frequent intervals. The assessment rolls shall be brought up to date annually before the end of the five- year interval by including the applicable names from department sources, occupational licenses, building permits, and from not less than one complete survey of the business pages of the county local telephone systems. The roll shall be updated continuously thereafter in the same manner.
- 12. The Legislature recognizes the expense incurred by county governments in the proper identification, notification, and verification of small quantity generators of hazardous waste within their jurisdictions. When required to support the local hazardous waste assessments required by this section, the small quantity generator notification and verification program required pursuant to s. 403.7234, and the reporting requirements of s. 403.7236, a county may impose a small quantity generator notification and verification and verification and verification surcharge of up to \$50 on the business or occupational license or renewal of any firm that is classified as a small quantity generator of hazardous wastes. A county may contract with or otherwise enter into an agreement with the county tax collector to collect the annual surcharge.

SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

403.7226 Technical Assistance by the Department

The department shall:

- 1. Provide technical assistance to county governments and regional planning councils to ensure consistency in implementing local hazardous waste management assessments as provided in ss. 403.7225, 403.7234, and 403.7236. In order to ensure that each local assessment is properly implemented and that all information gathered during the assessment is uniformly compiled and documented, each county or regional planning council shall contact the department during the preparation of the local assessment to receive technical assistance. Each county or regional planning council shall follow guidelines established by the department, and adopted by rule as appropriate, in order to properly implement these assessments.
- 2. Identify short-term needs and long-term needs for hazardous waste management for the state on the basis of the information gathered through the local hazardous waste management assessments and other information from state and federal regulatory agencies and sources. The state needs assessment must be ongoing and must be updated when new data concerning waste generation and waste management technologies become available. The department shall annually send a copy of this assessment to the Governor and to the Legislature.

403.7234 Small Quantity Generator Notification and Verification Program

- 1. Each county shall notify, according to guidelines established under s. 403.7226, each small quantity generator identified on its assessment roll during the first year of the local hazardous waste management assessment. Annually thereafter, the county shall notify each small quantity generator not notified previously. The notification of small quantity generators shall:
 - a) Detail the legal responsibilities of the small quantity generator with regard to proper waste management practices, including penalties for noncompliance.
 - b) Include a list of hazardous waste management alternatives and waste reduction opportunities, which are available to the small quantity generator.
- 2. Alternatively, a county may perform this notification either through the mail or during the annual business licensing of new or existing facilities that potentially may generate hazardous waste.
- 3. Counties shall collect information on the types, amounts, and management of waste generated by small quantity generators according to guidelines established under s.403.7226.
- 4. Within 30 days of receipt of a notification, which includes a survey form, a small quantity generator shall disclose its management practices and the types and quantities of waste to the county government. Annually, each county shall verify the management practices of at least 20 percent of its small quantity generators. The procedure for verification used by the county shall be developed as part of the guidance established by the department under s. 403.7226. The department may also regulate the waste management practices of small quantity generators in order to ensure proper management of hazardous waste in a manner consistent with federal requirements, except as provided under s. 403.804(2).

5. Any small quantity generator who does not comply with the requirements of subsection (4) and who has received a notification and survey in person or through one certified letter from the county is subject to a fine of between \$50 and \$100 per day for a maximum of 100 days. The county may collect such fines and deposit them in its general revenue fund. Fines collected by the county shall be used to carry out the notification and verification procedure established in this section. If there are excess funds after the notification and verification procedures have been completed, such funds shall be used for hazardous and solid waste management purposes only.

Chapter 4 Florida Statutes

& Rules

403.7236 Local Government Information to Be Sent to the Department

Each county shall transmit the following information to the department, according to guidelines established under s. 403.7226:

- 1. A summary of the information gathered during its local hazardous waste management assessment;
- 2. Information gathered from each small quantity generator not notified or verified previously;
- 3. On site information gathered from each existing small quantity generator verification.

403.7238 Expanded Local Hazardous Waste Management Programs

- 1. The Legislature recognizes the need for increased participation by local governments in ensuring that small quantity generators are properly managing their hazardous waste and that waste reduction opportunities are promoted and realized. In order to promote this participation, the department shall establish a grant program on a competitive basis for counties that meet the following criteria:
 - a) The county has established a funding mechanism to support its local hazardous waste management assessments and the expanded local hazardous waste management program.
 - b) The county has adopted a local ordinance approved by the department that addresses the compliance with and enforcement of the federal and state hazardous waste regulations for small quantity generators.
 - c) The county has established a plan that is designed to reduce the generation of hazardous waste and hazardous emissions from local governmental agencies and departments.
 - d) The county certifies that it will continue to implement its expanded local hazardous waste management assessment program after the grant assistance ceases.
- 2. Grants are authorized to cover start-up costs incurred to establish the expanded local hazardous waste management program, including training for personnel, and materials and equipment necessary for education, compliance activities, and program administration. The total costs of administration shall not exceed 10 percent of the county's grant award.
- 3. The maximum amount of a grant for a county establishing an expanded local hazardous waste management program shall be \$50,000.



403.091 Authority to Conduct Inspections



- (1)(a) Any duly authorized representative of the department may at any reasonable time enter and inspect, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of compliance with the law or rules and regulations of the department, any property, premises, or place, except a building which is used exclusively for a private residence, on or at which:
 - 1. a hazardous waste generator, transporter, or facility or other air or water contaminant source;
 - 2. a discharger, including any non-domestic discharger which introduces any pollutant into a publicly owned treatment works;
 - 3. any facility, as defined in s. 376.301; or
 - 4. a resource recovery and management facility
 - a) is located or is being constructed or installed or where records which are required under this chapter, ss. 376.30-376.319, or department rule are kept.
 - b) Any duly authorized representative may at reasonable times have access to and copy any records required under this chapter or ss. 376.30-376.319; inspect any monitoring equipment or method; sample for any pollutants as defined in s. 376.301, effluents, or wastes which the owner or operator of such source may be discharging or which may otherwise be located on or underlying the owner's or operator's property; and obtain any other information necessary to determine compliance with permit conditions or other requirements of this chapter, ss. 376.30-376.319, or department rules.
 - c) No person shall refuse reasonable entry or access to any authorized representative of the department who requests entry for purposes of inspection and who presents appropriate credentials; nor shall any person obstruct, hamper, or interfere with any such inspection. The owner or operator of the premises shall receive a report, if requested, setting forth all facts found which relate to compliance status.
- (2) An inspection pursuant to subsection (1) may be conducted only after:
 - a) Consent for the inspection is received from the owner, operator, or person in charge; or
 - b) The appropriate inspection warrant as provided in this section is obtained.
- 3)(a) An inspection warrant as authorized by this chapter may be issued by a judge of any county court or circuit court of this state which has jurisdiction of the place or thing to be searched.
 - (b) Upon proper affidavit being made, an inspection warrant may be issued under the provisions of this chapter or ss. 376.30-376.319:
 - 1. When it appears that the properties to be inspected may be connected with or contain evidence of the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or ss. 376.30-376.319 or any rule properly promulgated there under; or
 - 2. When the inspection sought is an integral part of a larger scheme of systematic routine inspections which are necessary to, and consistent with, the continuing efforts of the department to ensure compliance with the provisions of this chapter or ss. 376.30-376.319 and any rules adopted thereunder.

- (c) The judge shall, before issuing the warrant, have the application for the warrant duly sworn to and subscribed by a representative of the department; and he may receive further testimony from witnesses, supporting affidavits, or depositions in writing to support the application. The affidavit and further proof, if had or required, shall set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds specified in paragraph (b) or the reasons for believing that such grounds exist.
- (d) Upon examination of the application and proofs submitted and if satisfied that cause exists for the issuing of the inspection warrant, the judge shall thereupon issue a warrant, signed by him with the name of his office, to any department representative, which warrant will authorize the representative forthwith to inspect the property described in the warrant.

Florida Rules



Chapter 4

Florida Rules

Chapter 62-731 County and Regional Hazardous Waste Management Programs 62-731.020 Definitions

- 1. Unless otherwise indicated herein, all words, phrases, or terms used in this chapter shall be defined as provided in Florida Administrative Code Rule 62-730.020.
- 2. "Administrative Costs" means those costs directly associated with the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification grant program and the expanded local hazardous waste management grant program.
- 3. "Department" means the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 4. "Small Quantity Generator" means a generator who generates less than 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste in a calendar month.

62-731.030 Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

- 1. Each county in the state shall conduct the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program to identify hazardous waste related problems within its jurisdictional boundaries. This program shall be renewed every five years.
- 2. Each county small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program shall be conducted as specified in the "Guidelines to Conduct the County Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program-February, 1994." This manual is hereby adopted and incorporated as part of this rule by reference.
- 3. If a county declines to perform the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program, the county shall make arrangements with its regional planning council or other regional or state government agency to perform the program pursuant to the "Guidelines to Conduct the County Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program-February, 1994."

SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

62-731.040 County Information Sent to the Department

A summary of information gathered during each county's small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program shall be sent to the Department pursuant to the provisions of the "Guidelines to Conduct the County Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program February, 1994."

Grants GRANTS

62-731.050 Grants; General Specifications

- 1. The primary purpose of grant funds shall be to cover costs incurred to establish the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program or the expanded local hazardous waste management program, including training for county personnel, materials and equipment necessary for education and compliance activities associated with these programs, and program administration.
- 2. Grant funds shall be made available on a competitive basis to county governments. Grant funds are to be used by the county to carry out the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program or the expanded local hazardous waste management program. If grant requests exceed available funding, the Secretary of the Department will prioritize the award of available grants based on the timeliness of the submittal of a complete grant request. A complete grant request submittal means that all information in sections 62-731.040 and 62-731.060(2)(a)-(c), or 62-731.062(2) (a)-(e), F.A.C. has been submitted. If a grant request submittal does not contain sufficient detail, the Department will request additional information.
- 3. The total one time grant amount available for the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program shall not exceed \$30,000 per eligible county.
- 4. The total one time grant amount for a county establishing an expanded local hazardous waste management program shall not exceed \$50,000 per eligible county.

62-731.060 Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program Grant Eligibility and Standards

- 1. County applicants are to consult and discuss plans to conduct the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program with the Department prior to submitting a grant request. This discussion should pertain to the requirements or 62-731.060(2) (a), (b), and (c), and be held as early as possible in the planning process.
- 2. County applicants must meet the following requirements:
 - a) Development of a funding mechanism to directly support the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program
 - b) A legally binding agreement between the County and the Department that certifies the county will implement its small quantity generator assessment notification program as specified in the "Guidelines to Conduct the County Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program – February, 1994"- for a five-year cycle.

c) Demonstrate that the county is experiencing financial hardship and does not have a funding mechanism dedicated to the small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program.

62-731.062 Expanded Local Hazardous Waste Management Program Grant Eligibility and Standards

- 1. County applicants are to consult and discuss plans to conduct the expanded local hazardous waste management program with the Department prior to submitting a grant request. This discussion should pertain to the requirements of 62-731.062(2)(a),(b),(c), and (d), and be held as early as possible in the planning process.
- 2. County applicants must meet the following requirements:
 - a) Establish a funding mechanism to support its small quantity generator assessment, notification and verification program and the expanded local hazardous waste management program.
 - b) A plan to reduce the generation of hazardous waste and hazardous emissions from local governmental agencies and departments.
 - c) A legally binding agreement between the County and the Department certifying that the county will continue to implement an expanded local hazardous waste management assessment program for a minimum of three years after the grant assistance ceases.
 - d) Adoption of a local ordinance that grants the county authority to administer, including enforcement or compliance assistance, proper hazardous waste management practices for the generators of small quantities of hazardous waste. The Department will approve a county ordinance concerning the management of hazardous waste if the county ordinance incorporates provisions that are consistent with the regulatory provisions governing small quantity generators found in 40 C.F.R. Parts 260, 261, 262, and 266 as adopted by reference in Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.
- 3. Total cost for administration shall not exceed 10 percent of the county's grant award.

62-731.064 Award of Grant Funds

- 1. Final grant requests must be submitted to the Department on or before November 1 of each State appropriation year.
- 2. The Department shall notify county applicants of the status of their grant request by December 15.
- 3. Grant funds remaining after the initial awards are made will be awarded to additional grant applicants on a competitive basis each month until grant funds are no longer available.
- 4. Grant funds are not available to meet the costs associated with work done prior to the effective date of the grant award.
- 5. Grant funds are subject to termination and refund if the approved grant request is substantially deviated from or the local government fails to fulfill the grant requirements.

Appendix

appendix

RCRA Overview

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RCRA Overview

Appendix Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA Overview

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C establishes a federal program to manage hazardous wastes from "cradle to grave." Therefore, the regulations apply to hazardous waste generators, transporters and treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities. RCRA Subtitle C regulations only apply to hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Waste is defined in RCRA Section 1004(5) as:

"... a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

- a) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
- b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed." As defined, hazardous wastes are "solid wastes."

If a hazardous waste is being generated, the generator must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 262. The generator's status, based on the monthly quantity of hazardous waste that is produced, must be determined to identify the applicable RCRA Subtitle C requirements. If a hazardous waste is to be land disposed, the generator must also comply with the land disposal restrictions (LDR) requirements of 40 CFR Part 268. However, a universal waste generator may manage those wastes in compliance with the less stringent management standards of 40 CFR Part 273. Finally, management standards for generators of used oil are contained in 40 CFR Part 279.

* Source: EPA RCRA Orientation Manual, EPA A530-R-02-016 and Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Solid Waste Determination



The first step in identifying a waste as hazardous is to determine if it is a RCRA solid waste. Generators of solid wastes are required to make a hazardous waste determination for each solid waste.

The determination that a material meets the RCRA definition for a solid waste is not based on its physical form (e.g., a solid waste could be a solid, liquid or gas). Rather, *the determination is based on whether the waste is a discarded material* that is:

- Being abandoned
- Inherently waste-like
- Being recycled, or
- A regulated military munition

However, numerous wastes fitting into these broad categories are excluded from the definition of solid waste by 261.4(a), or may be excluded from regulation by a variance granted under 260.30 and 260.31. If a material is not a solid waste, it cannot be considered a hazardous regulation under RCRA Subtitle C.

Hazardous Waste Determination

A hazardous waste determination must be made for each solid waste that is produced. According to 262.11, a solid waste generator should use the following procedure to determine if a solid waste is a hazardous waste.

- 1. Is the waste specifically excluded from the regulations under s. 261.4?
 - If not, the generator must continue with questions #2 through #4.
- 2. Is the waste a listed hazardous waste in Part 261, Subpart D?
 - Listed hazardous wastes include wastes from generic industrial processes and certain sectors of industry, and unused pure chemical products and formulations.
- 3. Does the waste exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and/or toxicity, as defined in Part 261, Subpart C?
 - This determination must be made for each non listed solid waste and each listed hazardous waste that must comply with the LDR requirements of Part 268. To make this determination, the generator may 1) test the waste, or 2) apply knowledge of the materials and processes that generated the waste.
- 4. Does the generator declare the waste to be hazardous?

If the generator answers yes to questions #2, #3 and/or #4, the solid waste is a RCRA hazardous waste and must be managed in accordance with the Subtitle C regulations.



Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste

A small quantity generator is one that generates less than 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste in a calendar month. RCRA further refines this category into two separate groups:

40 CFR 261 Subpart D

Hazardous Wastes (HW) are wastes listed in 40 CFR 261 Subpart D as hazardous by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—or they are wastes characterized in 40 CFR 261 Subpart C as hazardous by exhibiting one of four characteristics:

- Ignitability (i.e., an oxidizer or flash point < 140°)
- Corrosivity (i.e., pH < 2 or > 12.5)
- Reactivity
- Toxicity

A hazardous determination must be made of any waste material generated (s. 262.11). If the material is hazardous, then it must be recycled, treated, stored, or disposed at a proper HW facility. HW cannot be disposed on or in the ground, or in local landfills, septic tanks or injection wells.

Also, regardless of quantity, the generator of HW ultimately is responsible for the waste from "cradle to grave," and can be held liable for improper management of HW even though it may have been sent to a "proper" HW management facility using a licensed transporter.

• Small Quantity Generators (SQG) 100-1,000 kg/mo. or 220- 2,200 pounds

• Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG)

Appendix

SQGs of Hazardous Waste

no more than 100 kg/mo. or no more than 220 pounds

The amount of all hazardous waste generated and/or accumulated at a place of business will determine the generator's appropriate category. Each category has its own requirements for waste management. To determine the correct generator status, each generator is required to count any hazardous waste that is:

• Accumulated prior to recycling, transporting, long-term storage, treatment, or disposal;

• Transported off-site for treatment, storage or disposal; and

• Treated or disposed on-site (unless exempt).

Small quantity generators do not have to count:

- Spent lead acid batteries that will be sent off-site for reclamation.
- Used oil that has not been mixed with hazardous waste and is recycled on- or off-site.
- Petroleum Condensate Water (PCW) that is managed in accordance with Chapter 62-740, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).
- Waste anti-freeze that is recycled in accordance with DEP guidelines.

• Hazardous waste batteries, pesticides, and mercury lamps, and devices managed in accordance with the EPA Universal Waste Rule (40 CFR, Part 273) and Chapter 62-737, F.A.C.

Hazardous Waste Generator Categories

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) Hazardous Waste Limits

A CESQG may generate in any one month:

- no more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds about half a 55-gallon drum*) of hazardous waste
- no more than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of an acutely hazardous waste (e.g. some arsenic and cyanide compounds) and
- never accumulate more than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds about five 55-gallons drums) of hazardous waste at any time.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) Hazardous Waste Limits

A SQG may generate in any one month:

• between 100 kilograms (220 pounds - about half a 55-gallon drum) and 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds - about five 55-gallons drums) of hazardous waste

Large Quantity Generator (LQG) Limits

A LQG may generate in any one month:

• 1,000 kilograms of hazardous waste (2,200 pounds - about five 55-gallons drums) or more

or

• 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) or more of an acutely hazardous waste





in any one month



more than



in any one month

You are a CESQG if you generate no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste in any calendar month.

If you exceed the 100 kilograms per month or accumulate 1,000 kilograms at any one time, you are subject to the requirements of a Small Quantity Generator.

Many counties have hazardous waste collection centers that will accept hazardous waste from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators for a reduced fee during scheduled collections.

• These volume limits are based on the weight of water (8 pounds/gallon) and are only provided for the purpose of estimating one's status. Heavier wastes like heavy metal sludges (20 pounds/gallon) and chlorinated solvents such as perchloroethylene, Freon, and trichloroethylene (12-13.5 lb/gallon) need to be evaluated based on their actual weight per gallon.

Appendix RCRA Requirements

RCRA Regulatory Requirements*

The following table presents an overview of the federal RCRA regulatory requirements for generators that are either LQGs, SQGs, OR CESQGs in Florida.

RCRA Requirements	LQG	SQG	CESQG	Implementation Explanation
EPA Identification Number	Х	Х		 Obtain an EPA identification number for each facility within your company. EPA and states use this 12-character identification number to track hazardous waste activities. Obtain an EPA identification number by submitting form 8700-12 (Notification of Regulated Waste Activity), which is provided by your state hazardous waste agency. This is a one- time notification. Contact your state regarding the need for re- notification if circumstances at your facility change.
Hazardous Waste Identification	Х	Х	Х	• Identify whether you generate hazardous waste to determine if you are subject to the RCRA hazardous waste regulations. Test procedures are described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846," or tests can be performed by a local laboratory.
Used Oil Standards	Х	Х	Х	• If you generate used oil, you are subject to a separate set of management standards from the hazardous waste management standards, if the used oil will be recycled. If used oil is to be treated and disposed of, perform the hazardous waste identification step listed above.
Waste Counting	Х	Х	Х	• Determine how much hazardous waste you generate to determine your generator status.
Accumulation Area	Х	Х		 You can accumulate waste in a "satellite accumulation area" with minimal regulatory burden. This area must be at or near the point of generation and under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste. There is no time limit on accumulation in the satellite accumulation area for waste under 55 gallons. There is a 55-gallon accumulation limit in the satellite accumulation area. Excess waste beyond the 55-gallon limit must be moved from the satellite accumulation area within 3 days. You must accumulate the waste in containers. Waste containers must be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" or other words that identify their contents. This waste is exempt from other accumulation provisions while in the satellite accumulation area.

* Source: RCRA IN FOCUS, EPA 530-K-99-004

RCRA LOG SOG CESOG **Implementation** Explanation Requirements • If waste accumulation does not meet the requirements for satellite accumulation, it is subject to more stringent requirements. LQGs can accumulate waste on site for up to 90 days without a permit. In Florida, SQGs can accumulate waste for 180 days. • Begin counting accumulation time when waste is first generated or removed from satellite accumulation area. Other • Waste must be put in an exempt unit, recycled, or sent off site Accumulation within the proper time period stated above. Х Х Х Areas (Time If an LQG or SQG accumulates wastes beyond the allotted and Quantity time period, the facility is fully subject to the requirements of Limits) a hazardous waste storage facility unless granted an exemption. SQGs cannot accumulate more than 6,000 kg of hazardous waste at any time. • CESQGs cannot accumulate more than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, more than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste, or 100 kg of spill residue from acutely hazardous waste at any time. • Accumulate waste only in units that are in good condition, remain closed except when adding or removing waste, are inspected at least weekly, are compatible with the types of waste, and meet special standards for ignitable waste and incompatible waste. • LQGs can use accumulation tanks and containers that have been assessed for integrity, have a secondary containment system, and are inspected each operating day. SQGs can use certain accumulation tanks and containers. **Storage Unit** Х Х • LQGs can use containment buildings as well. Requirements • For all units, the date that the accumulation period begins must be clearly marked and visible on each container. All containers and tanks must be clearly marked or labeled with the words "Hazardous Waste" and accumulation units must be shut down and closed permanently in accordance with standards at the end of the unit life. • LQGs and SQGs can treat their waste without a RCRA storage permit in accumulation units that meet standards. Х **Air Emissions** • LQGs must comply with organic air emissions requirements. • LQGs and SQGs must comply with preparedness and prevention requirements, including the following: • LQGs and SQGs can treat their waste without a RCRA storage permit in accumulation units that meet standards [°] An adequate internal alarm or communications system. ° A device capable of summoning emergency personnel. Preparedness Х Х ° Portable fire control equipment. and Prevention [°] Adequate water pressure to operate fire control systems. ° Adequate testing and maintenance of all emergency systems ° Access to communication or alarm systems during waste handling activities. ° Adequate aisle space for emergency response. ° An arrangement with local emergency response authorities.

RCRA Regulatory Requirements

Appendix

RCRA Requirements

RCRA Regulatory Requirements

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RCRA Requirements	LQG	SQG	CESQG	Implementation Explanation
Contingency Plan	Х	Х		 LQG facilities must prepare a facility contingency plan in accordance with regulations. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards from fires, explosions, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste or constituents. A copy of the contingency plan must be kept on site and an additional copy must be submitted to all local emergency services providers. LQGs and SQGs must have an emergency coordinator on site or on call at all times to respond to emergencies. Emergency response information must be posted next to the telephone. In the event of a fire, explosion, or release that could threaten human health outside the facility, or when a spill has reached surface water, the emergency coordinator must notify the National Response Center at 800 424-8802.
Personnel Training	Х	X		 LQGs must have a personnel training program in accordance with regulatory standards. Training must instruct facility personnel about hazardous waste management procedures and emergency response. Training must be completed within 6 months from the applicability of requirements. The facility must undertake an annual review of initial training. SQGs must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities.
DOT Packaging	Х	Х	Х	• Before being transported, waste must be packaged, labeled, and marked in accordance with applicable DOT requirements. Call the DOT hazardous materials information line at 202- 366-4488 for information.
Off-site Management of Waste	Х	Х	Х	• Hazardous waste sent off site for handling may only be sent to a hazardous waste TSDF or recycling facility unless otherwise exempt CESQGs: See on-site management of waste below.
On-site Management of Waste			Х	 CESQGs may either treat waste on site, if the generator qualifies as one of the following types of facilities, or ensure delivery of waste to one of the following types of facilities: <i>Permitted RCRA TSDF; Interim Status TSDF; State-Authorized to handle hazardous waste; Permitted, Licensed, or Registered by state to handle municipal solid waste according to standards; Permitted, Licensed, or Registered by state to handle non-municipal waste.</i> If managed after January 12, 1998, facility is permitted, licensed, or registered by state to handle non-hazardous waste in accordance with standards. Facility beneficially uses or reuses, or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; facility treats its waste prior to beneficial use, reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation; or a universal waste handler in accordance with standards.

RCRA Regulatory Requirements

RCRA Requirements	LQG	SQG	CESQG	Implementation Explanation
Manifest	Х	Х		 Hazardous waste sent off site must be accompanied by a manifest, a multi-page form that documents the waste's progress through treatment, storage, and disposal. It can be obtained from your state agency. The manifest must have enough copies to provide the generator, each transporter, and the destination facility with one copy for their records and a second copy to be returned to the generator after completion by the destination facility operator. SQGs that have a contractual agreement with a waste reclaimer that specifies the types and frequencies of shipments do not need to manifest the wastes if they retain a copy of the agreement in their files.
Land Disposal Restrictions Notification	Х	Х		 Waste must meet certain treatment standards under the LDR program. Waste must be treated to reduce the hazardous constituents to levels set by EPA or the waste must be treated using a specified technology. All waste sent off site for treatment, storage, and disposal must be accompanied by appropriate LDR program notifications and certifications. There are no required forms, but these papers must indicate whether or not wastes meet treatment standards, or whether the waste is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or is otherwise exempt.
Hazardous Waste Minimization	X	X		 To encourage generators to produce less hazardous waste, LQGs are required to have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree economically practicable, and must select a currently available treatment, storage, or disposal method that minimizes present and future threats. LQGs and SQGs must sign a certification of hazardous waste minimization on the manifest. SQGs must make a good faith effort to minimize waste generation and to select the best available waste management method that they can afford.
Biennial Report	Х			• LQGs must submit biennial reports of waste generation and management activity by March 1 of every even-numbered year. EPA, other agencies, and the public use this information to track trends in hazardous waste management.
Record Keeping	Х	X	Х	 LQGs must maintain personnel training records until the facility closes. LQGs must keep copies of each biennial report for 3 years. LQGs and SQGs must keep a copy of each manifest for 3 years. CESQGs must keep disposal records (manifests, reclamation agreements, or any written disposal records) for 3 years (62-730 F.A.C.) LQGs and SQGs must keep records of test results, waste analyses, and other hazardous waste determinations for 3 years.

Other Regulations

Used Oil Management -(40 CFR Part 279) and 62-710 F.A.C.

Used oil destined for disposal or recycling is not listed as a hazardous waste. However, significant requirements apply when managing used oil from its generation to ultimate reuse or disposal. Part 279 delineates these standards and segregates them based on their role in the used oil industry.

- Subpart C applies to generators of used oil. In most cases, generators who mix hazardous waste with used oil must manage the resulting mixture as hazardous waste. Used oil with >1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste (and must be managed as such), unless the generator can prove otherwise. Requirements for used oil storage, on-site burning in space heaters and off-site shipping are identified.
- Subpart D provides requirements for used oil collection centers and aggregation points that accept and store small shipments (<55 gallons) of used oil from household "do-it-yourselfers." Such sites become the "generators," which must comply with the same requirements specified in Subpart C for used oil generators.
- Subpart E applies to transporters of used oil. This subpart details the used oil notification, spill recovery, sampling, storage limitations, off-site shipping and record-keeping requirements.
- Subpart F details the requirements applicable to used oil processors and refiners.
- Subpart G applies to off-specification used oil that is burned for energy recovery. Only used oil that exceeds specified limits for heavy metals, flashpoint and total halogens is regulated when burned in this manner.
- Subpart H provides standards for used oil fuel marketers. A marketer is any person who ships offspecification used oil to a used oil burner, or the individual who first claims that used oil to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specification.
- Subpart I applies to the disposal of used oil that is non-recyclable. Used oils that exhibit hazardous characteristics and are not recyclable must be handled and disposed like any hazardous waste.

other regulations

Florida's Used Oil Rule

In 62-710, F.A.C., the state of Florida has adopted EPA's regulations (40 CFR Part 279) on the used oil management standards. Florida's Used Oil Rule is stricter than the federal standards and are outlined below.

62-710.300 Applicability

This section offers guidance to the regulated community on the applicability of this chapter to various types of operations and operators. It should not be read to relieve any person from applicable requirements of this rule or any other rules or statutes.

Used Oil Handlers

- Generators shall comply with the requirements found in 40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart C and must have their used oil managed only by a used oil handler which is registered with the Department, except with respect to the transportation of used oil in shipments of 55 gallons or less.
- Mobile lube operators shall comply with the requirements found in 40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart C. The Department recommends that mobile lube operators who transport more than 500 gallons of used oil per year over public highways have a spill control plan and equipment in place.
- Private and public used oil collection centers and aggregation points shall comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart D. They shall also meet the registration and notification and record keeping requirements found in Rules 62-710.500 and 62-710.510, F.A.C.
- Used oil transporters and transfer facilities shall comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart E. They shall also comply with registration, record keeping and certification requirements found in Rules 62-710.500, 62-710.510, and 62-710.600, F.A.C.
- Processors shall comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart F. They shall also meet the registration, record keeping, and permit requirements found in Rules 62-710.500, 62-710.510, and 62-710.800, F.A.C.
- Burners who burn off-specification used oil for energy recovery shall comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart G. They shall also comply with the registration and notification and record keeping requirements found in Rules 62-710.500 and 62-710.510, F.A.C.
- Marketers shall comply with 40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart H. They shall also comply with the registration and notification and record keeping requirements found in Rules 62-710.500 and 62-710.510, F.A.C.



SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

Used Oil Filter Handlers

• Generators, transporters, processors and end users as defined in Rule 62-710.201, F.A.C.) shall comply with Rule 62-710.850, F.A.C.

Appendix

Other Regulations

Used Oil Storage And Process Tanks

• Used Oil Storage And Process Tanks must meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 279.54, as well as the requirements of Chapter 62-761, F.A.C., Underground Storage Tank Systems, and Chapter 62-762, F.A.C., Above Ground Storage Tank Systems, as applicable.

Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., Petroleum Contamination Site Cleanup Criteria

• Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., Petroleum Contamination Site Cleanup Criteria, applies to discharges of used oil.

There is new language in the prohibitions section that inspectors should be aware of in:

62-710.401 Prohibitions

• No person may store used oil in tanks or containers unless they are clearly labeled with the words "used oil" and are in good condition (no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration) with no visible oil leakage. If tanks or containers are not stored inside a structure, the contents shall be closed, covered or otherwise protected from the weather. If tanks or containers are not double-walled, they shall be stored on an oil-impermeable surface such as sealed concrete or asphalt, and must have secondary containment which has the capacity to hold 110% of the volume of the largest tank or container within the containment area.

Additional information on used oil can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/used_oil/.

Universal Waste 40 CFR Part 273 and 62-737 F.A.C.

In 62-730.185, F.A.C., the state of Florida has adopted EPA's regulations (40 CFR Part 273) on the management of certain widely generated hazardous wastes including batteries, mercury thermostats and certain pesticides. These wastes are called "universal wastes" or UW because they are generated by a large number of generators from a wide variety of settings, not just those associated with industrial hazardous waste generation. Universal wastes are subject to streamlined regulations for generators (called "handlers") and transportation but destination facilities that treat and dispose are still subject to full RCRA regulation.

Florida's state universal waste regulations, Chapter 62-737, F.A.C., apply to mercury-containing lamps (fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon) and mercury-containing devices (thermometers, manometers, mercury bilge pump float switches, automobile and appliance tilt switches, etc.).



UW Batteries



This includes any hazardous waste wet or dry cell battery. This definition does not include the unit or device in which the battery is contained. In the case of lead-acid batteries, the 40 CFR 266.80 provisions still apply and most of the handlers of these batteries that comply with these provisions are not subject to the UWR. The one exception is the lead-acid battery regeneration facility, which becomes subject to the handler requirements under the UWR but is exempted from the requirements for lead-battery reclamation facilities.

Additional information in used oil can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/batteries/.

UW Pesticides



This includes unused pesticide products that are being collected and managed as past of a waste pesticide program such as Florida's Operation Cleansweep. It also includes pesticides that (1) have suspended or canceled registrations or that are not in compliance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), and (2) are part of a voluntary or mandatory recall under FIFRA or that are part of a voluntary recall by the pesticide registrant. Some waste pesticides [40 CFR 273.3(c) and (d)] cannot be managed as a universal wastes and remain subject to full RCRA regulation.

Additional information on cleansweep can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/ cleansweep-pesticides/.

UW Mercury Containing Devices



This includes devices such as thermostats, manometers, mercury bilge pump float switches, automobile and appliance tilt switches, etc. Ampoules of mercury may be separated from the devices but must be removed following the specific handler management requirements under the UWR. Devices containing liquid mercury not contained in an ampoule cannot be drained before disposal but must be managed intact.

This includes spent fluorescent, high intensity discharge (HID) and some neon lamps. Florida businesses and governmental facilities generating spent fluorescent and HID lamps have three options for managing them: recycling (recommended), landfill disposal under some conditions, or disposal as hazardous waste. No mercury-containing lamps can be incinerated in Florida. Lamps destined for recycling and managed in accordance with these regulations are considered universal waste and do not count toward a facility's hazardous waste generator status. Before landfill disposal, always contact the local solid waste management department for guidance or restrictions: generators of ten or less spent lamps per month per location or generators of low mercury, non-hazardous waste spent lamps may be allowed to dispose of these lamps with regular trash going to a permitted, lined solid waste landfill. Mercury containing lamps can also be disposed as hazardous waste through a licensed waste transporter and will count towards a facility's hazardous waste generator status.

Additional information on Mercury Containing Devices can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/ categories/mercury/.

Appendix Other Regulations

UW Lamps



This includes spent fluorescent, high intensity discharge (HID) and some neon lamps. Florida businesses and governmental facilities generating spent fluorescent and HID lamps have three options for managing them: recycling (recommended), landfill disposal under some conditions, or disposal as hazardous waste. No mercury-containing lamps can be incinerated in Florida. Lamps destined for recycling and managed in accordance with these regulations are considered universal waste and do not count toward a facility's hazardous waste generator status. Before landfill disposal, always contact the local solid

waste management department for guidance or restrictions: generators of ten or less spent lamps per month per location or generators of low mercury, non-hazardous waste spent lamps may be allowed to dispose of these lamps with regular trash going to a permitted, lined solid waste landfill. Mercury containing lamps can also be disposed as hazardous waste through a licensed waste transporter and will count towards a facility's hazardous waste generator status.

Additional information on Mercury Containing Devices can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/. categories/mercury/.

End of Life Electronics

Electronic equipment is everywhere in modern life. Both per capita ownership and discards of TVs, computers and other electronics will likely increase rapidly for a variety of reasons. Florida has focused upon the cathode ray tube (CRT) found in almost every television and computer monitor as the most problematic material in the end-of-life electronics waste stream due to its lead content. Since cathode ray tubes (an integral part of computer monitors and televisions) are estimated to be the largest source of lead in municipal solid waste, the Department is actively fostering the recycling of these and other electronic products. The Department has partnered with local governments to accelerate the development of a collection and recycling infrastructure for used electronic.s

Additional information on end of life electronics can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/ electronics/.

Waste Tire Law



The Waste Tire Management Program has several components: a regulatory program that addresses how waste tires can be moved, stored, processed, used or disposed of; an abatement or cleanup program that assists in cleaning up illegal tire piles; and a market development program that works with potential end users for waste tires. In addition, there is a waste tire grant program that distributes funding to counties to assist them in local waste tire management efforts.

Waste Tire Regulatory Program Information

Provides for the regulation of waste tire storage, collection, transport, processing, recycling, reuse, and disposal through permitting and registration programs. "Waste tire" means a tire that has been removed from a motor vehicle and has not been retreaded or re-grooved. "Waste tire" includes used tires and processed tires.

Waste Tire Site Abatement Information

The waste tire abatement program provides for identification, evaluation, and clean-up of waste tire sites. A waste tire site is a site at which 1500 or more waste tires are accumulated.

Waste Tire Grant Program Information

Provides grants to counties to manage the on-going flow of waste tires. Grants may be used for waste tire processing, site abatement, mosquito control, research, establishing collection centers, enforcement, and purchase of products made with waste tires.

What Every Tire Dealer Should Know About Florida's Waste Tire Law

If you operate a business that sells tires – either new tires, or used tires -- you should know about the Florida laws that deal with the collection, storage, and disposal of used and waste tires.

Florida's waste tire laws are found in the Florida Statutes (Ch. 403.717, F.S.) and in the Rules of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Ch. 62-711 and 62-701, Florida Administrative Code). Tire dealers should be aware that these regulations apply to their operations. Copies may be acquired from the DEP by calling 1-800-741-4337.

If you store or otherwise deal with waste tires -- defined as a tire that has been removed from a motor vehicle and has not been retreaded or re-grooved (including used tires and processed tires) – this leaflet summarizes your responsibilities under these regulations. However, this leaflet is not a substitute for reading and knowing the regulations themselves.

If you are a tire dealer who stores or otherwise deals with used or waste tires:

- You can store no more than 1,500 tires (total of used and waste tires); this includes inside and outside storage.
- You must maintain neat, mosquito free piles of used and waste tires at all times.
- If more than 25 tires a month are collected and hauled from your facility, you must keep records of who collects your waste tires, how many are collected, when they are collected, the registration number of the collector, and where they are taken.
- You may only contract with a registered collector to haul off waste tires and the collector must have a current registration decal displayed on the vehicle that picks up the tires.
- If you haul your own waste tires in loads of more than 25 tires at a time, you must register with the Department of Environmental Protection as a waste tire collector.
- If you allow tires to be removed from your business by someone other than a registered collector, you remain responsible for those tires. If they are illegally dumped you can be fined or required to clean up the disposal site and properly dispose of the tires. A firm that retreads tires may haul its own tires to its own store, and bring the casings back to the retread plant.

Additional information on waste tires can be found at http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/tires/.

Appendix

Clean Air Act

The *Clean Air Act's* (CAA) goals are to protect and enhance the quality of the nation's air and to promote the public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population. The act is divided into seven titles or sections. Each title creates one or more programs that regulate various types of air emissions, including obvious air emission sources such as incinerators and automobiles, as well as less obvious sources such as air stripping and other waste treatment technologies.

This discussion of the CAA focuses on those programs that interface with RCRA. The CAA programs that are likely to interface with RCRA include the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, the New Source Performance Standards, the National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants and the Stratospheric Ozone Protection Standards. In addition, the Act also contains provisions concerning mobile sources of air pollution (e.g., automobile emissions) and acid deposition.

Although these programs do not relate directly to RCRA, they affect many people and you may receive questions related to these programs. Consequently, you should recognize these questions and refer callers to the appropriate DEP or EPA resources.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

Subsections of the Clean Air Act (CAA)

National Ambient Air Quality Standards

New Source Performance Standards

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

Accidental Release Prevention

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants Title I of the CAA requires EPA to promulgate National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). These standards address the general air quality in a geographic area rather than at a specific emission point. NAAQS represent acceptable environmental levels for "criteria pollutants" that EPA determines pose a threat to public health or welfare. To carry out this mandate, EPA requires each state to identify areas that have attained NAAQS for these criteria pollutants (classified as "attainment areas") and those that have not (classified as "non attainment areas"). EPA also requires each state to submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) showing how NAAQS will be achieved eventually in non attainment areas and will be maintained in attainment areas.

NAAQS are not enforceable in and of themselves. Any substantive standards contained within the SIP are, however, enforceable federally. Because new sources, such as hazardous or municipal solid waste incinerators or waste treatment operations, can raise emissions in an area above the NAAQS for particular pollutants, they may be affected by SIPs. There currently are no "non attainment areas" in Florida.



New Source Performance Standards

Under CAA Section 111, EPA is authorized to establish New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) to impose federal technology-based requirements on emissions from new or modified major stationary sources of pollution. EPA has established NSPS for a number of industry categories including municipal waste combustors, Portland cement plants, asphalt concrete plants, incinerators, petroleum refineries and municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs). The purpose of the NSPS for emissions is to ensure that certain EPA-identified sources are designed, built and operated in a manner that reflects the best demonstrated technology.

Stratospheric Ozone Protection

CAA Title VI (Section 608), added in 1990, directs EPA to promulgate regulations to reduce the rate of depletion of the ozone layer. The 1990 amendments phase out the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs); authorize EPA to ban nonessential products containing those substances; require labeling of products manufactured with those products; and regulate the replacement of CFCs with substitutes. Questions regarding the specific requirements of this section are answered by the Stratospheric Ozone Information Line (800/296-1996).

Accidental Release Prevention

As a result of amendments made in 1990, the CAA sets forth requirements for stationary sources (i.e., facilities) that store or handle more than a specified quantity of a regulated substance to develop and implement a facility-specific risk management program to prevent accidental releases of such substances into the atmosphere and reduce their potential impact on the public and the environment. The risk management program will include an analysis of the potential off-site consequences of an accidental release, a five-year accident history, a release prevention program and an emergency response program.

The current list of regulated substances that trigger the RMP requirements consists of 140 chemicals. Many of these chemicals also may be RCRA hazardous wastes. Solid and hazardous waste facilities, therefore, may be subject to the RMP regulations.

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) are point-source standards promulgated under CAA Section 112 for substances EPA identified as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). Before 1990, the CAA directed EPA to establish HAPs and to regulate the air emission sources that emitted HAPs (e.g., inorganic arsenic emissions from glass manufacturing plants). The CAA Amendments of 1990 greatly expanded the role of NESHAPs, adding a list of 189 new HAPs and a schedule for EPA to designate 174 HAP source categories by the year 2000.

Under Section 112, EPA is required to identify major and area sources of HAPs and to promulgate regulations establishing emission standards for each category. The statute requires emission standards to reflect the maximum degree of reduction in emissions that EPA determines to be achievable, accounting for the cost of achieving such emission reduction and any non-air quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements.

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Clean Water Act

The goals of the *Clean Water Act* (CWA) are to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into surface waters and to achieve a level of water quality, which "provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish and wildlife" and "for recreation in and on the water." The Act also establishes a national policy that prohibits the discharge of pollutants in toxic amounts. In order to achieve the goal of "swimmable, fishable" waters, the CWA contains a broad range of regulatory tools and mechanisms designed to attain the statutory objectives and goals. CWA s. 307(a) establishes the list of toxic pollutants (commonly referred to as "priority pollutants") subject to the CWA programs listed below.

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Pretreatment Standards

CWA s. 307(b) requires EPA to develop and promulgate pretreatment standards for the discharge of pollutants into municipal wastewater treatment plants, often referred to as POTWs. Under the CWA, all industrial dischargers to POTWs must comply with general pretreatment standards and may be required to comply with industry-by-industry ("categorical") standards. The purpose of pretreatment standards is to avoid the introduction of pollutants into POTWs that pass through, interfere with or are otherwise incompatible with such treatment works. Many industrial facilities that comply with the RCRA requirements also are subject to these pretreatment requirements.



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Appendix Clean Water Act

Florida Pretreatment Program

The *Florida Pretreatment Program* was designed to prevent the introduction of pollutants into Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), which is any device used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of sewage. The program also was intended to prevent corrosion, explosions, health hazards and biosolids contamination. Pollutants are eliminated through chemical, physical and biological means.

The Pretreatment Program requires industrial waste surveys, permitting and an application of standards through inspections, sampling, reporting/compliance evaluations and enforcement. Some of the prohibitions of the program include: pollutants that cause pass-through, oils that cause interference, pollutants creating toxic gases, vapors or fumes causing acute worker and safety problems, and trucked or hauled waste. RCRA and pretreatment consider the same pollutants. A POTW may be regulated under RCRA. Hazardous waste generators may be subject to the Domestic Sewage Exclusion, and a significant industrial user (SIU) under pretreatment also may be a generator of hazardous waste.

The areas inspected include: process, pretreatment facility, chemical and hazardous waste areas, spill containment structures, records and discharge points.

If the waste transported off-site to a POTW is a RCRA characteristic hazardous waste, the resultant treatment sludge would not be hazardous waste unless the sludge itself qualifies. If the transported waste is a RCRA listed hazardous waste, the resultant treatment sludge would carry the waste code of the listed waste and would be a RCRA hazardous waste.

Stormwater Discharge Requirements

The CWA regulates non-point source pollution through stormwater discharge requirements. Point source discharges are emitted from specific locations, such as pipes or drains. Non-point sources are general, such as stormwater runoff from a paved parking lot or agricultural residue from a field. Recently, EPA issued general permits for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities; landfills and land application sites; and certain recycling facilities are covered under these requirements.

The Stormwater/Nonpoint Source Management Section of DEP is responsible for the state's stormwater and non point source management programs. DEP implemented these programs along with Florida's water management districts, state agencies, local governments and the public. The goal is to minimize stormwater/ nonpoint pollution from new land use and to reduce pollution from existing activities.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

CWA s. 402 imposes limitations on pollutant discharges through the *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* (NPDES). Under the NPDES program, any person responsible for the discharge of a pollutant into any water of the United States from any point source must apply for and obtain a permit. NPDES permits set pollutant-specific discharge limits, require monitoring and reporting, and set schedules of compliance.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)

The *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* is a federal program that establishes prohibitions and requirements concerning closed and abandoned hazardous waste sites. It also provides a liability trust fund for persons responsible for hazardous wastes at these sites.

CERCLA hazardous wastes include all RCRA hazardous wastes as well as substances listed by other statutes, such as TSCA, the CWA and the CAA. CERCLA is designed to:

- Give the federal government the authority to take action to respond to releases or threats of releases of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants.
- Develop a comprehensive program to prioritize hazardous waste sites nationwide. Identify and compel potentially responsible parties to conduct and/or pay for those cleanups whenever possible.
- Advance scientific and technological capabilities in all aspects of hazardous waste management, treatment and disposal.

CERCLA and RCRA are built on the common goal of protecting human health and the environment from the dangers of improperly managed wastes and hazardous substances. RCRA primarily employs a regulatory, preventative approach, which mandates stringent management of waste from generation to final disposal. CERCLA takes a response approach, which authorizes reporting and cleanup when there has been a breakdown in the hazardous substance and waste management system.

SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

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Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

The *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Ac*t (FIFRA) regulates the registration and labeling of pesticides. A pesticide is defined as any substance intended for "preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest," and substances intended for "use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant."

Before a pesticide can be manufactured, distributed or imported, it must be registered with EPA. This involves the submittal of the pesticide formula, a proposed label, and a full description of the tests performed and their results.

RCRA defers to FIFRA-imposed labeling instructions in a number of situations. First, a farmer disposing of waste pesticides that are hazardous is not required to comply with the RCRA requirements, provided the farmer triple rinses each emptied pesticide container and disposes of the pesticide residues on his or her own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label (Section 262.70). Second, commercial chemical products, such as pesticides, are excluded from the definition of solid waste if they are applied to the land and that is their original manner of use (Section 261.2(c)(1)(ii)). Third, the universal waste rule creates special management standards in 40 CFR Part 273 for the management of hazardous waste pesticides that are either recalled or collected in waste pesticide collection programs.

Florida Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulation

In addition to general safety regulations, hazardous waste producers also are subject to regulations for shipping the hazardous waste. Here are some general guidelines:

Shipping

All hazardous materials shipments must include the following information:

- Proper shipping name of the material
- Hazard class
- Four-digit identification number
- Packing group (PG) of the material, if applicable
- Emergency phone number
- Emergency response information

Marking

- Identification number and proper shipping name must be on non-bulk packages
- Identification number on bulk packages

Labeling

• Labels identifying primary and secondary hazards, if applicable, on non-bulk packages

Placarding

- Placards identifying primary and secondary hazards, if applicable, on all vehicles and bulk packages
- Placards must be displayed on all four sides of the vehicle (if required)
- An emptied cargo tank must remain placarded until it has been cleaned of residue and purged of vapors, or has been filled with material that doesn't require placards
- Hazardous material containers must be built to the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) specifications and properly marked and maintained as such

Commercial Drivers License

A driver who is transporting hazardous materials that require placards must have a commercial drivers license with an "H" endorsement. If a vehicle that is transporting hazardous materials has a tank (permanent or temporary) and the tank has more than a 1,000-gallon capacity, a combination of hazardous materials endorsement and tank endorsement or "X" endorsement is required.

Hazardous Material Registration

A shipper or carrier operating in interstate or intrastate commerce transporting hazardous materials may need to register with the USDOT. The following activities require the submittal of a registration statement and a payment of fees to the USDOT:

- Offer or transport in commerce any highway route-controlled quantity of a radioactive material
- Offer or transport in commerce more than 55 pounds (25 kilograms) of a Division 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3 (explosive) material in a motor vehicle, rail car or freight container
- Offer or transport in commerce more than 1.06 quarts (one liter) per package of a material extremely toxic by inhalation
- Offer or transport in commerce a hazardous material in a bulk packaging having a capacity equal to or greater than 3,500 gallons (13,248 liters) for liquids or gases or more than 468 cubic feet (13.24 cubic meters) for solids
- Offer or transport in commerce a shipment, in other than a bulk packaging of 5,000 pounds gross weight or more of one class of hazardous materials for which placarding of a vehicle, rail car or freight container is required for that class



Appendix

OSHA

Occupational Safety Health Act (OSHA)

The *Occupational Safety Health Act* is a federal program designed to make employees of a company aware of the possible hazards they may encounter at their workplace. There are two standards that fall under OSHA: Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Worker Protection Standard (HAZWOPER).

The HCS sets forth measures that employees should take to protect themselves around hazardous wastes. It requires reporting of potential hazard problems. The HAZWOPER is intended to protect the health and safety of workers engaged in operations at hazardous waste sites and hazardous waste treatment facilities. It is applicable to RCRA corrective action cleanup and hazardous waste operations at generator facilities. Essentially, the HCS is a proactive measure and the HAZWOPER is a reactive measure. Here are some general rules OSHA dictates that companies must follow:

- 1. Companies must display the OSHA Job Health & Safety Poster in a conspicuous location.
- 2. They must maintain a log and summary of all recordable injuries and illnesses.
- 3. They must have Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
- 4. Any material that is required to have a MSDS by the OSHA must be defined and labeled, with the label containing the chemical's trade name, its hazard and the target organ affected.
- 5. The company must have a hazard communication plan or an analogous training program

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

Congress enacted the *Toxic Substances Control Act* (TSCA) to control the manufacture, distribution, use and disposal of harmful chemicals. Through TSCA, Congress established a number of requirements and authorities for identifying and controlling toxic chemical hazards posing risks to human health and the environment. TSCA gives EPA the authority to gather certain kinds of basic information on chemical risks from those who manufacture and process chemicals.

The law also enables EPA to require companies to test selected existing chemicals for toxic effects and requires the EPA to review most chemicals before they are manufactured. Because TSCA deals with toxic chemicals, there are several overlaps with the RCRA regulations.



Dry Cleaners

The *Clean Air Act of 1990* directs the US EPA to regulate the emissions of 189 chemical compounds designated as *Hazardous Air Pollutants* (HAPs). Perchloroethylene, also known as perc, is on the list of HAPs, and is the most commonly used chemical solvent at dry cleaners. In September 1993, the EPA issued national regulations to control air emissions of perc from dry cleaners.

As a result of these regulations, the DEP has developed operational standards and control technology requirements to reduce air pollution from dry cleaning operations using perc. These requirements are consistent with the federal regulations.

- 1. Operators of large dry cleaning machines are required to conduct weekly leak detection and make necessary repairs.
- 2. Operators of small dry cleaning machines are required to conduct biweekly leak detection and also make necessary repairs.
- 3. All purchase receipts for determination of perc solvent consumption, calibration records and exhaust duct monitoring records on perc concentrations are required to be maintained by the responsible official and kept on-site for a minimum of five years.
- 4. All records should be certified by the responsible official on a semi-annual basis (every 6 months).
- 5. Dry cleaners that use perc have been required by federal standards to handle any perc wastes (for example, cartridge filters) as a hazardous waste.
- 6. Secondary containment for dry cleaning solvents also is required.
- 7. The deadline to install secondary containment and the type of containment both depend on when the facility commenced operation.


Appendix Dry Cleaners

Florida's Dry Cleaning Solvent Cleanup Program

The Florida Legislature has established a state-funded program to remediate properties that are contaminated as a result of the operations of a dry cleaning facility or wholesale supply facility (Chapter 376, Florida Statutes). The program is administered by the DEP.

A fund has been established to pay for costs related to the cleanup of these properties. The source of revenue for the fund is a gross receipts sales tax, a tax on perchloroethylene sold to or imported by a dry cleaning facility and annual registration fees.

The owner, operator and real property owner are required to jointly register all operating dry cleaning and wholesale supply facilities with the Department.

An important goal of the Dry Cleaning Solvent Cleanup Program is to protect the environment from future contamination by dry cleaning solvents. In order to achieve this goal, the 1995 Florida Legislature passed requirements for prevention of contamination that apply to all operating dry cleaning facilities. In addition to these requirements, the owner, operator and real property owners of dry cleaning facilities and wholesale supply facilities have certain responsibilities according to the law. Failure to comply with these requirements may affect a site's eligibility.

Some of the responsibilities include: secondary containment, discharge notification, response actions, third party liability insurance, taxes and fees, and voluntary cleanup.

Chapter 376, Florida Statutes chapter 376, florida statutes

chapter 376, florida statutes

Florida's Tanks Program

The Tanks Program began in 1982 in response to a petroleum spill into a Florida town's water supply. DEP's waste management division designed and implemented a system to regulate storage tanks. Because more than 90% of Florida's drinking water comes from groundwater, ensuring the compliance of all tanks is imperative.

There are many steps you must take to ensure the sites you inspect are storing their hazardous wastes properly in storage tanks. Here are some general things to look for when inspecting:

- 1. Installers of the tank must be certified by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR);
- 2. For underground storage tanks, secondary containment is required for piping systems to prevent leaks;
- 3. Above ground and underground storage tanks (ASTs and USTs) must be registered with the DEP. This includes USTs containing motor fuel, new or used oils, new or used transmission fluids, new or used hydraulic fluids and solvents. Registration is required for USTs larger than 110 gallons and ASTs larger than 550 gallons;
- 4. Ensure the tanks are in compliance with the spill control and leak detection requirements;
- 5. The site has a method of financial responsibility (third party liability insurance);
- 6. The site has records dating back two years;
- 7. Ensure the site has notified DEP about any alterations to the storage tank (removal, closing or upgrade);
- 8. The USTs and ASTs have overfill protection; and
- 9. If an underground tank system has been removed from service, make sure all of the guidelines concerning its upkeep have been followed.



Appendix How to Manage Hazardous Wastes

Notification Fact Sheet

Notification Fact Sheet *How Should I Manage Hazardous Wastes?*

This information serves to help educate businesses on hazardous waste management. It provides a general overview of requirements for CESQGs and SQGs. Business owners are responsible for obtaining more complete information about applicable regulations. Misrepresentations or omissions by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) do not relieve any person from any requirement of federal regulations or Florida law.

For assistance, contact DEP headquarters at 850-245-8707 or visit the DEP web site at: www. dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/hazardous.

All generators of waste materials are required by law to identify and evaluate their waste. Evaluating waste streams means determining whether or not the waste is hazardous. Evaluate each waste you produce using Step 1 below to determine whether you are a generator.

Step 1: Evaluate Your Waste

First, inventory and assemble information about your waste. An inventory consists of identifying all wastes that your business discards including sewered and recycled waste, unusable products, and byproducts.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for your raw materials can be used to help identify your waste. Your Trade Association may be a good source of information. They can provide assistance for evaluating your wastes as well as assistance in handling, packaging and labeling your waste. If you have no information about your waste, it may be necessary to have the waste analyzed by a laboratory.

¹Solid Waste facilities cannot accept these wastes pursuant to 62-701.300 F.A.C. Many counties have hazardous waste collection centers that will accept hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators for a reduced fee during scheduled collections. Contact your county solid waste agency or DEP at 850-245-8707 for more information.

Step 2: Determine Generator Size

The amount of all hazardous waste generated or accumulated at your business will determine which category you fit in. Each category has its own requirements for waste management.

Category	Generator Size
CESQG Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator	Generates less than 100 kg (220 lbs.) per month of hazardous waste and no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month. (See CESQG Requirements)
SQG Regulated Small Quantity Generator	Generates between 100 kg and 1,000 kg (220-2,200 lbs.) per month of hazardous waste and no more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month. (See SQG Requirements)
LQG Large Quantity Generator	Generates more than 1,000 kg (2,200 lbs.) per month of hazardous waste or more than 1 kg (2.2 lbs.) of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month.

CESQG Requirements

	Perform a hazardous waste determination on all your waste generated.
2	Do not generate more than allowed per calendar month.
3	Do not accumulate more than 1,000 kg on your site.
4	Dispose of your waste only at a site that is approved by the DEP. ¹
5	Keep waste disposal/management records at your facility for at least three years. Receipts must include name and address of the generator and the treatment, storage or disposal facility; type hazardous waste delivered; amount of hazardous waste delivered; and the date of shipment

SQ	G Requirements	SQG Requirements			
1	Perform a hazardous waste determination on all your waste generated.	7	The Uniform Hazardou Transporting Hazardous	s Waste Manifest for s Waste	
2	Do not generate more than allowed per calendar month.		The State of Florida req a multi-copy shipping d accompany hazardous w	uires the manifest, ocument that must vaste shipments, when	
5	Application forms can be obtained from DEP	_	disposing of hazardous v	waste.	
	Tallahassee office or from any of the DEP	8	Emergency Procedures I	Plan	
V	district offices or on the DEP Web. The EPA/ DEP I.D. number is site specific, so if you move to a new location you must get a new EPA/DEP I.D. number.	\checkmark	 Designate an emerger Post emergency inform Provide and document for personnel handling 	ncy coordinator mation by the phone nt adequate training ng hazardous waste.	
4	Place waste in a compatible container in good	9	Preparedness and Prever	ntion Plan	
V	condition and not leaking Label each container with the words "Hazardous Waste". Include generator's name and address; federal waste code numbers; and date the waste was first put into the container (accumulation start date).	\checkmark	 Maintain a safe work Accessible telephones Maintain fire extinguicontrol equipment; Maintain aisle space i 	place ishers and spill n work area	
5	Store Waste Properly. Waste must be stored in compatible containers. Accumulate up to the limits.	_	 Notify police, fire dependence emergency response twastes handled at you 	partment, and state teams of the types of ur facility.	
	• Keep containers closed	10	Keep the following reco	rds for at least 3 yrs.	
\checkmark	 Do not mix wastes. Provide adequate aisle space for easy access and visibility. Containers must be inspected at least weekly to check for leaks and signs of corrosion Do not accumulate waste more than 180 days from the accumulation start date. 	\checkmark	 Manifests Land Disposal Restrict Manifest exception restrict Analytical and other Training documents Inspection logs Correspondence 	ction (LDR) Forms eports reports	
6	Transport and dispose of waste properly.	Was	ste Examples		
	Choose a licensed transporter that has met the following requirements:	Anti	freeze	Used Oil (and Used Oil Filters)	
	• Has obtained an EPA/DEP I D number	Batte	eries	Paints	
	 Uses manifests Has the ability to clean up hazardous waste 	Corr	rosive Waste	Photographic Wastewater	
V	discharges during transportation-related	Ignit	table Waste	Reactive Waste	
	incidents	Inks		Solvents	
• Has documentation of financial liability A list of commercial hazardous waste transporters can be found on the DEP We Page under Database Reports.		Lam and (The Swite	ps (Fluorescent – HID) Mercury Devices ermostats, Manometers, ches/Relays)	Metals: Arsenic, Cadmium , Lead, Mercury, Silver	

Sample Notification Letter

Address

Dear Insert County Business Owner:

Based on the nature of the work you perform, your business has been identified as having the potential to generate a regulated waste. Because of this potential, (insert local agency name) is required under state law to notify you of your obligations to properly manage these wastes and to conduct an on-site survey of your waste management practices.

Appendix

Sample Notification Letter

Sections 403.7225 and 403.7234, Florida Statutes (F.S.) establish the Local Hazardous Waste Assessments and the Small Quantity Generator Notification and Verification Program. A small quantity generator is defined in the federal regulations (40 CFR Part 260.10) as a generator that produces less than 1,000 kilograms (or approximately 2,200 pounds) of a hazardous waste in any calendar month. The purposes of this program are:

To inform potential small quantity generators of their legal responsibilities regarding

To obtain information from the generator concerning the quantity and types of hazardous wastes generated annually and the practices used to manage waste.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) promulgates rules for hazardous waste management. For information on these regulations and the types of wastes classified as potentially hazardous, refer to the enclosed fact sheet. You may also call DEP headquarters at (850) 245-8707 or contact the hazardous waste representative of the INSERT DISTRICT and phone number. Additional information can be found on the DEP web site at www.dep. state.fl.us/waste/categories/hazardous. Violations of these regulations may subject you to penalties of up to \$50,000 per day for non-compliance.

Due to the expense of properly disposing of hazardous waste and the liability that always remains with the generator, the best thing to do is to eliminate or reduce the amount of hazardous waste you generate. If you would like FREE assistance in pursuing this goal, contact the DEP Pollution Prevention (P2) Program in Tallahassee at (850) 245-8707.

If you have any questions regarding the Small Quantity Generator Assessment, Notification and Verification Program, contact (insert local agency, phone number and address).

Sincerely,

County Administrator

Enclosures

Small Quantity Generator Screening Form

SMALL QUANTIT	Y GENERATOR SCREENIN	IG FORM	Inspector:
Facility:			🗋 Initial Visit
Name:			□ Follow-up
Site address:	Zip):	SIC Code.
City:	Z	ip:	Full-time Employees:
Mail address (if different)	:		EPA I/D#
Contact name:	Years at this loca	tion:	
Phone:			
Nature of business:		Y	Tears: Non-Notifier*
Previous location:	CESOG SQG] LQG 🗌 Non-Gene	
SITE INFORMATIC Floor Drains: \[No \[Y RECORDS: Records Available: \[Training Plan: \[N WASTE CONTR/ HW: Oil: Other:	Image:	outed to: w Ground Cap: an: □ No □ Yes (If] sted □ No □ Yes (If Records Receipts e assistance efforts, clea	_gal. Registered: ☐ Yes ☐ No NO, give EPA sample) NO, give EPA sample) ? ☐ Yes ☐ No ? ☐ Yes ☐ No s? ☐ Yes ☐ No anup suggestions, handouts left, etc.)
<u>Site Photos:</u>	🗆 No 🖾 Yes	Revisit? 🗆 N	Jo □ Yes (if YES, explain):
* NOTE: Hav	re 1) Generator Requirements, 2) B	est Management Practice	es and 3) EPA Notification Forms availab

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114 SQG Assessment, Notification and Verification Program

Appendix Waste Stream Codes

Waste Stream Codes

Automotive Paint & Body Waste Stream Codes

Auto & Bo	motive Paint ody Waste	Facility N	lame:						
Code	Waste Stream	Storage (1)	Disposal (2)	Units	Amt Mo Year	Cond	lition		Records (3)
NMIP	Waste Naphtha or Mineral Spirits	C1 C5 OP	HH	G	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
PMIP	Mixture - waste paint / thinner Ignitable only (<140° F)	C1 C5	HH	G	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
PMMP	Mixture - waste paint / thinner, Ignitable & metals	C1 C5	HH	G	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
PMHP	Waste paint w/heavy metals: cadmium, chromium, mercury, lead	C1 C5	HH	G	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
SRIG	Rags, towels, wipes w/ ignitable-only solvents	C3	EC SL	P U	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
PFHP	Paint booth filters	C5 OL	HH SL	Р U	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
PSHP	Blast abrasives & dust	C5 OL	HH SL	P	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
LDEB	Fluorescent Lamps	GF GA	HH ER	4	/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
					/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
					/	Open Label	Y Y	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
					/	Open Label	Y Y V	N N	None / Receipt Log / Manifest
					/	Label	Y	N	Log / Manifest
1) COMMON STORAGE CODES			(2) CON	1MON DI	ISPOS	SAL C	ODES		
C1 (0-9 g	al);	TB - Below	ground tank		EU – Used Oil Recyc	cling	DP	– Disj	posal to sewer
C3 (10-39	9 gal) : more)	TV – Vat (oj OL - Solid v	pen tank) vaste container		HH – Hazwaste trans ER – Exempt recyclit	sporter	DT SL -	– Dis - Line	posal to septic tank d landfill
OP (Parts	washer)	GF – Floor i	nside		EC – Commercial la	undry	SO	– HH Cer	W / Recycle
TA (Abov	e ground tank)	GA – On/ab	ove ground ou	utside	OR – On-site recycle	/reuse	HC	– CE	SQG collection

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Automotive Service Waste Stream Codes

Auto Servi	motive ce Waste	Facility I	Name:					_	
Code	Waste Stream	Storage (1)	Disposal (2)	Units	Amt / Mo / Year	Cond	ition		Records (3)
UPEO	Used Oil & Other	C5				Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
0120	Lubricants	ТА	EU	G	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
UCNO	Crushed Filters			U		Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
UUNO	Uncrushed Filters	C5	EU	C5	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
NPIA	Mineral Spirits –		EU			Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	Parts Cleaner	OP	HH	G	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
SPNA	Aqueous Parts Washer		EU						
	1	OP	HH	G	/		_	_	
HMLG	Brake cleaner unit					Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	(halogens)	OP	HH	G	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
AMNO	Spent Antifreeze	C5	HH R		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	1	TA	EU DP	G		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
BDEB	Lead-Acid Batteries	GF			/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
		OL	ER	U		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
UREH	Towels, Rags,		EC		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	wipes - w/ Oil	C3	SL	U		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
UKEH	Absorbents w/oil	C1 C5	HH		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	(Oil-dri, kitty litter)	OL	ER	Р		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
LDEB	Fluorescent Lamps	GF OL	HH SL SO		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	I	GA	ER	4		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
MSEM	Lead Weights	C1	HH SL		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	0	C3	ER	Р		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
GPID	Discarded Fuel	C1	HH		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
		C5	EU	G		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
(1) COMMON STORAGE CODES				(2) COM	IMON DI	SPOS	SAL C	ODES	
C1 (0-9 g	al);	TB - Below	ground tank		EU – Used Oil Recyc	ling	DP	– Dis	posal to sewer
C3 (10-39	9 gal)	TV – Vat (e	open tank)		HH – Hazwaste trans	sporter	DT	– Dis tan	posal to septic Ik
C5 (40 or	r more)	OL - Solid	waste container		ER – Exempt recycling SL – Lineo		d landfill		
OP (parts	s washer)	GF – Floor	inside		EC – Commercial lau	ındry	SO	– HH Cei	W / Recycle nter
TA (Abov	re ground tank)	GA – On/a	bove ground ou	tside	OR – On-site recycle	/reuse	HC) – CE	SQG collection

Appendix Waste Stream Codes

Medical and Photographic Waste Stream Codes

Medi Photo	cal and ographic Waste	Facility Na	me:						
Code	Waste Stream	Storage (1)	Disposal (2)	Units	Amt / Mo / Year	Cond	lition		Records (3)
FW/HF	Photographic Waste	C5	HH			Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
1 WIII	Fixant	C1	DP	G	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
FFFF	Silver from Silvery	C1	HH	U		Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	Recovery	C3	ER	С5	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
FWNF	Non-hazardous Effluent	C5	DT			Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
1 1/11	Tion nazardous Enident	OP	DP	G	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
FFHF	Fixer/developer/film -	C5	DT			Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	Improperly Disposed	OP	DP	G	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
TDER	Discarded Mercury	GF	HH			Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
1010	Devices	C3	ER	Р	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
RDER	Rechargeable Batteries	GF	HH		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
nu Lb	Technigeuble Butteries	GA	ER	4	/	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
RDHB	Mercury, silver, lithium ox	GF	HH		1	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
100110	batteries	GA	ER	4	·	Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
LDEB	Fluorescent Lamps	GF	HH		/	Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
	I I	GA	ER	4		Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
						Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
						Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
						Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
						Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
						Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
						Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
						Open	Y	Ν	None / Receipt
						Label	Y	Ν	Log / Manifest
(1) COMMON STORAGE CODES		(2) COM	MMON DI	SPOS	SAL C	CODES			
С1 (0-9 g	gal);	TB - Below	ground tank		EU – Used Oil Recy	cling	DP	– Dis	posal to sewer
C3 (10-3	9 gal)	TV – Vat (open tank)		HH – Hazwaste tran	sporter	DT	– Dis tai	sposal to septic hk
C5 (40 or	r more)	OL - Solid	waste container		ER – Exempt recycli	ng	SL ·	– Line	ed landfill
OP (parts	s washer)	GF – Floor	inside		EC – Commercial la	undry	SO	– HH Ce	IW / Recycle nter
TA (Abov	ve ground tank)	GA – On/a	bove ground out	tside	OR – On-site recycle	e/reuse	HC) – CI	ESQG collection

Industry Waste Stream Codes

Disposal Method ID	Description	Category
EC	Commercial Laundry (Rags)	Off-site
EE	Universal Waste (Lamp, Etc)	Off-site
ER	Exempt Recycle (Battery, Etc)	Off-site
EU	Shipped for Used Oil Recycling	Off-site
НН	Shipped for HW RCRA Treatment	Off-site
НО	Taken to CESQG HW Collection	Off-site
HQ	Shipped for Questionable HW Mgmt	Off-site
HR	Shipped for RCRA Reuse/ Recycle	Off-site
SD	Sent to C&D/Unlined Landfill	Off-site
SF	Solid Waste Incinerator (WTE)	Off-site
SL	Solid Waste Lined Landfill (Dump)	Off-site
SO	Other Bad - (HHW Collection)	Off-site
AD	Awaiting Disposal - Planned	On-site
AN	Accumulation - No Management Plan	On-site
AO	Mixed with Used Oil (CESQG)	On-site
BE	Evaporation Only at this Facility	On-site
BF	HW Fuel Burn/Blend at this Facility	On-site
BO	Open Burn at this Facility	On-site
BU	Used Oil Burner at this Facility	On-site
DD	On-site Land Disposal at this Facility	On-site
DG	Disposal to Groundwater	On-site
DP	Disposal to Sewer	On-site
DS	Disposal to Surface Water	On-site
DT	Disposal to Septic Tank	On-site
OE	On-site Exempt Treatment	On-site
00	Other On-site TDR (Comments)	On-site

Disposal Method ID	Description	Category
OP	On-site RCRA Permitted Treatment	On-site
OR	On-site Recycle/Reuse	On-site
TE	WW Treatment to Evaporation	On-site
TO	WW Treated Other Disposal	On-site
TP	WW Treated to POTW	On-site
TS	WW Treated to Surface Water	On-site
ΤT	WW Treated to Septic Tank	On-site
Storage Method ID	Description	Category
C1	0-9 Gallon Container	Container
C3	10-39 Gallon Container	Container
C5	40 or More Gallon Container	Container
CR	Bulk RCRA Waste Container	Container
OL	Solid Waste Container	Container
GA	Piled on the Ground Outside	Ground
GB	Buried in the Ground	Ground
GF	Piled on the Floor or Table	Ground
OG	Other Good	Other
OP	Parts Washer	Other
OQ	Other Questionable	Other
TA	Tanks Above Ground	Tanks
TB	Tanks Below Ground	Tanks
TV	Vat-open Container	Tanks
Unit Type ID	Description	
4	4-ft Fluorescent Tubes	
В	Barrel (35 Gallons)	

-ype in	
4	4-ft Fluorescent Tubes
В	Barrel (35 Gallons)
D	Drums (55 Gallons)
G	Gallons
Κ	Kilograms
Р	Pounds
Т	Short tons
U	Units
Υ	Cubic Yards

Appendix

SIC Short Code Lists

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Short Code List

VEHICLI	E SIC CODES
5511	Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)
5521	Motor Vehicle Dealers (Used Only)
5599	Automotive Dealers, NEC
7514	Car & Truck Rental
7549	Towing & Recovery
7532	Top, Body, Upholstery Repair and Paint Shops
7533	Exhaust System Repair Shops
7534	Tire Retreading and Repair Shops
7536	Glass Replacement Shops
7537	Transmission Repair Shops
7538	General Automotive Repair Shops
7539	Automotive Repair Shops, NEC
7542	Car Washes
7549	Automotive Services, Except Repair and Car Washes
7699	Repair Services, NEC
5531	Auto and Home Supply Stores
5541	Gasoline Service Stations
5551	Boat Dealers
3732	Boat Manufacturers
0761	Tractor Dealers
4492	Towing
5561	Recreational Vehicle Dealers
5571	Motorcycle Dealers
7538	Salvage Yards

PRINTING / PHOTO PROCESSING

2752	Commercial Printing, Lithographic All types of small printing, including raffle tickets, newsletters
2754	Commercial Printing, Gravure
	Small object, high volume items, labels, tickets, etc
2759	Commercial Printing, Screen Printing
2791	Typesetting
7384	Photo-finishing Labs

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SIC Code Short List, continued

MEDICA	L SIC CODES	
8011	Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Medicine	
8021	Offices and Clinics of Dentists	
8031	Offices and Clinics of Doctors of Osteopathy	
8041	Offices and Clinics of Chiropractors	
8042	Offices and Clinics of Optometrists	
8043	Offices and Clinics of Podiatrists	
8049	Offices and Clinics of Health Practitioners, NEC	
8051	Skilled Nursing Care Facilities	
8052	Intermediate Care Facilities	
8059	Nursing and Personal Care Facilities, NEC	
8062	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	
8063	Psychiatric Hospitals	
8069	Specialty Hospitals, Except Psychiatric	
8071	Medical Laboratories	
8072	Dental Laboratories	
8082	Home Health Care Services	
8092	Kidney Dialysis Centers	
8093	Imaging / Diagnostic	
8093	Specialty Outpatient Facilities, NEC Classified	
8099	Health and Allied Services, NEC	
9983	Veterinarians	
_	Svaste tream	

SIC Short Code Lists, continued

OTHER C	COMMON SIC CODES
5231	Retail Trade, Paint, Glass, Wallpaper
5719	Retail Trade, Cabinets
5211	Builder Supply
2434	Cabinet Makers
2326	Clothing Manufacturing
7216	Dry Cleaners
5999	Farm Feed & Supply
2411	Logging Operations
4212	Trucking, Local
4213	Trucking, Not Local
7692	Machine Shops
7342	Pest Control
3993	Sign Shops, Makers
1781	Well Drillers
1542	Contractors, General
1711	Contractors, Plumbing, Heat & Air
1731	Contractors, Electrical
8249	Schools, Vocational
8211	Schools, Elementary & Secondary
8299	School & Education Services
9511	Public Administration – Air, Water, Solid Waste Mgmt.
0011	Unknown (if not sure of nature of business)
	Stream Oales

Appendix

SIC Short Code Lists

Waste Codes by Industry Chart*

Auto Body Shops Waste			
Paint Waste	PMIP	May also contain heavy metals.	
Used Paint Thinner (Non-halogenated solvents, ignitable only)	NPIG		
Paint Booth Filters	PSHP	If contaminated with heavy metals (use process knowledge or testing).	
Shop Rags	NRLG	If contaminated with F001-F005 listed wastes (exception, F003 waste is only listed due to ignitability characteristic—if not ignitable (usually once on rag), it's not hazardous).	
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.	
Note: May also have automotive repair wastes. If facility uses 6 gallons or more of paint per day, they			

need air permit for paint booth.

Auto Repair Waste		
Used Oil	UPEO	
Oil Filters (uncrushed	UUNO	
Oil Filters (crushed)	UCNO	
Antifreeze, Spent <5 PPM	AMNO	
Oily rags	UREH	Inspector must determine if facility getting mineral spirits on rags. Probably should use NRIG if facility has mineral spirits.
Rags w/ ignitable only solvent	SRIG	
Mineral Spirits, Parts Washer	NPIA	
Batteries	BDEB	
Brake Cleaner	SMHA	This code is specific to the ingredients in Safety Kleen's brake cleaner.
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.
Lead weights	MSHU	Use recycler.
Thermostats	TDEB	
Fuel Filters	GFEO	

*Source: Orange County

Boat Manufacturer Waste		
Spent Acetone	NPIG	
Shop Rags w/ MEK	NRLG	
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.
Dental		
Photographic Wastes, primarily fixant	FWHF	If facility NOT using a silver recovery unit.
Silver from Silver Recovery, and	FFEF	To estimate amount of silver recovered, determine gallons of fixer going through the SRU (i.e. per week or month). There is ~1 troy ounces of silver in 1 gallon of fixer).
Non-hazardous effluent	FWNF	Up to County on whether or not to include as waste. DEP does not care since it is not hazardous.
Lead Backings from x-rays	MSHU	Facilities typically use Size 2 film for oral x-rays. There is ~0.88 grams of lead in each film.
Amalgams	MSHU	Estimate grams and convert to pounds for data entry. Typically a facility will generate no more than 1 pound per year.
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.
For silver conversion se Photo Lab Waste		

Dry Cleaner Waste

Dry Cleaners Using Perc

7 0		
PERC contaminated sludge, lint, etc.	HBLT	
Filters	HFLO	
Condensate Water	HWET	Bucket with condensate water should have a lid (put hole just large enough to fit tubing).
Spot/Stain remover chemicals	Typically mixed with waste sludge	Check label or MSDS for chemicals in spot/stain removers.
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.

Note: Dry cleaning machines are required to have secondary containers with epoxy coating. Also any areas that have potential contact to PERC also need to have coating (i.e. spotting boards and waste storage areas).

Dry Cleaners Using Petroleum Distillates

Sludge contaminated with mineral spirits	NBLT	Hazardous only if using mineral spirits with flashpoint <140 degrees F.
Filters	Note: Filters a use hauler for	are non-hazardous, however it is recommended that they disposal due to possible fire hazard.
Spot/Stain remover chemicals	Typically mixed with waste sludge	Check label or MSDS for chemicals in spot/stain removers.

Electroplater Waste		
Sludge from Dipping Tanks	MBHR	There are several dipping tanks. Sludge is usually combined from all tanks.
Caustic Bath	CWCM	Check chemicals being used.
Neutralization Tank		Check chemicals being used; may be able to treat; sludge also from this tank (MBHN).
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.
Solvents and Degreasers	See Auto Repair	
Hospital Areas of Inspec	ction	
Xylene	NPIG	Used in pathology labs for dehydrating tissues.
Mercury	TDEB	From broken thermometers & sphygmomanometers; if recycled use ER (exempt recycle) for disposal under the scrap metal exemption.
Engineering	see Auto Repair	
X-ray Processing	see Medical	
Chemotherapy Waste	OLMD	Chemotherapy drug wastes are hazardous waste because of toxicity. Since they are "made to order" they can not be returned; use EPA waste code section to further describe waste.
Laboratory Waste		
Pyridine	Code in development	Generated from cyanide analysis; units must be pounds for data entry.
Waste Acetone	NPIG	Generated from general glassware cleaning.
Sodium Sulfate	HRLG	Drying extract; comes into contact with methylene chloride (listed hazardous waste) and therefore becomes a hazardous waste.
Methylene Chloride	HMLG	Used in soil & water extractions.
Phenol	Code in development	
Ether	Code in development	
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.

Appendix Waste Codes by Industry

Medical Waste				
Photographic Wastes, primarily fixant	FWHF	If facility is NOT using a silver recovery unit.		
Silver from Silver Recovery	FFEF	To estimate amount of silver recovered, determine gallons of fixer going through the SRU (i.e. per week or month). There is ~1 troy ounce of silver in 1 gallon of fixer).		
Non-hazardous effluent	FWNF	Up to County whether or not to include as waste. DEP does not care since it is not hazardous.		
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.		
See Photo Lab Waste for silver c	onversion			
Photo Lab Waste				
Photographic Wastes, primarily fixant	FWHF	If facility is NOT using a silver recovery unit.		
Silver from Silver Recovery	FFEF	To estimate amount of silver recovered, determine gallons of fixer going through the SRU (i.e. per week or month). There is ~1 troy ounces of silver in 1 gallon of fixer).		
Non-hazardous effluent	FWNF	Up to County whether or not to include as waste. DEP does not care since it is not hazardous.		
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.		
The following formulas are for silver recovery estimation only and acceptable per DEP. If the facility can estimate the number of photos being developed, consider this formula to estimate silver being recovered:				
<u>~0.00049 troy ounces Ag recovered</u> click (photo)		1 troy ounce = 1.0971 ounces 12 troy ounces = 1 pound		
Printer Waste				
Waste Inks-flashpoint <140 F	IPII			
Waste Inks-heavy metals	IPHI			
Waste Inks-flashpoint <140 F and heavy metals	IPMI			
Fountain Wash Solution		Look for xylene, toluene on MSDSs		
Waste Acetone	NPIG			
Photographic Wastes, primarily fixant	FW/HF	If facility NOT using a silver recovery unit.		
	1 ••• 111	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Silver from Silver Recovery	FFEF	If using silver recovery unit.		
Silver from Silver Recovery Non-hazardous effluent	FFEF FWNF	If using silver recovery unit. Up to County on whether or not to include as waste. FDEP does not care since it is not hazardous.		
Silver from Silver Recovery Non-hazardous effluent Shop rags with waste inks- ignitable only solvent <140 F	FFEF FWNF SRIG	If using silver recovery unit. Up to County on whether or not to include as waste. FDEP does not care since it is not hazardous. Typically oil-based paints; check MSDSs for flashpoint		
Silver from Silver Recovery Non-hazardous effluent Shop rags with waste inks- ignitable only solvent <140 F Fluorescent lamps	FFEF FWNF SRIG LDEB	If using silver recovery unit.Up to County on whether or not to include as waste.FDEP does not care since it is not hazardous.Typically oil-based paints; check MSDSs forflashpointUse recycler.		

Schools – Areas of Inspection		
Photography	see Photo Lab	
Automotive Repair	see Auto Repair	
Marine Repair	see Auto Repair	
Chemistry Lab	see Laboratory	
Beauty Salon		
Spent Acetone	NPIG	From containers for soaking acrylic nails off. Acetone from nail polish remover on cotton balls is NOT a hazardous waste.
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.
Sign Manufacturing Waste		
Paint Waste	PMIP	May also contain heavy metals. Units must be pounds for data entry.
Spent Acetone	NPIG	
Shop Rags w/ ignitable-only solvents	NPIG	
Fluorescent lamps	LDEB	Use recycler.
Neon Sign Manufacturers		
Mercury	TDEB	Left over from tubing or old neon lamps.

Waste codes by industry **WASTE CODES BY INDUSTRY**

Appendix

Interview Tips

Interview Tips

The following outlines the general procedures and considerations in a typical interview.

Initial Considerations	Review background information, establish a time and location for the interview and find a location at the facility where you can talk with the facility representative and check records without being distracted or interrupted.
Introduction and Identification	It is essential to <i>identify yourself</i> and the <i>reason for the interview</i> in order to establish a trusting and honest rapport with the subject. Conversely, let your subjects identify themselves.
	Obtain all necessary personal information.
Establish a Rapport	Be professional, friendly and open.
Interview Technique	Use free narrative by asking the facility representative to tell you simply what they know or you can direct the questioning with a series of questions leading from the general to the specific.
	Avoid yes/no questions.
	Plan your interview. What do you want to get out of the interview? What are the major topics you will ask about and in what order?
	Ask clear/simple questions.
	Ask one question at a time avoiding compound questions.
	Maintain control.
	Question facts to verify accuracy. (Why do you say that? How do you know that?)
	Repeat or rephrase information to get further information and to verify that you have the complete information.
	Evaluate reliability of the answers and the credibility of the facility representative in giving an answer. If you feel the representative is compromising the response, you may need to approach the topic from a new direction or work on the rapport more.
	Listen carefully.
	Use <i>pauses</i> as a motivator. "Eternity of Silence" is a term used by attorneys and inspectors. <i>Silence</i> is uncomfortable. People are psychologically motivated to fill in the gaps. Often this will bring out a better response than direct questioning.
	Avoid negative or accusatory statements.
	Avoid appearing overbearing or using words of authority.
	Start with non-threatening topics.
	Conclude your interview by summarizing and verifying information you noted. Ask and provide opportunities for additional information and/or clarification. Express appreciation and re-establish the rapport.
	<i>Key words</i> to consider when expressing your professionalism: <i>Sympathy, understanding, patience</i> and <i>fairness.</i>

User Account Request Form

DEP CHAZ-SQG Account Request Form

<i>Fax</i> to: 850-412-0528	<i>Email</i> to: glen.perrigan@dep.state.fl.us
For each user please provide the following information:	County or RPC: Telephone: Fax: Email:
User Information	First Name Middle Initial Last Name
User Role (See chapter 3 for user role description):	CHAZ_SQG USER CHAZ_SQG_COUNTY_ADMIN CHAZ_SQG VIEWER

Appendix

Acronyms

Acronyms

Acronyms	Definition	Acronyms	Definition
ASTs	Above Ground Storage Tanks	HW	Hazardous Waste
CAA	Clean Air Act	LDR	Land Disposal Restriction
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation And Liability Act	LQG	Large Quantity Generator
		MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
CESQG	Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator	MSWLFs	Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons	NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation	NESHAPs	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants
CHAZ-SQG	Data Management Compliance and Enforcement Tracking System for the Hazardous Waste Program	NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
		NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
CWA	Clean Water Act	OSHA	Occupational Safety Health Act
DBPR	And Professional Regulation	P2	Pollution Prevention
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection	POTWs	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
DOT	Florida Department of Transportation	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
EPA ID	Environmental Protection Agency Hazardous Waste Identification Number	RPC	Regional Planning Council
		SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
ESQG	Enhanced SQG Program	SIP	State Implementation Plan
F.S.	Florida Statutes	SQG	Small Quantity Generator (less than 1,000 kg/mo.
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide And Rodenticide Act	TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act
HAPs	Hazardous Air Pollutants	TSD	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Worker	USDOT	US Department of Transportation
LICE	Protection Standard	USTs	Underground Storage Tanks
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard	UWR	Universal Waste Rule
HID	High Intensity Discharge Lamp		



Florida Department of Environmental Protection Hazardous Waste Management Section 2600 Blair Stone Road MS-4555 Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400