ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT LAND DIVISION - HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

CHAPTER 335-14-3 STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND/OR OTHER WASTE

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335-14-3-.01 General.

(1) Purpose, scope, and applicability.

(a) 335-14-3 establishes standards for generators of hazardous waste as defined in 335-14-1-.02(1) and generators of other waste destined for disposal at commercial hazardous waste disposal facilities located in the State of Alabama.

1. A person who generates a hazardous waste as defined in 335-14-2 is subject to all the applicable independent requirements listed below:

(i) Independent requirements of a very small quantity generator include those found in 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d) and 335-14-3-.01(3);

(ii) Independent requirements of a small quantity generator include those found in:

(I) 335-14-3-.01(2) Hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping;

(II) 335-14-3-.01(3) Generator category determination;

(III) 335-14-3-.01(8) EPA identification numbers and re-notification for small quantity generators and large quantity generators;

(IV) 335-14-3-.02 Manifest requirements applicable to small and large quantity generators;

(V) 335-14-3-.03 Pre-transport requirements applicable to small and large quantity generators;

(VI) 335-14-3-.04(1) Recordkeeping;

(VII) 335-14-3-.04(5) Recordkeeping for small quantity generators; and

(VIII) 335-14-3-.09 Transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal.

(iii) Independent requirements of a large quantity generator include those found in:

(I) 335-14-3-.01(2) Hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping;

(II) 335-14-3-.01(3) Generator category determination;

(III) 335-14-3-.01(8) EPA identification numbers and re-notification for small quantity generators and large quantity generators;

(IV) 335-14-3-.02 Manifest requirements applicable to small and large quantity generators;

(V) 335-14-3-.03 Pre-transport requirements applicable to small and large quantity generators;

(VI) 335-14-3-.04 Recordkeeping and reporting applicable to small and large quantity generators, except 335-14-3-.04(5); and

(VII) 335-14-3-.09 Transboundary movements of hazardous waste for recovery or disposal.

2. A generator that accumulates hazardous waste on site is a person that stores hazardous waste; such generator is subject to the applicable requirements of 335-14-3 through 8 and section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, unless it is one of the following:

(i) A very small quantity generator that meets the conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(4);

(ii) A small quantity generator that meets the conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(5) and (6); or

(iii) A large quantity generator that meets the conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(5) and (7).

3. A generator shall not transport, offer its hazardous waste for transport, or otherwise cause its hazardous waste to be sent to a facility that is not a designated facility, as defined in 335-14-1-.02, or not otherwise authorized to receive the generator's hazardous waste.

(b) Determining generator category. A generator must use 335-14-3-.01(3) to determine which provisions of 335-14-3 are applicable to the generator based on the quantity of hazardous waste generated per calendar month.

(c) [Reserved]

(d) Any person who exports or imports hazardous wastes must comply with 335-14-3-.01(8) and 335-14-3-.09.

(e) Any person who imports hazardous waste into the United States must comply with the standards applicable to generators established in 335-14-3.

(f) A farmer who generates waste pesticides which are hazardous waste and who complies with all the requirements of 335-14-3-.07(1) is not required to comply with other standards in 335-14-3 or in Chapters 335-14-5, 335-14-6, 335-14-8, or 335-14-9 with respect to such pesticides.

(g) (1) A generator's violation of an independent requirement is subject to penalty and injunctive relief under Section 3008 of RCRA and Code of Alabama 1975, §22-30-19(a).

(2) A generator's noncompliance with a condition for exemption in this part is not subject to penalty or injunctive relief under Section 3008 of RCRA and Code of Alabama 1975 §22-30-19(a), as a violation of a 335-14-3 condition for exemption. Noncompliance by any generator with an applicable condition for exemption from storage permit and operations requirements means that the facility is a storage facility operating without an exemption from the permit, interim status, and operations requirements in 335-14-5 through 335-14-8, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA. Without an exemption, any violations of such storage requirements are subject to penalty and injunctive relief under Section 3008 of RCRA.

(h) An owner or operator who initiates a shipment of hazardous waste from a treatment, storage, or disposal facility must comply with the generator standards established in 335-14-3.

(i) Persons responding to an explosives or munitions emergency in accordance with 335-14-5-.01(1)(g)8.(i)(IV) or (iv) or 335-14-6-.01(1)(c)11.(i)(IV) or (iv), and 335-14-8-.01(1)(c)3.(i)(IV) or (iii) are not required to comply with the standards of 335-14-3.

(j) [Reserved]

(k) [Reserved]

(l) The laboratories owned by an eligible academic entity that chooses to be subject to the requirements of 335-14-3-.12 are not subject to ("laboratory" and "eligible academic entity" shall have the meaning as defined in 335-14-1-.02):

1. The independent requirements of 335-14-3-.01(2) or 335-14-3-.01(5), for large quantity generators and small quantity generators, except as provided in 335-14-3-.12, and

2. The conditions of 335-14-3-.01(4), for very small quantity generators, except as provided in 335-14-3-.12.

[Note 1: A generator who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must comply with the applicable standards and permit requirements set forth in Chapters 335-14-5, 335-14-6, 335-14-7, 335-14-8, and 335-14-9.]

[Note 2: The provisions of 335-14-3-.01(5) through 335-14-3-.01(7) are applicable to the on-site accumulation of hazardous waste by generators. Therefore, the provisions of 335-14-3-.01(5) through 335-14-3-.01(7) only apply to owners or operators who are shipping hazardous waste which they generated at that facility.]

(m) All reverse distributors (as defined in 335-14-1-.02) are subject to 335-14-7-.16 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in lieu of 335-14-3.

(n) Each healthcare facility (as defined 335-14-1-.02) must determine whether it is subject to 335-14-7-.16 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals, based on the total hazardous waste it generates per calendar month (including both hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste). A healthcare facility that generates more than 100 kg (220 pounds) of hazardous waste per calendar month, or more than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of acute hazardous waste per calendar month, or more than 100 kg (220 pounds) per calendar month of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris, resulting from the clean-up of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous wastes listed in 335-14-2-.04(2) or 335-14-2-.04(4), is subject to 335-14-7-.16 for the management of hazardous waste pharmaceuticals in lieu of 335-14-3. A healthcare facility that is a very small quantity generator when counting all of its hazardous waste, including both its hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and its non-pharmaceutical hazardous waste, remains subject to 335-14-3-.01(4) and is not subject to 335-14-7-.16, except for 335-14-7-.16(5) and (7) and the optional provisions of 335-14-7-.16(4).

(o) The generators of other waste destined for disposal at commercial hazardous waste disposal facilities located in the State of Alabama must only comply with 335-14-3-.08.

(2) Hazardous waste determination and recordkeeping. A person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 335-14-2-.01(2), must make an accurate determination as to whether that waste is a hazardous waste in order to ensure wastes are properly managed according to applicable AHWMMA regulations. A hazardous waste determination is made using the following steps:

(a) The hazardous waste determination for each solid waste must be made at the point of waste generation, before any dilution, mixing, or other alteration of the waste occurs, and at any time in the course of its management that it has, or may have, changed its properties as a result of exposure to the environment or other factors that may change the properties of the waste such that the AHWMMA classification of the waste may change.

(b) A person must determine whether the solid waste is excluded from regulation under 335-14-2-.01(4).

(c) If the waste is not excluded under 335-14-2-.01(4), the person must then use knowledge of the waste to determine whether the waste meets any of the listing descriptions under 335-14-2-.04. Acceptable knowledge that may be used in making an accurate determination as to whether the waste is listed may include waste origin, composition, the process producing the waste, feedstock, and other reliable and relevant information. If the waste is listed, the person may file a delisting petition in accordance with 335-14-1-.03(2) to demonstrate to the Department that the waste from this particular site or operation is not a hazardous waste.

(d) A person must also determine whether the waste exhibits one or more hazardous characteristics as identified in 335-14-2-.03 by following 335-14-3-.01(2)(d)1., 335-14-3-.01(2)(d)2., or a combination of both.

1. The person must apply knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used to generate the waste. Acceptable knowledge may include process knowledge (e.g., information about chemical feedstocks and other inputs to the production process); knowledge of products, by-products, and intermediates produced by the manufacturing process; chemical or physical characterization of wastes; information on the chemical and physical properties of the chemicals used or produced by the process or otherwise contained in the waste; testing that illustrates the properties of the waste; or other reliable and relevant information about the properties of the waste or its constituents. A test other than a test method set forth in 335-14-2-.03, or an equivalent test method approved under 335-14-1-.03, may be used as part of a person's knowledge to determine whether a solid waste exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste. However, such tests do not, by themselves, provide definitive results. Persons testing their waste must obtain a representative sample of the waste for the testing, as defined in 335-14-1-.02.

2. When available knowledge is inadequate to make an accurate determination, the person must test the waste according to the applicable methods set forth in 335-14-2-.03 or according to an equivalent method approved by the Department under 335-14-1-.03 and in accordance with the following:

(i) Persons testing their waste must obtain a representative sample of the waste for the testing, as defined in 335-14-1-.02.

(ii) Where a test method is specified in 335-14-2-.03, the results of the regulatory test, when properly performed, are definitive for determining the regulatory status of the waste.

(e) If the waste is determined to be hazardous, the generator must refer to Chapters 335-14-2, 335-14-5, 335-14-6, 335-14-7, 335-14-9, and 335-14-11 for possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to management of the specific waste.

(f) Recordkeeping for small and large quantity generators.

1. A small or large quantity generator must maintain records supporting its hazardous waste determinations, including records that identify whether a solid waste is a hazardous waste under 335-14-2-.01(3).

2. Records must be maintained for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. These records must comprise the generator's knowledge of the waste and support the generator's determination in accordance with 335-14-3-.01(2)(c) and (d).

3. The records must include, but are not limited to, the following types of information:

(i) The results of any tests, sampling, waste analyses, or other determinations made in accordance with 335-14-3-.01(2);

(ii) Records documenting the tests, sampling, and analytical methods used to demonstrate the validity and relevance of such tests;

(iii) Records consulted in order to determine the process by which the waste was generated, the composition of the waste, and the properties of the waste; and

(iv) Records which explain the knowledge basis for the generator's determination in accordance with

335-14-3-.01(2)(d)(1). The periods of record retention referred to in 335-14-3-.01(3) are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Department.

4. In addition to the records described in 335-14-3-.01(2)(f)1. through 3., a small or large quantity generator must maintain sufficient documentation to demonstrate the quantity of hazardous waste generated each calendar month. This documentation must be retained on-site for at least three years from the date the waste was generated.

(3) Generator Category Determination. A generator must determine its generator category. A generator's category is based on the amount of hazardous waste generated each month and may change from month to month. 335-14-3-.01(3) sets forth procedures to determine whether a generator is a very small quantity generator, a small quantity generator, or a large quantity generator for a particular month, as defined in 335-14-1-.02.

(a) Generators of either acute hazardous waste or non-acute hazardous waste. A generator who either generates acute hazardous waste or non-acute hazardous waste in a calendar month shall determine its generator category for that month by doing the following:

1. Counting the total amount of hazardous waste generated in the calendar month;

2. Subtracting from the total any amounts of waste exempt from counting as described in 335-14-3-.01(3)(c) and (d); and

3. Determining the resulting generator category for the hazardous waste generated using Table 1.

(b) Generators of both acute and non-acute hazardous wastes. A generator who generates both acute hazardous waste and non-acute hazardous waste in the same calendar month shall determine its generator category for that month by doing the following:

1. Counting separately the total amount of acute hazardous waste and the total amount of non-acute hazardous waste generated in the calendar month;

2. Subtracting from each total any amounts of waste exempt from counting as described in 335-14-3-.01(3)(c) and (d);

3. Determining separately the resulting generator categories for the quantities of acute and non-acute hazardous waste generated using Table 1; and

4. Comparing the resulting generator categories from 335-14-3-.01(3)(b)3. and applying the more stringent generator category to the accumulation and management of both non-acute hazardous waste and acute hazardous waste generated for that month.

Table 1

Generator Categories Based on Quantity of Waste Generated in a Calendar Month

Quantity of acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month	**Quantity of non-acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month**	**Quantity of residues from a cleanup of acute hazardous waste generated in a calendar month**	**Generator category**
> 1 kg	Any amount	Any amount	Large quantity generator.
Any amount	≥ 1,000 kg	Any amount	Large quantity generator.
Any amount	Any amount	> 100 kg	Large quantity generator.
≤ 1 kg	> 100 kg and < 1,000 kg	≤ 100 kg	Small quantity generator.
≤ 1 kg	≤ 100 kg	≤ 100 kg	Very small quantity generator.

(c) When making the monthly quantity-based determinations required by 335-14-3-.01(3), the generator must include all hazardous waste that it generates, except hazardous waste that:

1. Is exempt from regulation under 335-14-2-.01(4)(c) through (f), 335-14-2-.01(6)(a)3., 335-14-2-.01(7)(a)1., or 335-14-2-.01(8);

2. Is managed immediately upon generation only in on-site elementary neutralization units, wastewater treatment units, or totally enclosed treatment facilities as defined in 335-14-1-.02;

3. Is recycled, without prior storage or accumulation, only in an on-site process subject to regulation under 335-14-2-.01(6(c)2;

4. Is used oil managed under the requirements of 335-2-.01(6)(a)4. and 335-14-17;

5. Is spent lead-acid batteries managed under the requirements of 335-14-7-.07;

6. Is universal waste managed under 335-14-2-.01(9) and 335-14-11;

7. Is a hazardous waste that is an unused commercial chemical product (listed in 335-14-2-.04 or exhibiting one or more characteristics in 335-14-2-.03) that is generated solely as a result of a laboratory clean-out conducted at an eligible academic entity, as defined in 335-14-1-.02(1)(a), pursuant to 335-14-3-.12(14). For the purposes of this provision, the term eligible academic entity shall have the meaning as defined in 335-14-1-.02(1)(a); or

8. Is managed as part of an episodic event in compliance with the conditions of 335-14-3-.13.

9. Is a hazardous waste pharmaceutical, as defined in 335-14-1-.02, that is subject to or managed in accordance with 335-14-7-.16 or is a hazardous waste pharmaceutical that is also a Drug Enforcement Administration controlled substance and is conditionally exempt under 335-14-7-.16(6).

(d) In determining the quantity of hazardous waste generated in a calendar month, a generator need not include:

1. Hazardous waste when it is removed from on-site accumulation, so long as the hazardous waste was previously counted once;

2. Hazardous waste generated by on-site treatment (including reclamation) of the generator's hazardous waste, so long as the hazardous waste that is treated was previously counted once; and

3. Hazardous waste spent materials that are generated, reclaimed, and subsequently reused on site, so long as such spent materials have been previously counted once.

(e) Based on the generator category as determined under 335-14-3-.01(3), the generator must meet the applicable independent requirements listed in 335-14-3-.01(1). A generator's category also determines which of the provisions of 335-14-3-.01(4) through (7) must be met to obtain an exemption from the storage facility permit, interim status, and operating requirements when accumulating hazardous waste.

(f) Mixing hazardous wastes with solid wastes.

1. Very small quantity generator wastes.

(i) Hazardous wastes generated by a very small quantity generator may be mixed with solid wastes. Very small quantity generators may mix a portion or all of its hazardous waste with solid waste and remain subject to 335-14-3-.01(4) even though the resultant mixture exceeds the quantity limits identified in the definition of very small quantity generator under 335-14-1-.02, unless the mixture exhibits one or more of the characteristics of hazardous waste identified in 335-14-2-.03.

(ii) If the resulting mixture exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, this resultant mixture is a newly-generated hazardous waste. The very small quantity generator must count both the resultant mixture amount plus the other hazardous waste generated in the calendar month to determine whether the total quantity exceeds the very small quantity generator calendar month quantity limits identified in the definition of generator categories under 335-14-1-.02. If so, to remain exempt from the permitting, interim status, and operating standards, the very small quantity generator must meet the conditions for exemption applicable to either a small quantity generator or a large quantity generator. The very small quantity generator must also comply with the applicable independent requirements for either a small quantity generator or a large quantity generator.

(iii) If a very small quantity generator's wastes are mixed with used oil, the mixture is subject to 335-14-17. Any material produced from such a mixture by processing, blending, or other treatment is also subject to the requirements of 335-14-17.

2. Small quantity generator and large quantity generator wastes.

(i) Hazardous wastes generated by a small quantity generator or large quantity generator may be mixed with solid waste. These mixtures are subject to the following: the mixture rule in 335-14-2-.01(3)(a)2.(iv), (b)2. and (b)3., and (g)2.(i); the prohibition of dilution rule at 335-14-9-.01(3); the land disposal restriction requirements of 335-14-9-.04(1) if a characteristic hazardous waste is mixed with a solid waste so that it no longer exhibits the

hazardous characteristic; and the hazardous waste determination requirement at 335-14-3-.01(2).

(ii) If the resulting mixture is found to be a hazardous waste, this resultant mixture is a newly-generated hazardous waste. A small quantity generator must count both the resultant mixture amount plus the other hazardous waste generated in the calendar month to determine whether the total quantity exceeds the small quantity generator calendar monthly quantity limits identified in the definition of generator categories under 335-14-1-.02. If so, to remain exempt from the permitting, interim status, and operating standards, the small quantity generator must meet the conditions for exemption applicable to a large quantity generator. The small quantity generator must also comply with the applicable independent requirements for a large quantity generator.

(4) Conditions for exemption for a very small quantity generator.

(a) Provided that the very small quantity generator meets all the conditions for exemption listed in 335-14-3-.01(4), hazardous waste generated by the very small quantity generator is not subject to the requirements of 335-14-3 [except 335-14-3-.01(1) through (4)] through 335-14-9, and the very small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on site without complying with such requirements. The conditions for exemption are as follows:

1. In a calendar month the very small quantity generator generates less than or equal to the amounts specified in the definition of "very small quantity generator" in 335-14-1-.02;

2. The very small quantity generator complies with 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d);

3. If the very small quantity generator accumulates at any time greater than 1 kilogram (2.2 lbs) of acute hazardous waste or 100 kilograms (220 lbs) of any residue or contaminated soil, water, or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any acute hazardous waste listed in 335-14-2-.04(2) or 335-14-2-.04(4)(e), all quantities of that acute hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption and independent requirements:

(i) Such waste is held on site for no more than 90 days beginning on the date when the accumulated wastes exceed the amounts provided above;

(ii) The conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)-(g);

(iii) Notification as a "very small quantity generator" under 335-14-3-.01(8)(a)-(c);

(iv) Preparation and use of the manifest in 335-14-3-.02;

(v) Pre-transport requirements in 335-14-3-.03;

(vi) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 335-14-3-.04; and

(vii) Requirements for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in 335-14-3-.09.

4. If the very small quantity generator accumulates at any time 1,000 kilograms (2,200 lbs) or greater of non-acute hazardous waste, all quantities of that hazardous waste are subject to the following additional conditions for exemption and independent requirements:

(i) Such waste is held on site for no more than 180 days, or 270 days, if applicable, beginning on the date when the accumulated waste exceed the amounts provided above;

(ii) The quantity of waste accumulated on site never exceeds 6,000 kilograms (13,200 lbs);

(iii) The conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)2. through (6)(f);

(iv) Notification as a "very small quantity generator" under 335-14-3-.01(8)(a)-(c);

(v) Preparation and use of the manifest in 335-14-3-.02;

(vi) Pre-transport requirements in 335-14-3-.03;

(vii) Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 335-14-3-.04; and

(viii) Requirements for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in 335-14-3-.09.

5. A very small quantity generator that accumulates hazardous waste in amounts less than or equal to the limits in 335-14-3-.01(4)(a)3. through 4. must either treat or dispose of its hazardous waste in an on-site facility or ensure delivery to an off-site treatment,

storage, or disposal facility, either of which, if located in the U.S., is:

(i) Permitted under 335-14-8;

(ii) In interim status under 335-14-6 and 335-14-8;

(iii) Authorized to manage hazardous waste by, either, another state with a hazardous waste management program approved under 40 CFR Part 271, or by EPA under 40 CFR Part 264, Part 265 or Part 270, if in a state without a hazardous waste management program approved under 40 CFR Part 271;

(iv) a landfill permitted to manage municipal solid waste under 335-13, or a facility permitted, licensed, or registered by another state to manage municipal solid waste and, if managed in a municipal solid waste landfill is subject to 40 CFR Part 258;

(v) a landfill permitted to manage non-municipal solid waste under 335-13, or a facility permitted, licensed, or registered by another state to manage non-municipal non-hazardous waste and, if managed in a non-municipal non-hazardous waste disposal unit, is subject to the requirements in 40 CFR §§257.5 through 257.30;

(vi) A facility which:

(I) Beneficially uses or reuses, or legitimately recycles or reclaims its waste; or

(II) Treats its waste prior to beneficial use or reuse, or legitimate recycling or reclamation; and

(III) For ignitable spent refrigerants regulated under 335-14-7-.17 and meets the requirements of 335-14-7-.17.

(vii) For universal waste as defined in 335-14-1-.02(1)(a), a universal waste handler or destination facility subject to the requirements 335-14-11, 40 CFR Part 273, or another state universal waste program authorized under 40 CFR Part 271;

(viii) A large quantity generator under the control of the same person as the very small quantity generator, provided the following conditions are met:

(I) The very small quantity generator and the large quantity generator are under the control of

the same person as defined in 335-14-1-.02. "Control," for the purposes of this rule, means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate generator facilities on behalf of a different person as defined in 335-14-1-.02 shall not be deemed to "control" such generators.

(II) The very small quantity generator marks its container(s) of hazardous waste with:

I. The words "Hazardous Waste" and

II. An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704).

(ix) A reverse distributor (as defined in 335-14-1-.02), if the hazardous waste pharmaceutical is a potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceutical generated by a healthcare facility (as defined in 335-14-1-.02).

(x) A healthcare facility (as defined in 335-14-1-.02) that meets the conditions in 335-14-7-.16(2)(l) and 335-14-7-.16(3)(b), as applicable, to accept non-creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals and potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from an off-site healthcare facility that is a very small quantity generator.

(xi) For airbag waste, an airbag waste collection facility or a designated facility subject to the requirements of 335-14-2-.01(4)(j).

(b) The placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited.

(c) A very small quantity generator experiencing an episodic event may generate and accumulate hazardous waste in accordance with 335-14-3-.13 in lieu of 335-14-3-.01(5)-(7).

(d) A very small quantity generator is not required to have an EPA ID number, but may obtain one if desired by complying with the requirements of 335-14-3-.01(8)(d). A very small quantity generator with an existing and active EPA ID number is required to submit ADEM Form 8700-12 annually or deactivate the number by formally notifying the Department in accordance with the requirements of 335-14-3-.01(8)(d)4.

(5) Satellite accumulation area requirements for small and large quantity generators.

(a) A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of non-acute hazardous waste and/or either one quart of liquid acute hazardous waste listed in 335-14-2-.04(2) or 335-14-2-.04(4)(e) or 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of solid acute hazardous waste listed in 335-14-2-.04(2) or 335-14-2-.04(4)(e) in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of 335-14-5 through 335-14-8, provided that all of the conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(5) are met. A generator may comply with the conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01 instead of complying with the conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b) or (7)(a), except as required in 335-14-3-.01(5)(a)7. through 8. The conditions for exemption for satellite accumulation are:

1. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the generator must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition and does not leak, or immediately transfer and manage the waste in a central accumulation area operated in compliance with 335-14-3-.01(6)(b) or (7)(a).

2. The generator must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be accumulated, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.

3. Special standards for incompatible wastes.

(i) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, (see 335-14-6 Appendix V) must not be placed in the same container, unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

(ii) Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (see 335-14-6 Appendix V for examples), unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

(iii) A container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials accumulated nearby in other containers must be separated from the other materials or protected from them by any practical means.

4. A container holding hazardous waste must be closed at all times during accumulation, except:

(i) When adding, removing, or consolidating waste; or

(ii) When temporary venting of a container is necessary for the proper operation of equipment, or to prevent dangerous situations, such as build-up of extreme pressure.

5. A generator must mark or label its container with the following:

(i) The words "Hazardous Waste" and

(ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704).

6. A generator who accumulates either acute hazardous waste listed in 335-14-2-.04(2) or 335-14-2-.04(4)(e) or non-acute hazardous waste in excess of the amounts listed in 335-14-3-.01(5)(a) at or near any point of generation must do the following:

(i) Comply within three consecutive calendar days with the applicable central accumulation area regulations in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b) or (7)(a), or

(ii) Remove the excess from the satellite accumulation area within three consecutive calendar days to either a central accumulation area operated

in accordance with the applicable requirements in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b) or (7)(a), an on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, or an off-site designated facility; and

(iii) During the three-consecutive-calendar-day period the generator must continue to comply with 335-14-3-.01(5)(a)1.through 5. The generator must mark or label the container(s) holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.

7. All satellite accumulation areas operated by a small quantity generator must meet the preparedness and prevention regulations in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)8. and emergency procedures at 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)9.

8. All satellite accumulation areas operated by a large quantity generator must comply with 335-14-3-.14.

(b) [Reserved]

(6) Conditions for exemption for a small quantity generator that accumulates hazardous waste. A small quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 335-14-5 through 335-14-8, or the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, provided that all the conditions for exemption listed in 335-14-3-.01(6) are met:

(a) Generation. The generator generates in a calendar month no more than the amounts specified in the definition of "small quantity generator" in 335-14-1-.02.

(b) Accumulation. The generator accumulates hazardous waste on site for no more than 180 days, unless in compliance with the conditions for exemption for longer accumulation in 335-14-3-.01(6)(c),(d) and (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:

1. Accumulation limit. The quantity of acute hazardous waste accumulated on site never exceeds 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) and the quantity of non-acute hazardous waste accumulated on site never exceeds 6,000 kilograms (13,200 pounds);

2. Accumulation of hazardous waste in containers.

(i) Condition of containers. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the small quantity generator must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from this

container to a container that is in good condition, or immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of 335-14-3-.01(6).

(ii) Compatibility of waste with container. The small quantity generator must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be accumulated, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.

(iii) Management of containers. A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste and must not be opened, handled, or accumulated in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak. Containers having a capacity greater than 30 gallons must not be stacked over two containers high.

(iv) Inspections. At least weekly, the small quantity generator must inspect central accumulation areas. The small quantity generator must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors, and comply with 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)2.(i) if deterioration or leaks are detected. The small quantity generator must record inspections in an inspection log or summary that, at a minimum, includes the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions. These records must be kept for at least three years from the date of inspection.

(v) Special conditions for accumulation of incompatible wastes.

(I) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, (see 335-14-6 Appendix V for examples) must not be placed in the same container, unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

(II) Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (see 335-14-6 Appendix V for examples), unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

(III) A container accumulating hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other

materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments must be separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

3. Accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks.

(i) [Reserved]

(ii) A small quantity generator of hazardous waste must comply with the following general operating conditions:

(I) Accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks must comply with 335-14-6-.02(8)(b).

(II) Hazardous wastes must not be placed in a tank if they could cause the tank or its inner liner to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life.

(III) Uncovered tanks must be operated to ensure at least 60 centimeters (2 feet) of freeboard, unless the tank is equipped with a containment structure (e.g., dike or trench), a drainage control system, or a diversion structure (e.g., standby tank) with a capacity that equals or exceeds the volume of the top 60 centimeters (2 feet) of the tank.

(IV) Where hazardous waste is continuously fed into a tank, the tank must be equipped with a means to stop this inflow (e.g., waste feed cutoff system or by-pass system to a stand-by tank).

(iii) Except as noted in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)3.(iv), a small quantity generator that accumulates hazardous waste in tanks must inspect, where present:

(I) Discharge control equipment (e.g., waste feed cutoff systems, by-pass systems, and drainage systems) at least once each operating day, to ensure that it is in good working order;

(II) Data gathered from monitoring equipment (e.g., pressure and temperature gauges) at least once each operating day to ensure that the tank is being operated according to its design;

(III) The level of waste in the tank at least once each operating day to ensure compliance with 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)3.(ii)c.;

(IV) The construction materials of the tank at least weekly to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams; and

(V) The construction materials of, and the area immediately surrounding, discharge confinement structures (e.g., dikes) at least weekly to detect erosion or obvious signs of leakage (e.g., wet spots or dead vegetation). The generator must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures which the inspection reveals on a schedule which ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action must be taken immediately.

(iv) A small quantity generator accumulating hazardous waste in tanks or tank systems that have full secondary containment and that either use leak detection equipment to alert personnel to leaks, or implement established workplace practices to ensure leaks are promptly identified, must inspect at least weekly, where applicable, the areas identified in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)3.(iii)a. through e. Use of the alternate inspection schedule must be documented in the generator's operating record. This documentation must include a description of the established workplace practices at the generator.

(v) [Reserved].

(vi) A small quantity generator accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must, upon closure of the facility, remove all hazardous waste from tanks, discharge control equipment, and discharge confinement structures. At closure, as throughout the operating period, unless the small quantity generator can demonstrate, in accordance with 335-14-2-.01(3)(c) or (d), that any solid waste removed from its tank is not a hazardous waste, then it must manage such waste in accordance with all applicable provisions of parts 335-14-3 through 335-14-9.

(vii) A small quantity generator must comply with the following special conditions for accumulation of ignitable or reactive waste:

(I) Ignitable or reactive waste must not be placed in a tank, unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with, and the waste is accumulated in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions that may cause the waste to ignite or react, or the tank is used solely for emergencies.

(II) A small quantity generator which accumulates ignitable or reactive waste in covered tanks must comply with the buffer zone requirements for tanks contained in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" (1977 or 1981) (incorporated by reference in 335-14-1-.02(2)).

(viii) A small quantity generator must comply with the following special conditions for incompatible wastes:

(I) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, (see 335-14-6 Appendix V for examples) must not be placed in the same tank, unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

(II) Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed tank that previously held an incompatible waste or material, unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

4. Accumulation of hazardous waste on drip pads. If the waste is placed on drip pads, the small quantity generator must comply with the following:

(i) 335-14-6-.23, except 335-14-6-.23(6);

(ii) The small quantity generator must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that are removed from the drip pad at least once every 90 days are then subject to the 180-day accumulation limit in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b) and 335-14-3-.01(5) if hazardous wastes are being managed in satellite accumulation areas prior to being moved to the central accumulation area; and

(iii) The small quantity generator must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:

(I) A written description of procedures that are followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and

(II) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.

5. Accumulation of hazardous waste in containment buildings. If the waste is placed in containment buildings, the small quantity generator must comply with 335-14-6-.30. The generator must label its containment buildings with the words "Hazardous Waste" in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site and also in a conspicuous place provide an indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704). The generator must also maintain:

(i) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 335-14-6-.30(2). This certification must be in the generator's files prior to operation of the unit; and

(ii) The following records by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:

(I) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the generator is consistent with maintaining the 90-day limit, and documentation that the procedures are complied with; or

(II) Documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 90 days.

(III) Inventory logs or records with the above information must be maintained on site and readily available for inspection.

6. Labeling and marking of containers and tanks.

(i) Containers. A small quantity generator must mark or label its containers with the following:

(I) The words "Hazardous Waste";

(II) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704);

(III) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly visible for inspection on each container; and

(IV) All appropriate hazardous waste numbers associated with the hazardous waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04.

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

(I) Mark or label its tanks with the words "Hazardous Waste" and all appropriate EPA hazardous waste numbers associated with the waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04;

(II) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704);

(III) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 180 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process, or in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of

hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 180 days of first entering; and

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

7. Land disposal restrictions. A small quantity generator must comply with all the applicable requirements under 335-14-9.

8. Preparedness and prevention.

(i) Maintenance and operation of facility. A small quantity generator must maintain and operate its facility to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

(ii) Required equipment. All areas where hazardous waste is either generated or accumulated must be equipped with the items in paragraphs 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)8.(ii)a. through d. Upon approval from the Department, a small quantity generator may omit or substitute one or more items listed in 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)8.(ii)a. if none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment or the actual waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to have a particular kind of equipment specified below. A small quantity generator may determine the most appropriate locations to locate equipment necessary to prepare for and respond to emergencies.

(I) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;

(II) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;

(III) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or

dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and

(IV) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

(iii) Testing and maintenance of equipment. All communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

(iv) Access to communications or alarm system.

(I) Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access (e.g., direct or unimpeded access) to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless such a device is not required under 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)8.(ii).

(II) In the event there is just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, the employee must have immediate access (e.g., direct or unimpeded access) to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless such a device is not required under paragraph 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)8.(ii).

(v) Required aisle space. The small quantity generator must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

(vi) Arrangements with local authorities.

(I) The small quantity generator must attempt to make arrangements with the local law enforcement agency, fire department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers and local hospitals, taking into account the types and quantities of hazardous

wastes handled at the facility. Arrangements may be made with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, if it is determined to be the appropriate organization with which to make arrangements. A small quantity generator attempting to make arrangements with its local fire department must determine the potential need for the services of the local law enforcement agency, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers and local hospitals. As part of this coordination, the small quantity generator shall attempt to make arrangements, as necessary, to familiarize the above organizations with the layout of the facility, the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes as well as the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility. Where more than one law enforcement agency or fire department might respond to an emergency, the small quantity generator shall attempt to make arrangements designating primary emergency authority to a specific fire or law enforcement agency, and arrangements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.

(II) A small quantity generator shall maintain records documenting the arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency. This documentation must include documentation in the operating record that either confirms such arrangements actively exist or, in cases where no arrangements exist, confirms that attempts to make such arrangements were made.

(III) A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities may seek a waiver from the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) over the fire code within the facility's state or locality from the requirements to make arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency, provided that the waiver is documented in the operating record.

9. Emergency procedures. The small quantity generator complies with the following conditions for those areas of

the generator facility where hazardous waste is generated and accumulated:

(i) At all times there must be at least one employee either on the premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures specified in paragraph 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)9.(iv). This employee is the emergency coordinator.

(ii) The small quantity generator must post the following information next to telephones or in areas directly involved in the generation and accumulation of hazardous waste:

(I) The name and emergency telephone number of the emergency coordinator;

(II) Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and

(III) The telephone number of the fire department, unless the facility has a direct alarm.

(iii) The small quantity generator must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies;

(iv) The emergency coordinator or his designee must respond to any emergencies that arise. The applicable responses are as follows:

(I) In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish it using a fire extinguisher;

(II) In the event of a spill, the small quantity generator is responsible for containing the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is practicable, cleaning up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil. Such containment and cleanup can be conducted either by the small quantity generator or by a contractor on behalf of the small quantity generator;

(III) In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release that could threaten human health outside the facility or when the small quantity generator has knowledge that a spill has reached surface water, the small quantity generator must immediately notify the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include the following information:

(I) The name, address, and U.S. EPA identification number of the small quantity generator;

(II) Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., spill or fire);

(III) Quantity and type of hazardous waste involved in the incident;

(IV) Extent of injuries, if any; and

(V) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any.

10. Employee training. Facility personnel whose duties have a direct effect on hazardous waste management and/or hazardous waste accumulation, whether by direct contact with the hazardous waste or through hazardous waste management activities, must receive training.

(i) The training program must consist of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches employees to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements of 335-14-3 during normal site operations and emergencies;

(ii) The small quantity generator must maintain at the site documentation that the required training has been administered to and completed by required employees. Documentation of training records must be maintained on-site for a period of at least three years from the date the employee last worked for the generator or until the generator closes, whichever comes first.

(iii) The generator must maintain on-site a written description of the training required under 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)10.

(c) Transporting over 200 miles. A small quantity generator who must transport its waste, or offer its waste for

transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site treatment, storage or disposal may accumulate hazardous waste on site for 270 days or less without a permit or without having interim status provided that the generator complies with the conditions of 335-14-3-.01(6)(b).

(d) Accumulation time limit extension. A small quantity generator who accumulates hazardous waste for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if it must transport its waste, or offer its waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more) is subject to the requirements of 335-14-5 through 335-14-9 unless it has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period. Such extension may be granted by the Department if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days may be granted at the discretion of the Department on a case-by-case basis.

(e) Rejected load. A small quantity generator who sends a shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility with the understanding that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste and later receives that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest discrepancy provisions of 335-14-5-.05(3) or 335-14-6-.05(3) may accumulate the returned waste on site in accordance with 335-14-3-.01(6)(a) - (d). Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the generator must:

1. Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or

2. Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.

(f) A small quantity generator experiencing an episodic event may accumulate hazardous waste in accordance with 335-14-3-.13 in lieu of 335-14-3-.01(7).

(7) Conditions for exemption for a large quantity generator that accumulates hazardous waste. A large quantity generator may accumulate hazardous waste on site without a permit or interim status, and without complying with the requirements of 335-14-5 through 335-14-8, or the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, provided that all of the following conditions for exemption are met:

(a) Accumulation. A large quantity generator accumulates hazardous waste on site for no more than 90 days, unless in compliance with the accumulation time limit extension or F006 accumulation conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(7)(b) through (e). The following accumulation conditions also apply:

1. Accumulation of hazardous waste in containers. If the hazardous waste is placed in containers, the large quantity generator must comply with the following:

(i) Air emission standards. The applicable requirements of 335-14-6-.27, .28, and .29;

(ii) Condition of containers. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the large quantity generator must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition, or immediately manage the waste in some other way that complies with the conditions for exemption of 335-14-3-.01(7);

(iii) Compatibility of waste with container. The large quantity generator must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired;

(iv) Management of containers. A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste and must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak. Containers having a capacity greater than 30 gallons must not be stacked over two containers high.

(v) Inspections. At least weekly, the large quantity generator must inspect central accumulation areas. The large quantity generator must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. The large quantity generator must record inspections in an inspection log or summary. He must keep these records for at least three years from the date of inspection. At a minimum, these records must include the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, a notation of the observations made, and the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.

(vi) Special conditions for accumulation of ignitable and reactive wastes.

(I) Containers holding ignitable or reactive waste must be located at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility's property line unless a written approval is obtained from the authority having jurisdiction over the local fire code

allowing hazardous waste accumulation to occur within this restricted area. A record of the written approval must be maintained as long as ignitable or reactive hazardous waste is accumulated in this area.

(II) The large quantity generator must take precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. This waste must be separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction including but not limited to the following: Open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks (static, electrical, or mechanical), spontaneous ignition (e.g., from heat-producing chemical reactions), and radiant heat. While ignitable or reactive waste is being handled, the large quantity generator must confine smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. "No Smoking" signs must be conspicuously placed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.

(vii) Special conditions for accumulation of incompatible wastes.

(I) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, (see 335-14-6 Appendix V for examples) must not be placed in the same container, unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

(II) Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (see 335-14-6 Appendix V for examples), unless 335-14-6-.02(8)(b) is complied with.

(III) A container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials accumulated or stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments must be separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

(viii) Containment. Container storage areas must meet the containment requirements of 335-14-6-.09(6).

2. Accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks. If the waste is placed in tanks, the large quantity generator must comply with the applicable requirements of 335-14-6-.10, except 335-14-6-.10(8)(e) and 335-14-6-.10(11), as well

as the applicable requirements of 335-14-6-.27, .28, and .29.

3. Accumulation of hazardous waste on drip pads. If the hazardous waste is placed on drip pads, the large quantity generator must comply with the following:

(i) 335-14-6-.23;

(ii) The large quantity generator must remove all wastes from the drip pad at least once every 90 days. Any hazardous wastes that are removed from the drip pad are then subject to the 90-day accumulation limit in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a) and 335-14-3-.01(5), if the hazardous wastes are being managed in satellite accumulation areas prior to being moved to a central accumulation area; and

(iii) The large quantity generator must maintain on site at the facility the following records readily available for inspection:

(I) A written description of procedures that are followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and

(II) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal.

4. Accumulation of hazardous waste in containment buildings. If the waste is placed in containment buildings, the large quantity generator must comply with 335-14-6-.30. The generator must label its containment building with the words “Hazardous Waste” in a conspicuous place easily visible to employees, visitors, emergency responders, waste handlers, or other persons on site, and also in a conspicuous place provide an indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704). The generator must also maintain:

(i) The professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 335-14-6-.30(2). This certification must be in the generator's files prior to operation of the unit; and

(ii) The following records by use of inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or any other effective means:

(I) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that the generator is consistent with respecting the 90-day limit, and documentation that the procedures are complied with; or

(II) Documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 90 days.

(III) Inventory logs or records with the above information must be maintained on site and readily available for inspection.

5. Labeling and marking of containers and tanks.

(i) Containers. A large quantity generator must mark or label its containers with the following:

(I) The words “Hazardous Waste”;

(II) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704);

(III) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container; and

(IV) All appropriate EPA hazardous waste numbers associated with the hazardous waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04.

(ii) Tanks. A large quantity generator accumulating hazardous waste in tanks must do the following:

(I) Mark or label its tanks with the words "Hazardous Waste" and all appropriate EPA hazardous waste numbers associated with the waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04;

(II) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704);

(III) Use inventory logs, monitoring equipment or other records to demonstrate that hazardous waste has been emptied within 90 days of first entering the tank if using a batch process, or in the case of a tank with a continuous flow process, demonstrate that estimated volumes of hazardous waste entering the tank daily exit the tank within 90 days of first entering; and

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

6. Emergency procedures. The large quantity generator must comply with 335-14-3-.14, Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures for Large Quantity Generators.

7. Personnel training.

(i) Required program.

(I) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction, online training (e.g., computer-based or electronic), or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with 335-14-3. The large quantity generator must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)7.(iv)(III).

(II) This program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and must include instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

(III) At a minimum, the training program must be designed to ensure that facility personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including where applicable:

I. Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment;

II. Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems;

III. Communications or alarm systems;

IV. Response to fires or explosions;

V. Response to ground-water contamination incidents; and

VI. Shutdown of operations.

(IV) For facility employees that receive emergency response training pursuant to Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8) and 1910.120(q), the large quantity generator is not required to provide separate emergency response training pursuant to this section, provided that the overall facility training meets all the conditions of exemption in this section.

(ii) Facility personnel must successfully complete the program required in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)7.(i) within six months after the date of their employment or assignment to the facility, or to a new position at the facility, whichever is later. Employees must not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training standards of 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)7.(i).

(iii) Annual Review. Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)7.(i).

(iv) Training Records. The large quantity generator must maintain the following documents and records at the facility:

(I) The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job;

(II) A written job description for each position listed under 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)7.(iv)a. This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the same company location or bargaining unit, but must include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications, and duties of facility personnel assigned to each position;

(III) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position listed under 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)7.(iv)a.;

(IV) Records that document that the training or job experience, required under 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)7.(i) - (iii), has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.

(v) Training records on current personnel must be kept until closure of the facility. Training records on former employees must be kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.

8. Closure. A large quantity generator accumulating hazardous wastes in containers, tanks, drip pads, and containment buildings, prior to closing a unit at the facility, or prior to closing the facility, must meet the following conditions:

(i) Notification for closure.

(I) Prior to closure. A large quantity generator who closes a unit, either during the active life of the facility or at closure of the facility, must notify the Department in writing no less than 30 days prior to the expected date of beginning closure. The notification must include:

I. The generator’s name, address, and EPA identification number;

II. The date closure is expected to begin, and a timeframe for completing closure activities (not to exceed 180 days);

III. A description of the units to be closed, and a site diagram identifying each unit;

IV. The procedures to be used for closure;

V. The type and maximum volume of hazardous wastes stored in the unit at any time and the associated EPA hazardous waste numbers;

VI. The type and amount of hazardous waste expected to be stored in the unit at the time closure activities are expected to begin;

VII. The conditions of the unit(s) at the time of the notification; and

VIII. Plans for hazardous waste determinations on, and proper management and disposal of, stored wastes, unit components, investigation derived wastes, and decontamination wastes.

(II) After closure. Within 45 Days after completion of closure, the owner or operator must provide a written report documenting the procedures used to comply with the closure performance standards of 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8.(ii) or (iii). This report shall not be deemed complete without payment of the fee specified in Chapter 335-1-6 of the Department's Administrative Code. If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8.(ii) or (iii), the large quantity generator must notify the Department in writing that it will close as a landfill under 335-14-6-.14(11) in the case of a container, tank or containment building unit(s), or for a facility with drip pads, notify that it will close under the standards of 335-14-6-.23(6).

(III) A large quantity generator may request additional time to clean close, but it must notify the Department in writing within 75 days after the date provided in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8.(i)a. to request an extension and provide an explanation as to why the additional time is required.

(ii) Closure performance standards for container, tank systems, and containment building waste accumulation units.

(I) At closure, the large quantity generator must close the waste accumulation unit or facility in a manner that:

I. Minimizes the need for further maintenance by controlling, minimizing, or eliminating, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere,

II. Removes or decontaminates all contaminated equipment, structures and soil and any remaining hazardous waste residues from waste accumulation units including containment system components (pads, liners, etc.), contaminated soils and subsoils, bases, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, unless 335-14-2-.01(3)(d) applies.

III. Any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing either the generator's facility or unit(s) accumulating hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with all applicable standards of 335-14-3, 335-14-4, 335-14-6 and 335-14-9, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 90 days of generating it and managing these wastes in a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility or interim status facility.

IV. If the generator demonstrates that any contaminated soils and wastes cannot be practicably removed or decontaminated as required in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8.(ii)a.(II), then the waste accumulation unit is considered to be a landfill and the generator must close the waste accumulation unit and perform post-closure care in accordance with the closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills in 335-14-6-.14(11). In addition, for the purposes of closure, post-closure, and financial responsibility, such a waste

accumulation unit is then considered to be a landfill, and the generator must meet all of the requirements for landfills specified in 335-14-6-.07 and .08.

(iii) Closure performance standards for drip pad waste accumulation units. At closure, the generator must comply with the closure requirements of 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8.(i) and 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8.(ii)a.(I) and (III), and 335-14-6-.23(6)(a) and (b).

(iv) The closure requirements of 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8. do not apply to satellite accumulation areas.

9. Land disposal restrictions. The large quantity generator must comply with all applicable requirements under 335-14-9.

10. Site security. The large quantity generator must prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock into the central accumulation area, unless physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment will not injure unknowing or unauthorized persons or livestock which may enter the central accumulation area, and disturbance of the waste or equipment, by the unknowing or unauthorized entry of persons or livestock into the central accumulation area will not cause a violation of the requirements of 335-14-3.

(i) Unless exempt under 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)10., a large quantity generator must have:

1. A 24-hour surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or facility personnel) which continuously monitors and controls entry onto the active portion of the facility; or

2. An artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence in good repair or a fence combined with a cliff), which completely surrounds the active portion of the facility, and a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other entrances to the central accumulation area (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access to the facility).

(ii) Unless exempt under 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)10., a sign with the legend, "Danger--Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out", must be posted at each entrance to the central accumulation area, and at other locations, in

sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach. The legend must be written in English and in any other language predominant in the workplace and the area surrounding the facility, and must be legible from a distance of at least 25 feet. Existing signs with a legend other than "Danger—Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" may be used if the legend on the sign indicates that only authorized personnel are allowed to enter the active portion, and that entry onto the active portion can be dangerous.

(b) Accumulation time limit extension. A large quantity generator who accumulates hazardous waste for more than 90 days is subject to the requirements of 335-14-5 through 9, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, unless it has been granted an extension to the 90-day period. Such extension may be granted by the Department if hazardous wastes must remain on site for longer than 90 days due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days may be granted at the discretion of the Department on a case-by-case basis.

(c) Accumulation of F006. A large quantity generator who also generates wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the EPA hazardous waste number F006, may accumulate F006 waste on site for more than 90 days, but not more than 180 days without being subject to 335-14-5 through 8, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, provided that it complies with all of the following additional conditions for exemption:

1. The large quantity generator has implemented pollution prevention practices that reduce the amount of any hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants entering F006 or otherwise released to the environment prior to its recycling;

2. The F006 waste is legitimately recycled through metals recovery;

3. No more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste is accumulated on site at any one time; and

4. The F006 waste is managed in accordance with the following:

(i) Unit-specific requirements for F006 waste.

(I) If the F006 waste is placed in containers, the large quantity generator must comply with the

applicable conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)1.; and/or

(II) If the F006 is placed in tanks, the large quantity generator must comply with the applicable conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)2.; and/or

(III) If the F006 is placed in containment buildings, the large quantity generator must comply with 335-14-6-.30, and must have placed its professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 335-14-6-.30(2) in the facility's files prior to operation of the unit. The large quantity generator must maintain the following records:

I. A written description of procedures to ensure that the F006 waste remains in the unit for no more than 180 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that they are consistent with the 180-day limit, and documentation that the large quantity generator is complying with the procedures; or

II. Documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 180 days.

(ii) The large quantity generator is exempt from all the requirements in 335-14-6-.07 and .08, except for those referenced in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)8.

(iii) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and must be clearly visible for inspection on each container;

(iv) While being accumulated on site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with:

(I) The words “Hazardous Waste” and the EPA hazardous waste number; and

(II) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram

consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704).

(v) The large quantity generator complies with the requirements in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)6. and 7.

(d) F006 transported over 200 miles. A large quantity generator who also generates wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations that meet the listing description for the EPA hazardous waste number F006, and who must transport this waste, or offer this waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more for off-site metals recovery, may accumulate F006 waste on site for more than 90 days, but not more than 270 days without being subject to 335-14-5 through 335-14-8, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, if the large quantity generator complies with all of the conditions for exemption of 335-14-3-.01(7)(c)1. through 4.

(e) F006 accumulation time extension. A large quantity generator accumulating F006 in accordance with 335-14-3-.01(7)(c) and (d) who accumulates F006 waste on site for more than 180 days (or for more than 270 days if the generator must transport this waste, or offer this waste for transportation, over a distance of 200 miles or more), or who accumulates more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste on site is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the requirements of 335-14-5 through 335-14-8, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, unless the generator has been granted an extension to the 180-day (or 270-day if applicable) period or an exception to the 20,000 kilogram accumulation limit. Such extensions and exceptions may be granted by the Department if F006 waste must remain on site for longer than 180 days (or 270 days if applicable) or if more than 20,000 kilograms of F006 waste must remain on site due to unforeseen, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days or an exception to the accumulation limit may be granted at the discretion of the Department on a case-by-case basis.

(f) Consolidation of hazardous waste received from very small quantity generators. Large quantity generators may accumulate on site hazardous waste received from very small quantity generators under control of the same person (as defined in 335-14-1-.02), without a storage permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of 335-14-5 through 335-14-9, and the notification requirements of Section 3010 of RCRA for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, provided that they comply with the following conditions. "Control"

means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate generator facilities on behalf of a different person shall not be deemed to "control" such generators.

1. The large quantity generator notifies the Department at least thirty (30) days prior to receiving the first shipment from a very small quantity generator(s) using ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department; and

(i) Identifies on the form the name(s) and site address(es) for the very small quantity generator(s) as well as the name and business telephone number for a contact person for the very small quantity generator(s); and

(ii) Submits an updated ADEM Form 8700-12 within 30 days after a change in the name or site address for the very small quantity generator.

2. The large quantity generator maintains records of shipments for three years from the date the hazardous waste was received from the very small quantity generator. These records must identify the name, site address, and contact information for the very small quantity generator and include a description of the hazardous waste received, including the quantity and the date the waste was received.

3. The large quantity generator complies with the independent requirements identified in 335-14-3-.01(1)(a)1.(iii) and the conditions for exemption in 335-14-3-.01(7) for all hazardous waste received from a very small quantity generator. For purposes of the labeling and marking regulations in 335-14-3-.01(7)(a)5., the large quantity generator must label the container or unit with the date accumulation started (i.e., the date the hazardous waste was received from the very small quantity generator). If the large quantity generator is consolidating incoming hazardous waste from a very small quantity generator with either its own hazardous waste or with hazardous waste from other very small quantity generators, the large quantity generator must label each container or unit with the earliest date any hazardous waste in the container was accumulated on site.

(g) Rejected load. A large quantity generator who sends a shipment of hazardous waste to a designated facility with the understanding that the designated facility can accept and manage the waste and later receives that shipment back as a rejected load or residue in accordance with the manifest

discrepancy provisions of 335-14-5-.05(3) or 335-14-6-.05(3) may accumulate the returned waste on site in accordance with 335-14-3-.01(7)(a) and (b). Upon receipt of the returned shipment, the generator must:

1. Sign Item 18c of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest; or

2. Sign Item 20 of the manifest, if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.

(8) EPA identification numbers and re-notification for small quantity generators and large quantity generators.

(a) A generator must not treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transportation, hazardous waste without having received an EPA identification number from the Department.

(b) A generator who has not received an EPA identification number may obtain one by applying to the Department using the ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department. Upon receiving the request, the Department will assign an EPA identification number to the generator. A generator shall file a new ADEM Form 8700-12 if the generator changes physical location.

[Note: EPA identification numbers are location specific and cannot be transferred from one individual generation site to another.]

(c) A generator must not offer his hazardous waste to transporters that have not received an EPA identification number and an Alabama Hazardous Waste Transport Permit or to treatment, storage, or disposal facilities that have not received an EPA identification number and an Alabama Hazardous Waste Facility Permit or interim status pursuant to 335-14-8-.07 (or, in the case of out-of-state facilities, a permit valid in the receiving state).

(d) Annual notification of regulated waste activity and certifications of waste management.

1. A large quantity generator or small quantity generator must submit a correct and complete ADEM Form 8700-12 (including all appropriate attachment pages and fees) or an electronic method used by the Department reflecting current waste activities to the Department annually. The Department must receive the ADEM Form 8700-12 (including all appropriate attachment pages and fees) no later than the 15th day of the specified month in the specified month schedule located at 335-14-1-.02(1)(a).

2. Except as provided by 335-14-3-.13, generators which anticipate an increase in hazardous waste generation in amounts significant enough to cause a change to a higher generator classification should notify for the higher classification during the annual notification period (i.e., if a generator typically operates as a small quantity generator, but anticipates being a large quantity generator for any period during the year, they should notify as a large quantity generator). However, if a generator chooses not to notify at the higher classification or fails to anticipate an increase in hazardous waste generation that would change their generator status, a notification must be submitted to the Department at the time of the increase.

[Note: If a generator notifies at a level higher than their actual generator status, the generator will be required to comply with all the applicable requirements of that higher generator classification. Alternatively, the generator has the option to submit multiple ADEM Form 8700-12 notifications (including all appropriate attachment pages and fees) each time their generator status changes, and comply with the requirements applicable to their actual monthly generator status.]

3. A very small quantity generator is not required to obtain an EPA ID number, but may do so by complying with 335-14-3-.01(8)(b). A very small quantity generator with an existing and active EPA ID number is required to submit ADEM Form 8700-12 annually in accordance with 335-14-3-.01(8)(d)1.

4. A very small quantity generator that has an EPA ID number and wants to stop using it for their site may send a letter to the Department requesting that the ID number be deactivated. The deactivated ID cannot be used by the generator for any purpose after that point.

[Note: The ADEM Form 8700-12, Notification of Regulated Waste Activity, is not complete without payment of all the appropriate fees specified in Chapter 335-1-6 of the ADEM Administrative Code.]

(e) A recognized trader must not arrange for import or export of hazardous waste without having received an EPA identification number from the Department.

Author: Sonja B. Favors; Brent A. Watson; Jonah L. Harris
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-13, 22-30-14.
History: November 19, 1980. **Amended:** April 9, 1986; August 24, 1989; December 21, 1989; December 6, 1990; January 25, 1992; January 1, 1993. **Amended:** Filed November 30, 1994; effective January 5, 1995. **Amended:** Filed December 8, 1995; effective

January 12, 1996. **Amended:** Filed February 2, 1996; effective March 8, 1996. **Amended:** Filed February 21, 1997; effective March 28, 1997. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 1998; effective March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 8, 2002; effective March 15, 2002. **Amended:** Filed March 13, 2003; effective April 17, 2003. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2005; effective March 31, 2005. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2010; effective March 30, 2010. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2011; effective March 30, 2011. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2012; effective April 3, 2012. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Filed February 19, 2019; effective April 6, 2019. **Amended:** Published February 28, 2020; effective April 13, 2020. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2020; effective February 14, 2021. Effective: Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2025; effective February 14, 2026.

335-14-3-.02 The Manifest Requirements Applicable To Small And Large Quantity Generators.

(1) General requirements.

(a) General.

1. A generator who transports, or offers for transport, hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal, or a treatment, storage, or disposal facility who offers for transport a rejected hazardous waste load, must prepare a Manifest (OMB control number 2050-0039) on EPA Form 8700-22, and, if necessary, EPA Form 8700-22A. Large and small quantity generators must register with the EPA's e-Manifest system to obtain signed and dated copies of completed manifests from the EPA e-Manifest system and comply with paragraph (a)(2) of 335-14-3-.02(1).

2. Post-receipt manifest data corrections. After facilities have certified that the manifest is complete, by signing it at the time of submission to the EPA e-Manifest system, any post-receipt data corrections may be submitted at any time by any interested person (e.g., waste handler) named on the manifest. If corrections are requested by the Department for portions of the manifest that a generator is required to complete, the generator must address the data correction within 30 days from the date of the request. Data correction submissions must be made electronically via the post-receipt data corrections process as described in 335-14-6-.05(2)(l), which applies

to corrections made to either paper or electronic manifests.

3. Electronic Manifest. In lieu of using the manifest form specified in 335-14-3-.02(1)(a)1., a person required to prepare a manifest under 335-14-3-.02(1)(a)1. may prepare and use an electronic manifest, provided that the person:

(i) Complies with the requirements of 335-14-3-.02(5); and

(ii) Complies with the requirements of 40 CFR §3.10 for the reporting of electronic documents to EPA.

(b) A generator must designate on the manifest one facility which is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.

(c) A generator may also designate on the manifest one alternate facility which is permitted to handle his waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated facility.

(d) If the transporter is unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility or the alternate facility, the generator must either designate another facility or instruct the transporter to return the waste to the generator.

(e) The requirements of 335-14-3-.02 do not apply to small quantity generators where:

1. The waste is reclaimed under a contractual agreement pursuant to which:

(i) The type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the agreement;

(ii) The vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycling facility and to deliver regenerated material back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer of the waste; and

2. The generator maintains a copy of the reclamation agreement in his files for a period of at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

(f) The requirements of 335-14-3-.02 and 335-14-3-.03(3)(b) do not apply to the transport of hazardous wastes on a public or private right-of-way within or along the border of contiguous property under the control of the same person, even if such contiguous property is divided by a public or private right-of-way. Notwithstanding 335-14-4-.01(1)(a), the generator or

transporter must comply with the requirements for transporters set forth in 335-14-4-.03(1) and (2) in the event of a discharge of hazardous waste on a public or private right-of-way.

(2) Manifest tracking numbers, manifest printing, and obtaining manifests.

(a) General.

1. A registrant may not print, or have printed, the manifest for use or distribution unless it has received approval from the EPA Director of the Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery to do so under 40 CFR 262.21(c) and 262.21(e).

2. The approved registrant is responsible for ensuring that the organizations identified in its application are in compliance with the procedures of its approved application and the requirements of 335-14-3-.02(2). The registrant is responsible for assigning manifest tracking numbers to its manifests.

(b) [Reserved].

(c) [Reserved].

(d) [Reserved].

(e) [Reserved].

(f) Paper manifests and continuation sheets must be printed according to the following specifications:

1. The manifest and continuation sheet must be printed with the exact format and appearance as EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A, respectively. However, information required to complete the manifest may be pre-printed on the manifest form.

2. A unique manifest tracking number assigned in accordance with a numbering system approved by EPA must be pre-printed in Item 4 of the manifest. The tracking number must consist of a unique three-letter suffix following nine digits.

3. The manifest and continuation sheet must be printed on 8 1⁄2 × 11-inch white paper, excluding common stubs (e.g., top- or side-bound stubs). The paper must be durable enough to withstand normal use.

4. The manifest and continuation sheet must be printed in black ink that can be legibly photocopied, scanned, or

faxed, except that the marginal words indicating copy distribution must be printed with a distinct ink color or with another method (*e.g.*, white text against black background in text box, or, black text against grey background in text box) that clearly distinguishes the copy distribution notations from the other text and data entries on the form.

5. The manifest and continuation sheet must be printed as four-copy forms. Copy-to-copy registration must be exact within 1/32nd of an inch. Handwritten and typed impressions on the form must be legible on all four copies. Copies must be bound together by one or more common stubs that reasonably ensure that they will not become detached inadvertently during normal use.

6. Each copy of the manifest and continuation sheet must indicate how the copy must be distributed, as follows:

(i) Page 1 (top copy): "U.S. Designated Facility or U.S. Exporter to the EPA's e-Manifest System".

(ii) Page 2: "Designated Facility to Generator";

(iii) Page 3: "Transporter Copy"; and

(iv) Page 4 (bottom copy): "Generator's Initial Copy".

7. The instructions for the manifest form (EPA Form 8700-22) and the manifest continuation sheet (EPA Form 8700-22A) shall be printed in accordance with the content that is currently approved under OMB Control Number 2050-0039. The instructions must appear legibly on the back of the copies of the manifest and continuation sheet as provided in this paragraph (f). The instructions must not be visible through the front of the copies when photocopied or faxed.

(i) Manifest Form 8700-22.

(I) The "Instructions for Generators" on Copy 4;

(II) The "Instructions for Transporters" on Copy 3; and

(III) The "Instructions for Exporters or Owners and Operators of Receiving Facilities Designated on the Manifest" on Top Copy (Page 1).

(ii) Manifest Form 8700-22A.

(I) The "Instructions for Generators" on Copy 4;

(II) The "Instructions for International Shipment Block" and "Instructions for Transporters" on Copy 3; and

(III) The "Instructions for Exporters or Owners and Operators of Receiving Facilities Designated on the Manifest" on Top Copy (Page 1).

8. The designated facility copy of each manifest and continuation sheet must include in the bottom margin the following warning in prominent font: "If you received this manifest, you have responsibilities under the e-Manifest Act. See instructions on reverse side."

(g) A generator may use manifests printed by any source so long as the source of the printed form has received approval from the EPA to print the manifest under 40 CFR 262.21(c) and 262.21(e).

1. A registered source may be a:

(i) State agency;

(ii) Commercial printer;

(iii) Hazardous waste generator, transporter or TSDF; or

(iv) Hazardous waste broker or other preparer who prepares or arranges shipments of hazardous waste for transportation.

2. A generator must determine whether the generator state or the consignment state for a shipment regulates any additional wastes (beyond those regulated federally) as hazardous wastes under the states' authorized programs. Generators also must determine whether the consignment state or generator state requires the generator to submit any copies of the manifest to these states. In cases where the generator must supply copies to either the generator's state or the consignment state, the generator is responsible for supplying legible photocopies of the manifest to these states.

(3) Number of copies. The manifest shall consist of at least the number of copies which will provide the Department (if required), the generator, each transporter, and the owner or operator of the designated facility with one copy each for their records and another copy to be returned to the generator.

(4) Use of the manifest.

(a) The generator must:

1. Sign the manifest certification by hand; and

2. Obtain the handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance on the manifest; and

3. Retain one copy of the manifest, in accordance with 335-14-3-.04(1)(a).

(b) The generator must give the transporter the remaining copies of the manifest.

(c) For shipments of hazardous waste within the United States solely by water (bulk shipments only), the generator must send three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with 335-14-3-.02(4) to the owner or operator of the designated facility or the last water (bulk shipment) transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by water. Copies of the manifest are not required for each transporter.

(d) For rail shipments of hazardous waste within the United States which originate at the site of generation, the generator must send at least three copies of the manifest dated and signed in accordance with 335-14-3-.02(4) to:

1. The next non-rail transporter, if any; or

2. The designated facility if transported solely by rail; or

3. The last rail transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by rail.

(e) For shipments of hazardous waste to a designated facility in an authorized state which has not yet obtained authorization to regulate that particular waste as hazardous, the generator must assure that the designated facility agrees to sign and return the manifest to the generator, and that any out-of-state transporter signs and forwards the manifest to the designated facility.

(f) For rejected shipments of hazardous waste or container residues contained in non-empty containers that are returned to the generator by the designated facility [following the procedures of 335-14-5-.05(3)(f) or 335-14-6-.05(3)(f)], the generator must:

1. Sign either:

(i) Item 20 of the new manifest if a new manifest is used for the returned shipment; or

(ii) Item 18c of the original manifest if the original manifest is used for the returned shipment;

2. Provide the transporter a copy of the manifest;

3. Within thirty (30) days of delivery of the rejected shipment or container residues contained in non-empty containers, send a copy of the manifest to the designated facility that returned the shipment to the generator; and

4. Retain at the generator's site a copy of each manifest for at least three (3) years from the date of delivery.

(5) Use of the electronic manifest.

(a) Legal equivalence to paper manifests. Electronic manifests that are obtained, completed, and transmitted in accordance with 335-14-3-.02(1)(a)3. and used in accordance with 335-14-3-.02(5) in lieu of EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A are the legal equivalent of paper manifest forms bearing handwritten signatures, and satisfy for all purposes any requirement in these regulations to obtain, complete, sign, provide, use, or retain a manifest.

1. Any requirement to sign a manifest or manifest certification by hand, or to obtain a handwritten signature, is satisfied by signing with or obtaining a valid and enforceable electronic signature within the meaning of 40 CFR §262.25(a).

2. Any requirement in these regulations to give, provide, send, forward, or return to another person a copy of the manifest is satisfied when an electronic manifest is transmitted to the other person by submission to the e-Manifest system.

3. Any requirement in these regulations for a generator to keep or retain a copy of each manifest is satisfied by retention of a signed electronic manifest in the generator's account on the national e-Manifest system, provided that such copies are readily available for viewing and production if requested by the Department or EPA.

4. No generator may be held liable for the inability to produce an electronic manifest for inspection under 335-14-3-.02(5) if the generator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the electronic manifest is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the electronic manifest system for which the generator bears no responsibility.

(b) A generator may participate in the electronic manifest system either by accessing the electronic manifest system from its own electronic equipment, or by accessing the electronic manifest system from portable equipment brought to the generator's site by the transporter who accepts the hazardous waste shipment from the generator for offsite transportation.

(c) Restriction on use of electronic manifests. A generator may use an electronic manifest for the tracking of waste shipments involving any hazardous waste only if it is known at the time the manifest is originated that all waste handlers named on the manifest participate in the electronic manifest system, except that:

1. A generator may sign by hand and retain a paper copy of the manifest signed by hand by the initial transporter, in lieu of executing the generator copy electronically, thereby enabling the transporter and subsequent waste handlers to execute the remainder of the manifest copies electronically.

2. [Reserved]

(d) Requirement for one printed copy. To the extent a paper document is required for compliance with 49 CFR §177.817, a generator originating an electronic manifest must also provide the initial transporter with one printed copy of the electronic manifest.

(e) Special procedures when electronic manifest is unavailable. If a generator has prepared an electronic manifest for a hazardous waste shipment, but the electronic manifest system becomes unavailable for any reason prior to the time that the initial transporter has signed electronically to acknowledge the receipt of the hazardous waste from the generator, then the generator must obtain and complete a paper manifest , and, if necessary, a continuation sheet (EPA Forms 8700-22 and 8700-22A, if necessary) in accordance with the manifest instructions, and use these paper forms from this point forward in accordance with 335-14-3-.02(4).

(f) Special procedures for electronic signature methods undergoing tests. If a generator has prepared an electronic manifest for a hazardous waste shipment, and signs this manifest electronically using an electronic signature method which is undergoing pilot or demonstration tests aimed at demonstrating the practicality or legal dependability of the signature method, then the generator shall also sign with an ink signature the generator/offeror certification on the printed copy of the manifest provided under 335-14-3-.02(5)(d).

(g) [Reserved]

(h) [Reserved]

(6) [Reserved]

(7) Waste minimization certification. A generator who initiates a shipment of hazardous waste must certify to one of the following statements in Item 15 of the uniform hazardous waste manifest:

(a) "I am a large quantity generator. I have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated to the degree I have determined to be economically practicable and I have selected the practicable method of treatment, storage, or disposal currently available to me which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment."; or

(b) "I am a small quantity generator. I have made a good faith effort to minimize my waste generation and select the best waste management method that is available to me and that I can afford."

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Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14, 22-30-17.
History: November 19, 1980. **Amended:** April 9, 1986; September 29, 1986; August 24, 1989; December 6, 1990. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 1998; effective March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 8, 2002; effective March 15, 2002. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2005; effective March 31, 2005. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 27, 2007; effective April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2010; effective March 30, 2010. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2011; effective March 30, 2011. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Filed February 19, 2019; effective April 6, 2019. **Amended:** Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023 **Amended:** Published December 31, 2025; effective February 14, 2026.

335-14-3-.03 Pre-Transport Requirements Applicable To Small And Large Quantity Generators.

(1) Packaging. Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must package the waste in accordance with the applicable United States Department of Transportation regulations on packaging under 49 CFR Parts 173, 178, and 179. Failure to properly package the waste in

accordance with the applicable United States Department of Transportation regulations is a violation of 335-14-3-.03(1).

(2) Labeling. Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must label each package in accordance with the applicable United States Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172. Failure to properly label the waste in accordance with the applicable United States Department of Transportation regulations is a violation of 335-14-3-.03(2).

(3) Marking.

(a) Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must mark each package of hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable United States Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172;

(b) Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must mark each container of 119 gallons or less used in such transportation with the following words and information displayed in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR §172.304:

1. HAZARDOUS WASTE - Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

2. Generator's Name and Address _____

3. Generator's EPA Identification Number _____

4. Manifest Tracking Number _____

5. EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) _____

(c) A generator may use a nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding, to identify the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s), as required by 335-14-3-.03(b)(5) or 335-14-3-.03(d).

(d) Lab packs that will be incinerated in compliance with 335-14-9-.04(3) are not required to be marked with EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s), except D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011, where applicable.

(4) Placarding. Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, a generator must placard or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to Department of Transportation

regulations for hazardous materials under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F.

(5) Liquids in landfills prohibition. The placement of bulk or non-containerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids (whether or not sorbents have been added) in any landfill is prohibited. Prior to disposal in a hazardous waste landfill, liquids must meet additional requirements as specified in 335-14-5-.14 and 335-14-6-.14.

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Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-12, 22-30-14.

History: September 29, 1986; February 15, 1988; August 24, 1989; December 6, 1990; January 25, 1992; January 1, 1993. **Amended:** Filed November 30, 1994; effective January 5, 1995. **Amended:** Filed December 8, 1995; effective January 12, 1996. **Amended:** Filed February 21, 1997; effective March 28, 1997. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 1998; effective March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Filed February 26, 1999; effective April 2, 1999. **Amended:** Filed February 25, 2000; effective March 31, 2000. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 8, 2002; effective March 15, 2002. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2005; effective March 31, 2005. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 27, 2007; effective April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Filed April 22, 2008; effective May 27, 2008. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2009; effective March 31, 2009. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2011; effective March 30, 2011. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2012; effective April 3, 2012. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2016; effective April 8, 2016. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023.

335-14-3-.04 Recordkeeping And Reporting Applicable To Small And Large Quantity Generators.

(1) Recordkeeping.

(a) A generator must keep a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with 335-14-3-.02(4)(a) for three years or until he receives a signed copy from the designated facility which received the waste. This signed copy must be retained as a record for at least three years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

(b) A generator must keep a copy of each Biennial Report, Exception Report, and Closure Report for a period of at least three years from the due date of the report.

(c) See 335-14-3-.01(2)(f) for recordkeeping requirements for documenting hazardous waste determinations.

(d) The periods of retention referred to in 335-14-3-.04(1) are extended automatically during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the Department.

(e) All records, including plans, required under 335-14-3 must be furnished upon request, and made available at reasonable times for inspection by any officer, employee, or representative of the Department.

(2) Biennial report for large quantity generators.

(a) A generator that is a large quantity generator for at least one month of an odd-numbered year (reporting year) who ships any hazardous waste off-site to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States must prepare and submit a single copy of a Biennial Report to the Department by March 1 of each even numbered year. The Biennial Report must be submitted on the Hazardous Waste Generator Biennial Report using the method(s) approved by the Department, and must cover generator activities during the previous calendar year and must include the following information:

1. The EPA identification number, name, and address of the generator;

2. The calendar year covered by the report;

3. The EPA identification number, name, and location address for each off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility in the United States to which waste was shipped during the year;

4. The name and EPA identification number of each transporter used during the reporting year for shipments to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States;

5. A description, EPA hazardous waste number, United States Department of Transportation hazard class, and quantity of each hazardous waste shipped off-site for shipments to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility within the United States. This information must be listed by EPA identification number of each such off-site facility to which waste was shipped;

6. A description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated.

7. A description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent such information is available for years prior to 1984.

8. The certification signed by the generator or authorized representative; and

9. Any other information requested in the instructions to the Hazardous Waste Generator Biennial Report form.

(b) Any generator that is a large quantity generator for at least one month of an odd-numbered year (reporting year) who treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site must submit a biennial report covering those wastes in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 335-14-5, 335-14-6, 335-14-7, and 335-14-8. This requirement also applies to large quantity generators that receive hazardous waste from very small quantity generators pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(7)(f).

(c) Exports of hazardous waste to foreign countries are not required to be reported on the Biennial Report form. A separate annual report requirement is set forth in Rule 335-14-3-.09(4).

(3) Exception reporting.

(a)1. A Large Quantity Generator who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.

2. A Large Quantity Generator must submit an Exception Report to the Department if he has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report must include:

(i) A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery; and

(ii) A cover letter signed by the generator or his authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those efforts.

3. Beginning on December 1, 2025, the Department will no longer accept mailed paper Exception Reports from large quantity generators. Beginning on December 1, 2025, a large quantity generator must submit an Exception Report to the EPA e-Manifest system if the generator has not received a copy of the manifest with the signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The Exception Report must include:

(i) A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery.

(ii)An explanation of the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those efforts

(b) A Small Quantity Generator who does not receive a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 60 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter must:

1. Submit a legible copy of the manifest, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery, to the Department.

[Note: The submission to the Department need only be a handwritten or typed note on the manifest itself, or on an attached sheet of paper, stating that the return copy was not received.]

2. Beginning on December 1, 2025, the Department will no longer accept mailed paper Exception Reports from small quantity generators. Beginning on December 1, 2025, a small quantity generator must submit a legible copy of the manifest, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery, to the EPA e-Manifest system. Generators that are normally VSQGs but are subject to the SQG provisions of this paragraph (b) because of an episodic generation event pursuant to 335-14-3-.13(3)(a)5., must submit a legible copy of the manifest, with some indication that the generator has not received confirmation of delivery, to the EPA Regional Administrator for the Region in which the generator is located.

(c) A generator must notify the Department in writing within 15 days after receiving a manifest that was the subject of a previous Exception Report submitted to the Department. This notification must include a legible copy of the manifest returned to the generator by the designated facility.

(d) For rejected shipments of hazardous waste or container residues contained in non-empty containers that are forwarded to an alternate facility by a designated facility using a new

manifest [following the procedures of 335-14-5-.05(3)(e)1. through 6. or 335-14-6-.05(3)(e)1. through 6.] the generator must comply with the requirements of 335-14-3-.04(3)(a) or (b), as applicable, for the shipment forwarding the material from the designated facility to the alternate facility instead of for the shipment from the generator to the designated facility. For purposes of 335-14-3-.04(3)(a) or (b) for a shipment forwarding such waste to an alternate facility by a designated facility:

1. The copy of the manifest received by the generator must have the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the alternate facility in place of the signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility, and

2. The 45/60-day timeframes begin the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter forwarding the hazardous waste shipment from the designated facility to the alternate facility.

(e) 1. Beginning on December 1, 2025, any requirement in these regulations for a generator to keep or retain a copy of an Exception Report is satisfied by retention of a signed electronic Exception Report in the generator's account on the EPA e-Manifest system, provided that the Exception Report is readily available if requested by the Department or the EPA.

2. Beginning on December 1, 2025, no generator may be held liable for the inability to produce an electronic Exception Report for inspection under 335-14-3-.04(3) if the generator can demonstrate that the inability to produce the electronic Exception Report is due exclusively to a technical difficulty with the e-Manifest system for which the generator bears no responsibility.

(4) Additional reporting. The Department, as it deems necessary, may require generators to furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of wastes identified or listed in Chapter 335-14-2.

(5) Recordkeeping for Small Quantity Generators. A small quantity generator is subject only to the following independent requirements in 335-14-3-.04:

(a) 335-14-3-.04(1)(a), (c), (d) and (e), recordkeeping;

(b) 335-14-3-.04(3)(b), exception reporting; and

(c) 335-14-3-.04(4), additional reporting.

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Metz P. Duites; Vernon H. Crockett; Sonja B. Favors; Brent A. Watson; Jonah L. Harris; Kelley Hartley
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14, 22-30-17, 22-30-18.
History: November 19, 1980. **Amended:** April 9, 1986; September 29, 1986; August 24, 1989; December 6, 1990. **Amended:** Filed February 21, 1997; effective March 28, 1997. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2005; effective March 31, 2005. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 27, 2007; effective April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Filed April 22, 2008; effective May 27, 2008. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2009; effective March 31, 2009. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2011; effective March 30, 2011. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2020; effective February 14, 2021. **Amended:** Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2025; effective February 14, 2026.

335-14-3-.05 [Reserved].
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Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14.
History: November 19, 1980. **Amended:** April 9, 1986, September 29, 1986; August 24, 1989; December 6, 1990; January 1, 1993. **Amended:** Filed February 21, 1997; effective March 28, 1997. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 1998; effective March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2005; effective March 31, 2005. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 27, 2007; effective April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2011; effective March 30, 2011. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2016; effective April 8, 2016. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Repealed:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018.

335-14-3-.06 [Reserved].
Author: Stephen C. Maurer; C. Edwin Johnston; Bradley N. Curvin; Vernon H. Crockett
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-17, 22-30-11.
History: August 24, 1989. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2011; effective March 30, 2011. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Repealed:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018.

335-14-3-.07 Farmers.

(1) A farmer disposing of waste pesticides from his own use which are hazardous wastes is not required to comply with the standards in 335-14-3 or other standards in Chapters 335-14-5, 335-14-6, 335-14-8 or 335-14-9 for those wastes provided he triple rinses each emptied pesticide container in accordance with 335-14-2-.01(7)(b)3. and disposes of the pesticide residues on his own farm in a manner consistent with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label.

(2) [Reserved]
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Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-39-11, 22-30-14.
History: November 19, 1980. **Amended:** April 9, 1986; September 29, 1986; August 24, 1989. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018.

335-14-3-.08 Special Requirements For Generators Of Waste Destined For Disposal At Commercial Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities Located In The State Of Alabama.

(1) Applicability. 335-14-3-.08 applies to Generators of waste destined for disposal at a commercial hazardous waste disposal facility located in the State of Alabama.

(2) [Reserved]

(3) Disposal Requirements. All generators (directly or through their authorized agents) identified in 335-14-3-.08(1) must submit an adequate notification, meeting the requirements of 335-14-3-.08(5)(a), to the Department prior to disposal of any waste stream at a commercial hazardous waste disposal facility located in the State of Alabama. A commercial hazardous waste disposal facility located in the State of Alabama may not dispose of wastes from any generator that has not submitted an adequate notification to the Department.

(a) No waste may be disposed of at a commercial hazardous waste disposal facility in the State of Alabama sooner than five (5) working days following the Department's receipt of notification unless the Department has previously advised the disposal facility, via mail and/or electronic transmission, of its acceptance of the notification.

(b) If, after five (5) working days following receipt of the notification, the Department fails to advise the generator, his authorized agent, and/or the designated commercial hazardous waste disposal facility of either the Department's acceptance of the notification or of a determination that the notification is inadequate, the disposal facility may, at its discretion, dispose of the waste.

(c) If, at any time during the five (5) working days following receipt of a notification, the Department determines that the notification is inadequate, in accordance with 335-14-3-.08(6), the Department will provide notice of the deficiency to the commercial hazardous waste disposal facility and/or the generator or his authorized agent. After notification from the Department of a deficient disposal request, the generator or his authorized agent may not dispose of the proposed waste until the deficiency is resolved to the satisfaction of the Department.

(d) If, at any time after disposal approval is granted or after five (5) working days following receipt of a notification, the Department determines that the notification is inadequate, in accordance with 335-14-3-.08(6), the Department will immediately provide notice of the deficiency to the disposal facility and/or the generator or his authorized agent. Following receipt of the Department's notice of an inadequate notification, further shipments of the waste stream in question may not be disposed of by the commercial hazardous waste disposal facility until the deficiency is resolved to the satisfaction of the Department.

(4) Submittal of notification. The notification required by 335-14-3-.08 may be submitted by the generator, the generator's authorized agent or the commercial hazardous waste disposal facility using ADEM Form 278 (Disposal Approval Request) or an equivalent form.

(5) Disposal approval. To obtain disposal approval the generator, the generator's authorized agent, or the commercial hazardous waste disposal facility must submit an adequate notification, in accordance with 335-14-3-.08(4), to the Department prior to disposal of the waste.

(a) The notification shall include:

1. All information required by ADEM Form 278.

2. A description of the waste which will enable the Department to determine whether the waste is a hazardous waste. This must include a detailed and complete description of the process generating the waste, and where applicable:

(i) A detailed chemical and physical analysis, including Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), where needed. In accordance with rule 335-14-3-.01(2)(d)1., the generator may rely on his knowledge of waste generated in determining the extent and types of analytical data supplied to the Department. The commercial hazardous waste disposal facility may also rely on the generator's knowledge in determining the sufficiency and accuracy of the information provided. However, the Department will make the final determination of whether a notification is complete and accurate; and

(ii) A complete list of all applicable hazardous waste codes.

3. A Land Disposal Restriction Notification or Certification form, if applicable; and

4. All applicable fees as specified in Chapter 335-1-6 of the ADEM Administrative Code.

(b) Unless the Department determines that the generator's information is false, incomplete, or inaccurate, it shall accept such information as meeting the requirements of 335-14-3-.08. The Department's acceptance of the generator's or commercial hazardous waste disposal facility's information does not relieve the generator or commercial hazardous waste disposal facility of the responsibility for complying with the requirements under Division 335-14 or other federal, State of Alabama or local requirements.

(c) All disposal approvals shall remain valid for up to two (2) years unless new information becomes available which would render the notification inadequate under 335-14-3-.08(3)(d).

(6) Deficient Notification. The generator, his authorized agent, and/or the designated commercial hazardous waste disposal facility shall within five (5) working days of receipt of notification be advised by the Department in writing and/or electronic transmission of any deficiencies in the notification.

(7) Adequate Notification. A notification from the generator, the generator's authorized agent, or a commercial hazardous waste disposal facility, which meets the requirements of 335-14-3-.08(5)(a) and has not been determined to be false, incomplete, or inaccurate as indicated in 335-14-3-.08(5)(b) shall be deemed adequate. Adequate notifications will be assigned unique certification numbers as approval for disposal for the waste at the specified commercial hazardous waste disposal facility.

(8) Rejection of Notification.

(a) A notification may be rejected by the Department if:

1. It is determined by the Department that any applicable requirements of any federal, State of Alabama, or local laws or regulations would be violated if the waste is disposed of; or

2. It is determined that the waste is prohibited from land disposal as outlined in Chapter 335-14-9 and the notification does not indicate that the prescribed treatment standards will be met; or

3. The commercial hazardous waste disposal facility has not obtained a Hazardous Waste Permit or does not have interim status authorization to dispose of the waste; or

4. The notification is the subject of an inadequate determination as described in 335-14-3-.08(3)(c) or (d) and 335-14-3-.08(6), and the deficiency has not been reconciled or the information has not been provided to the Department within fifteen (15) calendar days following the notice of an inadequate notification or the request for additional information.

(b) Within two (2) working days following the Department's decision to reject a notification, the generator and/or his authorized agent, and the disposal facility will be notified in writing and/or electronically of the rejection.

(9) Recertification.

(a) A recertification of the initial notification is required biennially (every 2 years) unless:

1. Regulations promulgated since the previous notification have changed the regulatory status of the waste stream; or

2. The process generating the waste, the waste description, or the chemical composition of the waste stream has changed since the previous recertification or initial notification such that new constituents are present or the physical characteristics of the waste stream have changed in a manner which will alter the management method or the regulatory status of the waste stream.

(b) In the case of either 335-14-3-.08(9)(a)1. or 2., the recertification which identifies those changes requiring recertification will be made within five (5) working days prior to disposal of any of the waste which is subject to such change.

1. A recertification will not be necessary for incidental or temporary changes to an approved waste stream which result in "discrepant" waste when the discrepancy is addressed as described in rule 335-14-5-.05(3)(c). Such changes may include, but are not limited to accumulation of precipitation, process upsets which temporarily change the characteristics of the waste, temporary additions of similar waste, or instances where the waste does not conform in every respect to the waste which was originally approved, but is representative of the waste as generated.

2. The Department may in its discretion allow the commercial hazardous waste disposal facility to receive waste subject to such change prior to completion and submittal of the recertification. These submittals will be treated as modifications to an approved waste stream subject to Departmental review and potential rejection under 335-14-3-.08(8).

(10) Emergency Authorization for Disposal. The Department may grant emergency authorization for disposal if the generator (or responsible party in the case of an emergency cleanup) can demonstrate that a delay in disposal could cause a situation that could cause harm to human health or the environment. To receive emergency authorization for disposal, the generator or responsible party must:

(a) Notify the Department by calling the Land Division at (334) 271-7700 and provide sufficient information to grant emergency authorization for disposal.

(b) Within 15 calendar days submit a complete ADEM Form 278 (Disposal Approval Request) to the Department.

(11) Special Requirements for Brokers of Waste.

(a) For all wastes included in both bulked waste streams and consolidated waste streams, the process generating each individual waste stream must be identified in the notification. For the purpose of completing the notification or the shipping manifest only, the broker may be identified as the waste generator.

(b) Wastes included in a bulked waste stream must be similar in physical form (i.e., solid or liquid) and have similar hazardous constituents. Wastes included in a consolidated waste stream must have similar hazardous constituents.

(c) Any broker of waste may be required by the Department to submit for ADEM's review a list of all generators (including name and EPA identification number) contributing waste to a specific shipment of a bulked or consolidated waste stream.

Each broker who either consolidates or bulks waste for shipment for disposal at a commercial hazardous waste landfill in the State of Alabama must submit to the Department certification that it has in place a tracking system capable of providing such information for each shipment of bulked or consolidated waste, and that such information will be provided to the Department upon request. This certification must be renewed annually by the broker.

[**Note:** An example of an acceptable bulked or consolidated waste stream includes F006, K061, and K106. These wastes are similar in physical form and are all listed due to the presence of toxic metals.]

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Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14.
History: August 24, 1989. **Amended:** December 21, 1989; December 6, 1990; April 2, 1991. **Amended:** Filed November 30, 1994; effective January 5, 1995. **Amended:** Filed December 8, 1995; effective January 12, 1996. **Amended:** Filed February 2, 1996; effective March 8, 1996. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 1998; effective March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Filed February 26, 1999; effective April 2, 1999. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 8, 2002; effective March 15, 2002. **Amended:** Filed March 13, 2003; effective April 17, 2003. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2005; effective March 31, 2005. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2010; effective March 30, 2010. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2012; effective April 3, 2012. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2015; effective March 31, 2015. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2016; effective April 8, 2016. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018.

335-14-3-.09 Transboundary Movements Of Hazardous Waste For Recovery Or Disposal.

The Environmental Protection Agency Regulations 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart H as published and amended by EPA on November 28, 2016, December 26, 2017, August 6, 2018, October 1, 2021, August 9, 2023, July 26, 2024, and October 31, 2024 (unless otherwise noted) are incorporated herein by reference. In the event that any Code of Federal Regulations Rule(s) incorporated herein by reference refers to or cites another Code of Federal Regulations Rule(s), other than 40 CFR 262 Subpart H, such reference to the other Code of Federal Regulations Rule(s) is not incorporated in this ADEM Administrative Code and the ADEM Administrative Code rule specifically addressing said issue or circumstance shall take precedence, be applicable and govern. The materials incorporated by reference are available for purchase and inspection at the

Department's offices at 1400 Coliseum Boulevard, Montgomery, Alabama 36110.

(1) 40 CFR 262.80 Applicability.

(2) 40 CFR 262.81 Definitions.

(3) 40 CFR 262.82 General conditions.

(4) 40 CFR 262.83 Exports of hazardous waste.

(5) 40 CFR 262.84 Imports of hazardous waste.

(6) 40 CFR 262.85 [Reserved].

(7) 40 CFR 262.86 [Reserved].

(8) 40 CFR 262.87 [Reserved].

(9) 40 CFR 262.88 [Reserved].

(10) 40 CFR 262.89 [Reserved].

Author: Amy P. Zachry; Michael B. Champion; Bradley N. Curvin; Theresa A. Maines; Heather M. Jones; Metz P. Duites; Vernon H. Crockett, Jonah L. Harris
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14.
History: New Rule: Filed February 21, 1997; effective March 28, 1997. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 1998; effective March 27, 1998. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed March 13, 2003; effective April 17, 2003. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2005; effective March 31, 2005. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 27, 2007; effective April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2009; effective March 31, 2009. **Amended:** Filed February 23, 2011; effective March 30, 2011. **Amended (Title Only):** Filed February 19, 2013; effective March 26, 2013. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Filed February 19, 2019; effective April 6, 2019. **Amended:** Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2025; effective February 14, 2026.

335-14-3-.12 Alternative Requirements For Hazardous Waste Determination And Accumulation Of Unwanted Material For Laboratories Owned By Eligible Academic Entities.

(1) **[Reserved]**

(2) Applicability.

(a) Large quantity generators and small quantity generators. 335-14-3-.12 provides alternative requirements to the requirements in 335-14-3-.01(2) and 335-14-3-.01(5) for the hazardous waste determination and accumulation of hazardous waste in laboratories owned by eligible academic entities that choose to be subject to 335-14-3-.12, provided that they complete the notification requirements of 335-14-3-.12(4).

(b) Very small quantity generators. 335-14-3-.12 provides alternative requirements to the conditional exemption in 335-14-3-.01(4) for the accumulation of hazardous waste in laboratories owned by eligible academic entities that choose to be subject to 335-14-3-.12, provided that they complete the notification requirements of 335-14-3-.12(4).

(3) 335-14-3-.12 is optional.

(a) Large quantity generators and small quantity generators. Eligible academic entities have the option of complying with 335-14-3-.12 with respect to their laboratories, as an alternative to complying with the requirements of 335-14-3-.01(2) and 335-14-3-.01(5).

(b) Very small quantity generators. Eligible academic entities have the option of complying with 335-14-3-.12 with respect to their laboratories, as an alternative to complying with the conditional exemption of 335-14-3-.01(4).

(4) How an eligible academic entity indicates it will be subject to the requirements of 335-14-3-.12.

(a) An eligible academic entity must notify the Department in writing, using the ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department, that it is electing to be subject to the requirements of 335-14-3-.12 for all the laboratories owned by the eligible academic entity under the same EPA identification number. An eligible academic entity that is a very small quantity generator and does not have an EPA identification number must notify that it is electing to be subject to the requirements of 335-14-3-.12 for all the laboratories owned by the eligible academic entity that are on-site as defined in 335-14-1-.02. An eligible academic entity must submit a separate notification (ADEM Form 8700-12) for each EPA identification number (or site, for very small quantity generators) that is electing to be subject to the requirements of 335-14-3-.12, and must submit ADEM Form 8700-12 before it begins operating under 335-14-3-.12.

(b) When submitting ADEM Form 8700-12, the eligible academic entity must, at a minimum, fill out the following fields on the form:

1. Notification Class.

2. Facility's EPA identification number (except for very small quantity generators).

3. Operating Name of Facility.

4. Location of Facility.

5. Facility Contact.

6. Facility Mailing Address.

7. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code(s).

8. Ownership.

9. Land Type.

10. Certification Status.

11. Certification.

(c) An eligible academic entity must keep a copy of the notification on file at the eligible academic entity for as long as its laboratories are subject to 335-14-3-.12.

(d) A teaching hospital that is not owned by a college or university must keep a copy of its formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university on file at the teaching hospital for as long as its laboratories are subject to 335-14-3-.12.

(e) A non-profit research institute that is not owned by a college or university must keep a copy of its formal written affiliation agreement with a college or university on file at the non-profit research institute for as long as its laboratories are subject to 335-14-3-.12.

(5) How an eligible academic entity indicates it will withdraw from the requirements of 335-14-3.12.

(a) An eligible academic entity must notify the Department in writing, using ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department, that it is electing to no longer be subject to the requirements of 335-14-3-.12 for all the laboratories owned by the eligible academic entity under the same EPA identification number and that it will comply with the requirements of 335-14-3-.01(2) and 335-14-3-.01(5) for small quantity generators and large quantity generators. An eligible academic entity that is a very small quantity generator and does not have an EPA identification number must notify that it is withdrawing from the requirements of 335-14-3-.12 for all the laboratories owned by the eligible academic entity that

are on-site and that it will comply with the conditional exemption in 335-14-3-.01(4). An eligible academic entity must submit a separate notification (ADEM Form 8700-12) for each EPA identification number (or site, for very small quantity generators) that is withdrawing from the requirements of 335-14-3-.12 and must submit ADEM Form 8700-12 before it begins operating under the requirements of 335-14-3-.01(2) and 335-14-3-.01(5) for small quantity generators and large quantity generators, or 335-14-3-.01(4) for very small quantity generators.

(b) When submitting ADEM Form 8700-12, the eligible academic entity must, at a minimum, fill out the following fields on the form:

1. Notification class.

2. Facility's EPA identification number (except for very small quantity generators).

3. Operating name of facility.

4. Location of facility.

5. Facility contact.

6. Facility mailing address.

7. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s).

8. Ownership.

9. Land type.

10. Certification status.

11. Certification.

(c) An eligible academic entity must keep a copy of the withdrawal notice on file at the eligible academic entity for three years from the date of the notification.

(6) Summary of the requirements of 335-14-3-.12. An eligible academic entity that chooses to be subject to 335-14-3-.12 is not required to have interim status or a RCRA Part B permit for the accumulation of unwanted material and hazardous waste in its laboratories, provided the laboratories comply with the provisions of 335-14-3-.12 and the eligible academic entity has a Laboratory Management Plan (LMP) in accordance with 335-14-3-.12(15) that describes how the laboratories owned by the eligible academic entity will comply with the requirements of 335-14-3-.12.

(7) Labeling and management standards for containers of unwanted material in the laboratory. An eligible academic entity must manage containers of unwanted material while in the laboratory in accordance with the requirements in this section.

(a) Labeling. Label unwanted material as follows:

1. The following information must be affixed or attached to the container:

(i) The words "unwanted material" or another equally effective term that is to be used consistently by the eligible academic entity and that is identified in Part I of the Laboratory Management Plan, and

(ii) Sufficient information to alert emergency responders to the contents of the container. Examples of information that would be sufficient to alert emergency responders to the contents of the container include, but are not limited to:

(I) The name of the chemical(s),

(II) The type or class of chemical, such as organic solvents or halogenated organic solvents.

2. The following information may be affixed or attached to the container, but must at a minimum be associated with the container:

(i) The date that the unwanted material first began accumulating in the container, and

(ii) Information sufficient to allow a trained professional to properly identify whether an unwanted material is a solid and hazardous waste and to assign the proper hazardous waste code(s), pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2). Examples of information that would allow a trained professional to properly identify whether an unwanted material is a solid or hazardous waste include, but are not limited to:

(I) The name and/or description of the chemical contents or composition of the unwanted material, or, if known, the product of the chemical reaction,

(II) Whether the unwanted material has been used or is unused,

(III) A description of the manner in which the chemical was produced or processed, if applicable.

(b) Management of containers in a laboratory. An eligible academic entity must properly manage containers of unwanted material in the laboratory to assure safe storage of the unwanted material, to prevent leaks, spills, emissions to the air, adverse chemical reactions, and dangerous situations that may result in harm to human health or the environment. Proper container management must include the following:

1. Containers are maintained and kept in good condition and damaged containers are replaced, overpacked, or repaired, and

2. Containers are compatible with their contents to avoid reactions between the contents and the container; and are made of, or lined with, material that is compatible with the unwanted material so that the container's integrity is not impaired, and

3. Containers must be kept closed at all times, except:

(i) When adding, removing, or bulking unwanted material, or

(ii) A working container may be open until the end of the procedure or work shift, or until it is full, whichever comes first, at which time the working container must either be closed or the contents emptied into a separate container that is then closed, or

(iii) When venting of a container is necessary:

(I) For the proper operation of laboratory equipment, such as with inline collection of unwanted materials from high performance liquid chromatographs, or

(II) To prevent dangerous situations, such as build-up of extreme pressure.

(8) Training. An eligible academic entity must provide training to all individuals working in a laboratory at the eligible academic entity, as follows:

(a) Training for laboratory workers and students must be commensurate with their duties so they understand the requirements of 335-14-3-.12 and can implement them.

(b) An eligible academic entity can provide training for laboratory workers and students in a variety of ways, including, but not limited to:

1. Instruction by the professor or laboratory manager before or during an experiment; or

2. Formal classroom training; or

3. Electronic/written training; or

4. On-the-job training; or

5. Written or oral exams.

(c) An eligible academic entity that is a large quantity generator must maintain documentation for the durations specified in 335-14-6-.02(7)(e) demonstrating training for all laboratory workers that is sufficient to determine whether laboratory workers have been trained. Examples of documentation demonstrating training can include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Sign-in/attendance sheet(s) for training session(s); or

2. Syllabus for training session; or

3. Certificate of training completion; or

4. Test results.

(d) A trained professional must:

1. Accompany the transfer of unwanted material and hazardous waste when the unwanted material and hazardous waste is removed from the laboratory, and

2. Make the hazardous waste determination, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d) for unwanted material.

(9) Removing containers of unwanted material from the laboratory.

(a) Removing containers of unwanted material on a regular schedule. An eligible academic entity must either:

1. Remove all containers of unwanted material from each laboratory on a regular interval, not to exceed 12 months; or

2. Remove containers of unwanted material from each laboratory within 12 months of each container's accumulation start date.

(b) The eligible academic entity must specify in Part I of its Laboratory Management Plan whether it will comply with

335-14-3-.12(9)(a)1. or 2. for the regular removal of unwanted material from its laboratories.

(c) The eligible academic entity must specify in Part II of its Laboratory Management Plan how it will comply with 335-14-3-.12(9)(a)1. or 2. and develop a schedule for regular removals of unwanted material from its laboratories.

(d) Removing containers of unwanted material when volumes are exceeded.

1. If a laboratory accumulates a total volume of unwanted material (including reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material) in excess of 55 gallons before the regularly scheduled removal, the eligible academic entity must ensure that all containers of unwanted material in the laboratory (including reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material):

(i) Are marked on the label that is associated with the container (or on the label that is affixed or attached to the container, if that is preferred) with the date that 55 gallons is exceeded; and

(ii) Are removed from the laboratory within 10 calendar days of the date that 55 gallons was exceeded, or at the next regularly scheduled removal, whichever comes first.

2. If a laboratory accumulates more than 1 quart of liquid reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material or more than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of solid reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material before the regularly scheduled removal, then the eligible academic entity must ensure that all containers of reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material:

(i) Are marked on the label that is associated with the container (or on the label that is affixed or attached to the container, if that is preferred) with the date that 1 quart or 1 kg is exceeded; and

(ii) Are removed from the laboratory within 10 calendar days of the date that 1 quart or 1 kg was exceeded, or at the next regularly scheduled removal, whichever comes first.

(10) Where and when to make the hazardous waste determination and where to send containers of unwanted material upon removal from the laboratory.

(a) Large quantity generators and small quantity generators. An eligible academic entity must ensure that a trained

professional makes a hazardous waste determination, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2), for unwanted material in any of the following areas:

1. In the laboratory before the unwanted material is removed from the laboratory, in accordance with 335-14-3-.12(11);

2. Within 4 calendar days of arriving at an on-site central accumulation area, in accordance with 335-14-3-.12(12); and

3. Within 4 calendar days of arriving at an on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, in accordance with 335-14-3-.12(13).

(b) Very small quantity generators. An eligible academic entity must ensure that a trained professional makes a hazardous waste determination, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d), for unwanted material in the laboratory before the unwanted material is removed from the laboratory, in accordance with 335-14-3-.12(11).

(11) Making the hazardous waste determination in the laboratory before the unwanted material is removed from the laboratory. If an eligible academic entity makes the hazardous waste determination, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2), for unwanted material in the laboratory, it must comply with the following:

(a) A trained professional must make the hazardous waste determination, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d), before the unwanted material is removed from the laboratory.

(b) If an unwanted material is a hazardous waste, the eligible academic entity must:

1. Write the words “hazardous waste” on the container label that is affixed or attached to the container, before the hazardous waste may be removed from the laboratory; and

2. Write the appropriate hazardous waste code(s) on the label that is associated with the container (or on the label that is affixed or attached to the container, if that is preferred) before the hazardous waste is transported off-site.

3. Count the hazardous waste toward the eligible academic entity's generator status, pursuant to 335-14-2-.01(5)(c) and (d), in the calendar month that the hazardous waste determination was made.

(c) A trained professional must accompany all hazardous waste that is transferred from the laboratory(ies) to an on-site central accumulation area or on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(d) When hazardous waste is removed from the laboratory:

1. Large quantity generators and small quantity generators must ensure it is taken directly from the laboratory(ies) to an on-site central accumulation area, or on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, or transported off-site.

2. Very small quantity generators must ensure it is taken directly from the laboratory(ies) to any of the types of facilities listed in 335-14-3-.01(4).

(e) An unwanted material that is a hazardous waste is subject to all applicable hazardous waste regulations when it is removed from the laboratory.

(12) Making the hazardous waste determination at an on-site central accumulation area. If an eligible academic entity makes the hazardous waste determination, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2), for unwanted material at an on-site central accumulation area, it must comply with the following:

(a) A trained professional must accompany all unwanted material that is transferred from the laboratory(ies) to an on-site central accumulation area.

(b) All unwanted material removed from the laboratory(ies) must be taken directly from the laboratory(ies) to the on-site central accumulation area.

(c) The unwanted material becomes subject to the generator accumulation regulations of 335-14-3-.01(7) for large quantity generators or 335-14-3-.01(6) for small quantity generators as soon as it arrives in the central accumulation area, except for the "hazardous waste" labeling requirements of 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)6. and (7)(a)5.

(d) A trained professional must determine, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d), if the unwanted material is a hazardous waste within 4 calendar days of the unwanted materials' arrival at the on-site central accumulation area.

(e) If the unwanted material is a hazardous waste, the eligible academic entity must:

1. Write the words ``hazardous waste'' on the container label that is affixed or attached to the container, within 4 calendar days of arriving at the on-site central

accumulation area and before the hazardous waste may be removed from the on-site central accumulation area, and

2. Write the appropriate hazardous waste code(s) on the container label that is associated with the container (or on the label that is affixed or attached to the container, if that is preferred) before the hazardous waste may be treated or disposed of on-site or transported off-site, and

3. Count the hazardous waste toward the eligible academic entity's generator status, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(3) in the calendar month that the hazardous waste determination was made, and

4. Manage the hazardous waste according to all applicable hazardous waste regulations.

(13) Making the hazardous waste determination at an on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility. If an eligible academic entity makes the hazardous waste determination, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2), for unwanted material at an on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, it must comply with the following:

(a) A trained professional must accompany all unwanted material that is transferred from the laboratory(ies) to an on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(b) All unwanted material removed from the laboratory(ies) must be taken directly from the laboratory(ies) to the on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(c) The unwanted material becomes subject to the terms of the eligible academic entity's hazardous waste permit or interim status as soon as it arrives in the on-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(d) A trained professional must determine, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d), if the unwanted material is a hazardous waste within 4 calendar days of the unwanted material’s arrival at an on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

(e) If the unwanted material is a hazardous waste, the eligible academic entity must:

1. Write the words ``hazardous waste'' on the container label that is affixed or attached to the container within 4 calendar days of arriving at the on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility and

before the hazardous waste may be removed from the on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, and

2. Write the appropriate hazardous waste code(s) on the container label that is associated with the container (or on the label that is affixed or attached to the container, if that is preferred) before the hazardous waste may be treated or disposed on-site or transported off-site, and

3. Count the hazardous waste toward the eligible academic entity's generator status, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(3) in the calendar month that the hazardous waste determination was made, and

4. Manage the hazardous waste according to all applicable hazardous waste regulations.

(14) Laboratory clean-outs.

(a) One time per 12-month period for each laboratory, an eligible academic entity may opt to conduct a laboratory clean-out that is subject to all the applicable requirements of 335-14-3-.12, except that:

1. If the volume of unwanted material in the laboratory exceeds 55 gallons (or 1 quart of liquid reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material or 1 kg of solid reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material), the eligible academic entity is not required to remove all unwanted materials from the laboratory within 10 calendar days of exceeding 55 gallons (or 1 quart of liquid reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material or 1 kg of solid reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material), as required by 335-14-3-.12(9). Instead, the eligible academic entity must remove all unwanted materials from the laboratory within 30 calendar days from the start of the laboratory clean-out; and

2. For the purposes of on-site accumulation, an eligible academic entity is not required to count a hazardous waste that is an unused commercial chemical product (listed in 335-14-2-.04 or exhibiting one or more characteristics in 335-14-2-.03) generated solely during the laboratory clean-out toward its hazardous waste generator category, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(3). An unwanted material that is generated prior to the beginning of the laboratory clean-out and is still in the laboratory at the time the laboratory clean-out commences must be counted toward hazardous waste generator category, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(3), if it is determined to be hazardous waste; and

3. For the purposes of off-site management, an eligible academic entity must count all its hazardous waste, regardless of whether the hazardous waste was counted toward generator status under 335-14-3-.12(14)(a)2., and if it generates more than 1 kg/month of acute hazardous waste or more than 100 kg/month of hazardous waste [i.e., the very small quantity generator limits as defined 335-14-1-.02], the hazardous waste is subject to all applicable hazardous waste regulations when it is transported off-site; and

4. An eligible academic entity must document the activities of the laboratory clean-out. The documentation must, at a minimum, identify the laboratory being cleaned out, the date the laboratory clean-out begins and ends, and the volume of hazardous waste generated during the laboratory clean-out. The eligible academic entity must maintain the records for a period of three years from the date the clean-out ends.

(b) For all other laboratory clean-outs conducted during the same 12-month period, an eligible academic entity is subject to all the applicable requirements of 335-14-3-.12, including, but not limited to:

1. The requirement to remove all unwanted materials from the laboratory within 10 calendar days of exceeding 55 gallons (or 1 quart of reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material), as required by 335-14-3-.12(9); and

2. The requirement to count all hazardous waste, including unused hazardous waste, generated during the laboratory clean-out toward its hazardous waste generator category, pursuant to 335-14-3-.01(3).

(15) Laboratory management plan. An eligible academic entity must develop and retain a written Laboratory Management Plan, or revise an existing written plan. The Laboratory Management Plan is a site-specific document that describes how the eligible academic entity will manage unwanted materials in compliance with 335-14-3-.12. An eligible academic entity may write one Laboratory Management Plan for all the laboratories owned by the eligible academic entity that have opted into 335-14-3-.12, even if the laboratories are located at sites with different EPA identification numbers. The Laboratory Management Plan must contain two parts with a total of nine elements identified in 335-14-3-.12(15)(a) and (b). In Part I of its Laboratory Management Plan, an eligible academic entity must describe its procedures for each of the elements listed in 335-14-3-.12(15)(a). An eligible academic entity must implement and comply with the specific provisions that it develops to address the elements in Part I of the Laboratory Management Plan. In Part II of its Laboratory Management Plan, an eligible academic entity must

describe its best management practices for each of the elements listed in 335-14-3-12(15)(b). The specific actions taken by an eligible academic entity to implement each element in Part II of its Laboratory Management Plan may vary from the procedures described in the eligible academic entity's Laboratory Management Plan, without constituting a violation of 335-14-3-.12. An eligible academic entity may include additional elements and best management practices in Part II of its Laboratory Management Plan if it chooses.

(a) The eligible academic entity must implement and comply with the specific provisions of Part I of its Laboratory Management Plan. In Part I of its Laboratory Management Plan, an eligible academic entity must:

1. Describe procedures for container labeling in accordance with 335-14-3-.12(7)(a), as follows:

(i) Identifying whether the eligible academic entity will use the term "unwanted material" on the containers in the laboratory. If not, identify an equally effective term that will be used in lieu of "unwanted material" and consistently by the eligible academic entity. The equally effective term, if used, has the same meaning and is subject to the same requirements as "unwanted material."

(ii) Identifying the manner in which information that is "associated with the container" will be imparted.

2. Identify whether the eligible academic entity will comply with 335-14-3-.12(9)(a)1. or (a)2. for regularly scheduled removals of unwanted material from the laboratory.

(b) In Part II of its Laboratory Management Plan, an eligible academic entity must:

1. Describe its intended best practices for container labeling and management, (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.12(7)).

2. Describe its intended best practices for providing training for laboratory workers and students commensurate with their duties (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.12(8)(a)).

3. Describe its intended best practices for providing training to ensure safe on-site transfers of unwanted material and hazardous waste by trained professionals (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.12(8)(d)1.).

4. Describe its intended best practices for removing unwanted material from the laboratory, including:

(i) For regularly scheduled removals. Develop a regular schedule for identifying and removing unwanted materials from its laboratories (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.12(9)(a)1. and (a)2.).

(ii) For removals when maximum volumes are exceeded:

(I) Describe its intended best practices for removing unwanted materials from the laboratory within 10 calendar days when unwanted materials have exceeded their maximum volumes (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.12(9)(d)).

(II) Describe its intended best practices for communicating that unwanted materials have exceeded their maximum volumes.

5. Describe its intended best practices for making hazardous waste determinations, including specifying the duties of the individuals involved in the process (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.01(2)(a) through (d) and 335-14-3-.12(10) through 335-14-3-.12(13)).

6. Describe its intended best practices for laboratory clean-outs, if the eligible academic entity plans to use the incentives for laboratory clean-outs provided in 335-14-3-.12(14), including:

(i) Procedures for conducting laboratory clean-outs (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.12(14)(a)1. through 3.); and

(ii) Procedures for documenting laboratory clean-outs (see the required standards at 335-14-3-.12(14)(a)4.).

7. Describe its intended best practices for emergency prevention, including:

(i) Procedures for emergency prevention, notification, and response, appropriate to the hazards in the laboratory; and

(ii) A list of chemicals that the eligible academic entity has, or is likely to have, that become more dangerous when they exceed their expiration date and/or as they degrade; and

(iii) Procedures to safely dispose of chemicals that become more dangerous when they exceed their expiration date and/or as they degrade; and

(iv) Procedures for the timely characterization of unknown chemicals.

(c) An eligible academic entity must make its Laboratory Management Plan available to laboratory workers, students, or any others at the eligible academic entity who request it.

(d) An eligible academic entity must review and revise its Laboratory Management Plan, as needed.

(16) Unwanted material that is not solid or hazardous waste.

(a) If an unwanted material does not meet the definition of solid waste in 335-14-2-.01(2), it is no longer subject to 335-14-3-.12 or to the RCRA hazardous waste regulations.

(b) If an unwanted material does not meet the definition of hazardous waste in 335-14-2-.01(3), it is no longer subject to 335-14-3-.12 or to the RCRA hazardous waste regulations, but must be managed in compliance with any other applicable regulations and/or conditions.

(17) Non-laboratory hazardous waste generated at an eligible academic entity. An eligible academic entity that generates hazardous waste outside of a laboratory is not eligible to manage that hazardous waste under 335-14-3-.12; and

(a) Remains subject to the generator requirements of 335-14-3-.01(2) and 335-14-3-.01(5) for large quantity generators and small quantity generators (if the hazardous waste is managed in a satellite accumulation area), and all other applicable generator requirements of 335-14-3, with respect to that hazardous waste; or

(b) Remains subject to the conditional exemption of 335-14-3-.01(4) for very small quantity generators, with respect to that hazardous waste.

Author: Heather M. Jones; Metz P. Duites; Vernon H. Crockett; Jonah L. Harris
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14.
History: New Rule: Filed February 23, 2010; effective March 30, 2010. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2012; effective April 3, 2012. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Amended:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2025; effective February 14, 2026.

335-14-3-.13 Alternative Standards For Episodic Generation.

(1) Applicability. 335-14-3-.13 is applicable to very small quantity generators and small quantity generators as defined in 335-14-1-.02.

(2) [Reserved].

(3) Conditions for a generator managing hazardous waste from an episodic event.

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

1. The very small quantity generator is limited to one episodic event per calendar year, unless a petition is granted under 335-14-3-.13(4);

2. Notification. The very small quantity generator must notify the Department no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department. In the event of an unplanned episodic event, the generator must notify the Department within 72 hours of the unplanned event via phone, email, or fax and submit ADEM Form 8700-12 no later than thirty (30) calendar days following the unplanned event. The generator shall include the start date and end date of the episodic event, the reason(s) for the event, types and estimated quantities of hazardous waste expected to be generated as a result of the episodic event, and shall identify a facility contact and emergency coordinator with 24-hour telephone access to discuss the notification submittal or respond to an emergency in compliance with 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)9.(i);

3. EPA ID Number. The very small quantity generator must have an EPA identification number or obtain an EPA identification number using ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department;

4. Accumulation. A very small quantity generator is prohibited from accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event on drip pads and in containment buildings. When accumulating hazardous waste in containers and tanks the following conditions apply:

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

(I) The words "Episodic Hazardous Waste" and all appropriate EPA hazardous waste numbers associated with the waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04;

(II) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704); and

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

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

(I) Mark or label the tank with the words "Episodic Hazardous Waste" and all appropriate EPA hazardous waste numbers associated with the waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04;

(II) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704);

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

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

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

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

(II) Tanks must be in good condition and compatible with the hazardous waste accumulated therein. Tanks must have procedures in place to prevent the overflow (e.g., be equipped with a means to stop inflow with systems such as a waste feed cutoff system or bypass system to a standby tank when hazardous waste is continuously fed into the tank). Tanks must be inspected at least once each operating day to ensure all applicable discharge control equipment, such as waste feed cutoff systems, bypass systems, and drainage systems are in good working order and to ensure the tank is operated according to its design by reviewing the data gathered from monitoring equipment such as pressure and temperature gauges from the inspection.

5. The very small quantity generator must comply with the hazardous waste manifest provisions of 335-14-3-.13(3) and the recordkeeping provisions for small quantity generators in 335-14-3-.04(5) when it sends its episodic event hazardous waste off site to a designated facility, as defined in 335-14-1-.02.

6. The very small quantity generator has up to sixty (60) calendar days from the start of the episodic event to manifest and send its hazardous waste generated from the episodic event to a designated facility, as defined in 335-14-1-.02.

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

(i) Beginning and end dates of the episodic event;

(ii) A description of the episodic event;

(iii) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;

(iv) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed as well as the name of the RCRA-designated facility that received the hazardous waste;

(v) Name(s) of hazardous waste transporters; and

(vi) An approval letter from the Department if the generator petitioned to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.

(b) Small quantity generators. A small quantity generator may maintain its existing generator category during an episodic event provided that the generator complies with the following conditions:

1. The small quantity generator is limited to one episodic event per calendar year unless a petition is granted under 335-14-3-.13(4);

2. Notification. The small quantity generator must notify the Department no later than thirty (30) calendar days prior to initiating a planned episodic event using ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department. In the event of an unplanned episodic event, the small quantity generator must notify the Department within 72 hours of the unplanned event via phone, email, or fax, and submit ADEM Form 8700-12 no later than thirty (30) calendar days following the unplanned event. The small quantity generator shall include the start date and end date of the episodic event and the reason(s) for the event, types and estimated quantities of hazardous wastes expected to be generated as a result of the episodic event, and identify a facility contact and emergency coordinator with 24-hour telephone access to discuss the notification submittal or respond to emergency;

3. EPA ID Number. The small quantity generator must have an EPA identification number or obtain an EPA identification number using ADEM Form 8700-12 or an electronic method used by the Department; and

4. Accumulation by small quantity generators. A small quantity generator is prohibited from accumulating hazardous wastes generated from an episodic event waste on drip pads and in containment buildings. When accumulating hazardous waste generated from an episodic event in containers and tanks, the following conditions apply:

(i) Containers. A small quantity generator accumulating episodic hazardous waste in containers must meet the standards at 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)2. and must mark or label its containers with the following:

(I) The words "Episodic Hazardous Waste" and all appropriate EPA hazardous waste numbers associated with the waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04;

(II) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704); and

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

(ii) Tanks. A small quantity generator accumulating episodic hazardous waste in tanks must meet the standards at 335-14-3-.01(6)(b)3. and must do the following:

(I) Mark or label its tank with the words "Episodic Hazardous Waste" and all appropriate EPA hazardous waste numbers associated with the waste as specified in 335-14-2-.03 and 335-14-2-.04;

(II) Mark or label its tanks with an indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704);

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

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

5. The small quantity generator must manifest and ship hazardous waste generated from an episodic event off site to a designated facility (as defined in 335-14-1-.02) within sixty (60) calendar days from the start of the episodic event.

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

(i) Beginning and end dates of the episodic event;

(ii) A description of the episodic event;

(iii) A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes generated during the event;

(iv) A description of how the hazardous waste was managed as well as the name of the designated facility (as defined in 335-14-1-.02) that received the hazardous waste;

(v) Name(s) of hazardous waste transporters; and

(vi) An approval letter from the Department if the generator petitioned to conduct one additional episodic event per calendar year.

(4) Petition to manage one additional episodic event per calendar year.

(a) A generator may petition the Department for a second episodic event in a calendar year without impacting its generator category under the following conditions:

1. If a very small quantity generator or small quantity generator has already held a planned episodic event in a calendar year, the generator may petition the Department for an additional unplanned episodic event in that calendar year within 72 hours of the unplanned event.

2. If a very small quantity generator or small quantity generator has already held an unplanned episodic event in a calendar year, the generator may petition the

Department for an additional planned episodic event in that calendar year.

(b) The petition must include the following:

1. The reason(s) why an additional episodic event is needed and the nature of the episodic event;

2. The estimated amount of hazardous waste to be managed from the event;

3. How the hazardous waste is to be managed;

4. The estimated length of time needed to complete management of the hazardous waste generated from the episodic event—not to exceed sixty (60) days; and

5. Information regarding the previous episodic event managed by the generator, including the nature of the event, whether it was a planned or unplanned event, and how the generator complied with the conditions.

(c) The petition must be made to the Department in writing either on paper or electronically.

(d) The generator must retain written approval in its records for three (3) years from the date the episodic event ended.

Author: Vernon H. Crockett; Sonja B. Favors; Brent A. Watson; Jonah L. Harris
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14.
History: **New Rule:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2020; effective February 14, 2021. **Amended:** Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023. **Amended:** Published December 31, 2025; effective February 14, 2026.

335-14-3-.14 Preparedness, Prevention, Emergency Procedures For Large Quantity Generators.

(1) Applicability. The regulations of 335-14-3-.14 apply to those areas of a large quantity generator where hazardous waste is generated or accumulated on site.

(2) Maintenance and operation of facility. A large quantity generator must maintain and operate its facility to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

(3) Required equipment. All areas deemed applicable by 335-14-3-.14(1) must be equipped with the items in 335-14-3-.14(3)(a) through (d) (unless none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below or the actual hazardous waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to have a particular kind of equipment specified below). A large quantity generator may determine the most appropriate locations within its facility to locate equipment necessary to prepare for and respond to emergencies:

(a) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;

(b) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, or state or local emergency response teams;

(c) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and

(d) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

(4) Testing and maintenance of equipment. All communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

(5) Access to communications or alarm system.

(a) Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access (e.g., direct or unimpeded access) to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless such a device is not required under 335-14-3-.14(3).

(b) In the event there is just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, the employee must have immediate access (e.g., direct or unimpeded access) to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless such a device is not required under 335-14-3-.14(3).

(6) Required aisle space. The large quantity generator must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

(7) Arrangements with local authorities.

(a) The large quantity generator must attempt to make arrangements with the local law enforcement agency, fire department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, and local hospitals, taking into account the types and quantities of hazardous wastes handled at the facility. Arrangements may be made with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, if it is determined to be the appropriate organization with which to make arrangements.

1. A large quantity generator attempting to make arrangements with its local fire department must determine the potential need for the services of the local law enforcement agency, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers and local hospitals.

2. As part of this coordination, the large quantity generator shall attempt to make arrangements, as necessary, to familiarize the above organizations with the layout of the facility, the properties of the hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes as well as the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility.

3. Where more than one law enforcement agency or fire department might respond to an emergency, the large quantity generator shall attempt to make arrangements designating primary emergency authority to a specific fire or law enforcement agency, and arrangements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.

(b) The large quantity generator shall maintain records documenting the arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency. This documentation must include documentation in the operating record that either confirms such arrangements actively exist or, in cases where no arrangements exist, confirms that attempts to make such arrangements were made.

(c) A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities may seek a waiver from the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) over the fire code within the facility's state or locality as far as needing to make arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency, provided that the waiver is documented in the operating record.

(8) Purpose and implementation of contingency plan.

(a) A large quantity generator must have a contingency plan for the facility. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

(b) The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

(9) Content of contingency plan.

(a) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with 335-14-3-.14(8) and (13) in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

(b) If the generator has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112, or some other emergency or contingency plan, it need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the standards of 335-14-3. The generator may develop one contingency plan that meets all regulatory standards. [**NOTE:** The Department recommends that the plan be based on the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan")].

(c) The plan must describe arrangements agreed to with the local law enforcement agency, fire department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, local hospitals or, if applicable, the Local Emergency Planning Committee, pursuant to 335-14-3-.14(7).

(d) The plan must list names and emergency telephone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see 335-14-3-.14(12)), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.

In situations where the generator facility has an emergency coordinator continuously on duty because it operates 24 hours per day, every day of the year, the plan may list the staffed position (e.g., operations manager, shift coordinator, shift operations supervisor) as well as an emergency telephone number that can be guaranteed to be answered at all times.

(e) The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

(f) The plan must include an evacuation plan for generator personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

(10) Copies of contingency plan. A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be maintained at the large quantity generator, and:

(a) The large quantity generator must submit a copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to all local emergency responders (i.e., law enforcement agencies, fire departments, hospitals and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services). This document may also be submitted to the Local Emergency Planning Committee, as appropriate.

(b) A large quantity generator that first becomes subject to these provisions after May 30, 2017 or a large quantity generator that is otherwise amending its contingency plan must submit a quick reference guide of the contingency plan to the local emergency responders identified at 335-14-3-.14(10)(a) or, as appropriate, the Local Emergency Planning Committee. The quick reference guide must include the following elements:

1. The types/names of hazardous wastes in layman's terms and the associated hazard associated with each hazardous waste present at any one time (e.g., toxic paint wastes, spent ignitable solvent, corrosive acid);

2. The estimated maximum amount of each hazardous waste that may be present at any one time;

3. The identification of any hazardous wastes where exposure would require unique or special treatment by medical or hospital staff;

4. A map of the facility showing where hazardous wastes are generated and accumulated, and routes for accessing these wastes;

5. A street map of the facility in relation to surrounding businesses, schools and residential areas to understand how best to get to the facility and also evacuate citizens and workers;

6. The locations of water supply (e.g., fire hydrant and its flow rate);

7. The identification of on-site notification systems (e.g., a fire alarm that rings off site, smoke alarms); and

8. The name of the emergency coordinator(s) and 7/24-hour emergency telephone number(s) or, in the case of a facility where an emergency coordinator is continuously on duty, the emergency telephone number for the emergency coordinator.

(c) Generators must update, if necessary, their quick reference guides, whenever the contingency plan is amended and submit these documents to the local emergency responders identified at 335-14-3-.14(10)(a) or, as appropriate, the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

(11) Amendment of contingency plan. The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

(a) Applicable regulations are revised;

(b) The plan fails in an emergency;

(c) The generator facility changes—in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances—in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;

(d) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or

(e) The list of emergency equipment changes.

(12) Emergency coordinator. At all times, there must be at least one employee either on the generator's premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility

within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures and implementing the necessary emergency procedures outlined in 335-14-3-.14(13). Although responsibilities may vary depending on factors such as type and variety of hazardous waste(s) handled by the facility, as well as type and complexity of the facility, this emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the generator's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of hazardous waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility's layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

(13) Emergency procedures.

(a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:

1. Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and

2. Notify appropriate state or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

(b) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. The emergency coordinator may do this by observation or review of the facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

(c) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-offs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

(d) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, the emergency coordinator must report the findings as follows:

1. If the assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the emergency coordinator must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The emergency coordinator must be available to help

appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and

2. The emergency coordinator must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include:

(i) Name and telephone number of reporter;

(ii) Name and address of the generator;

(iii) Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);

(iv) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;

(v) The extent of injuries, if any; and

(vi) The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.

(e) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the generator's facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released hazardous waste, and removing or isolating containers.

(f) If the generator stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.

(g) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility. Unless the generator can demonstrate, in accordance with 335-14-2-.01(3)(c) and (d), that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, then it is a newly generated hazardous waste that must be managed in accordance with all the applicable requirements and conditions for exemption in 335-14-3, -4, and -6.

(h) The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:

1. No hazardous waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and

2. All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

(i) The generator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, the generator must submit a written report on the incident to the Department. The report must include:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the generator;

2. Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);

3. Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

4. The extent of injuries, if any;

5. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and

6. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

Author: Vernon H. Crockett; Jonah L. Harris.
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14.
History: **New Rule:** Filed February 20, 2018; effective April 7, 2018. **Amended:** Published April 28, 2023; effective June 12, 2023.

335-14-3-A1 Appendix I Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest And Instructions (EPA Forms 8700 22 And 8700 22A And Their Instructions) (Repealed 4/6/19).

Author: Stephen C. Maurer; William K. Mullins II; Michael B. Champion; Amy P. Zachry; Bradley N. Curvin; Vernon H. Crockett
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14, 22-30-15, 22-30-16, 22-30-17.
History: April 9, 1986. **Amended:** September 29, 1986; February 15, 1988; August 24, 1989; December 21, 1989. **Amended:** Filed November 30, 1994; effective January 5, 1995. **Amended:** Filed February 21, 1997; effective March 28, 1997. **Amended:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Amended:** Filed February 27, 2007; effective April 3, 2007. **Amended:** Filed February 24, 2009; effective March 31, 2009. **Amended:** Filed February 14, 2017; effective March 31, 2017. **Repealed:** Filed February 19, 2019; effective April 6, 2019.

335-14-3-A2 **Appendix II Request For Commercial Disposal (ADEM Form 278 01/96 And Instructions) (Repealed 3/31/15).**

Author: William K. Mullins II, Steven O. Jenkins, Robert W. Barr, C. Edwin Johnston, Michael B. Champion
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-30-11, 22-30-14.
History: December 21, 1989. **Amended:** December 6, 1990. **Amended:** Filed February 2, 1996; effective March 8, 1996. **Amended:** Filed February 8, 2002; effective March 15, 2002. **Amended:** Filed February 28, 2006; effective April 4, 2006. **Repealed:** Filed February 24, 2015; effective March 31, 2015.

335-14-3-A3 **Appendix III Generator's Certification (Repealed 4/13/01).**

Author: William K. Mullins II, Robert W. Barr
Statutory Authority: Code of Ala. 1975, §§22-22A-5, 22-30-11, 22-30-20(9).
History: December 21, 1989. **Amended:** Filed February 2, 1996; effective March 8, 1996. **Repealed:** Filed March 9, 2001; effective April 13, 2001.