

Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification - Unit

Complete a unit specific page (Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification - Unit) and a Waste and Treatment Process Combinations page for each treatment unit operating at this facility. Commercial Laundries are *not* required to complete unit specific pages, provided that laundering is the only hazardous waste treatment activity conducted by the facility.

(Note: the numbering of the instructions follows the data element numbers that are on the UPCF pages. These data element numbers are used for electronic submission and are the same as the numbering used in 27 CCR, Appendix C, the Business Section of the Unified Program Data Dictionary.)

Please number all pages of your submittal. This helps your CUPA or local agency identify whether the submittal is complete and if any pages are separated.

1. FACILITY ID NUMBER - Leave this blank. This number is assigned by the CUPA. This is the unique number which identifies your facility.
3. BUSINESS NAME - Enter the full legal name of the business.
606. UNIT ID NUMBER - Enter a unique number for each unit. The units can be numbered sequentially, or by any other system as long as the numbers are not repeated or duplicated. All unit numbers must be clearly labeled on the plot plan/map.
607. UNIT TYPE / TIER - Check the unit type under the Tiered Permitting program.
608. NUMBER OF TANKS - Enter the number of tanks used in the unit. Tank means a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste, which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support (22 CCR §66260.10).
609. NUMBER OF CONTAINERS/ TREATMENT AREAS - Enter the number of containers/ container treatment areas used in the unit. Container means any device that is open or closed, and portable in which a material can be stored, handled, treated, transported, recycled, or disposed of (22 CCR §66260.10). Container treatment area is the location set aside and used to treat containers.
610. UNIT NAME - Enter the name of the treatment unit. A treatment unit is defined as a tank, a container, or a combination of tanks or tank systems and/or containers located together that are used in sequence to treat or accumulate one or more compatible hazardous waste streams. The devices are either plumbed together or otherwise linked so as to form one system.
611. MONTHLY TREATMENT VOLUME - Enter the estimated monthly total volume of hazardous waste treated in each unit. If the volume fluctuates significantly by month, enter the maximum or highest volume treated in any month.
612. UNIT OF MEASURE - Check whether the treatment volume unit of measure is pounds or gallons.
613. SPECIFIC WASTE TYPE TREATED - Describe the specific waste type(s) treated. For example, if waste qualifies as an aqueous waste with metal or organics, indicate the specific metals or organics.
614. TREATMENT PROCESS DESCRIPTION - Describe the treatment process(es) used. Indicate if the activities are seasonal or periodic.
615. BASIS FOR NOT NEEDING FEDERAL PERMIT - Check the reason(s) that best describe why your onsite treatment unit does not need a Federal hazardous waste permit. You must indicate at least one reason to prove your eligibility for the onsite treatment tiers. If you are unsure how these exemptions apply to your operation, contact your CUPA, the DTSC Regional Office closest to you, the U.S. EPA's Region IX RCRA Information Line at (415) 744-2074, or the U.S. EPA RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346. The eight most common reasons for not needing a Federal permit are listed on the page. There is also a space to specify another reason and a citation. The following terms used on the page are defined in 40 CFR 260.10:
 - wastewater treatment unit means a device which (1) is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Sections 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act, and (2) receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater that is a hazardous waste or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge that is a hazardous waste or that treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste, and (3) meets the definition of tank or tank system.
 - elementary neutralization unit means a device which (1) is used for neutralizing wastes that are hazardous only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic or they are listed only for this reason, and (2) meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle, or vessel.
 - totally enclosed treatment facility means a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment.
616. RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT DESCRIPTION - Check the management of residuals. If appropriate, describe "other" method of handling the residuals.
617. SECONDARY CONTAINMENT INSTALLATION DATE - Enter the date the secondary containment was installed.



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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING
CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY TREATMENT (CESQT) PAGE
 WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____ 606 Facility ID # _____ 1 Page ____ of ____

CESQT = treats < 55 gallons or 500 pounds of hazardous waste in any calendar month in ALL units at this facility (NOT a limit for each wastestream or unit separately). CESQT generators may not hold other state or federal hazardous waste permit or authorization for this facility, including other onsite tiers.

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1. Aqueous wastes containing hexavalent chromium may be treated by the following process:
 - a. Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide or sulfur dioxide provided both pH and addition of the reducing agent are automatically controlled.
2. Aqueous wastes containing metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:

<input type="checkbox"/> a. pH adjustment or neutralization.	<input type="checkbox"/> g. Plating the metal onto an electrode.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Precipitation or crystallization.	<input type="checkbox"/> h. Electro dialysis.
<input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling	<input type="checkbox"/> i. Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery.
<input type="checkbox"/> d. Ion exchange.	<input type="checkbox"/> j. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
<input type="checkbox"/> e. Reverse osmosis.	<input type="checkbox"/> k. Evaporation.
<input type="checkbox"/> f. Metallic replacement.	<input type="checkbox"/> l. Adsorption.
3. Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10% as measured by EPA Method 9060 and less than 1% total volatile organic compounds as measured by EPA Method 8240 may be treated by the following technologies:
 - a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
 - b. Adsorption.
 - c. Distillation.
 - d. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
 - e. Photodegradation using ultraviolet light, with or without the addition of hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system.
 - f. Air stripping or steam stripping.
4. Sludges, dusts, solid metal objects and metal workings which contain or are contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:
 - a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
 - b. Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting.
 - c. Drying to remove water.
 - d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
5. Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:

<input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.	<input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water.	
6. Wastes identified in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120, that meet the criteria and requirements for special waste classification in Section 66261.122 may be treated by the following technologies:
 - a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
 - b. Drying to remove water.
 - c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
 - d. Screening to separate components based on size.
 - e. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
7. Wastes, except asbestos, which have been classified by the Department as special wastes pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, may be treated by the following technologies:

<input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.	<input type="checkbox"/> c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Drying to remove water.	<input type="checkbox"/> d. Magnetic separation.
8. Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology:
 - a. pH adjustment or neutralization.
9. Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2), (Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances) may be treated by the following technologies:

<input type="checkbox"/> a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.	<input type="checkbox"/> c. Magnetic separation.
<input type="checkbox"/> b. Screening to separate components based on size.	
10. Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:
 - a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
 - b. Distillation.
 - c. Neutralization.
 - d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
 - e. Reverse osmosis.
 - f. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
11. Containers of 110 gallons or less capacity which are not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, which have been emptied as specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 261.7, or inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material and which are not excluded from regulation may be treated by the following technologies provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with applicable requirements:
 - a. Rinsing with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held.
 - b. Physical processes such as crushing, shredding, grinding or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, provided the container or inner liner is first rinsed and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.
12. Multi-component resins may be treated by the following process:
 - a. Mixing the resin components in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
13. A waste stream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under CESQT.
 - _____ Certified Technology Number



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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING
CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT - SPECIFIED WASTESTREAMS (CESW) PAGE
 WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS
(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____ 606 Facility ID # _____ 1 Page ____ of ____

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- 1. Treating resins mixed or cured in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions (including one-part and pre-impregnated materials).
- 2. Treating a container of 110 gallons or less capacity, which is not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, for the purposes of emptying the container as specified by Section 66261.7 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, as revised July 1, 1990, or treats the inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material. The generator shall treat the container or inner liner by using the following technologies, provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with the applicable requirements of this chapter:
 - (A) The generator rinses the container or inner liner with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held, and/or
 - (B) The generator uses physical processes, such as crushing, shredding, grinding, or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, if the container or inner liner is first rinsed as provided in subparagraph (A) and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.
- 3. Drying special wastes, as classified by the Department pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, by pressing or by passive or heat-aided evaporation to remove water.
- 4. Magnetic separation or screening to remove components from special waste, as classified by the Department pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124.
- 5. Not in use/exempted--formerly neutralization and regeneration of ion exchange media used to demineralize water.
- 6. Not in use/exempted--formerly neutralization of food processing waste.
- 7. Not in use/exempted--formerly recovery of silver from photofinishing.
- 8. Gravity separation of the following, including the use of flocculants and demulsifiers if:
 - a. The settling of solids from the waste where the resulting aqueous/liquid stream is not hazardous.
 - b. The separation of oil/water mixtures and separation sludges, if the average oil recovered per month is less than 25 barrels (42 gallons per barrel). (Note: some used oil/water separation is eligible for CEL.)
- 9. Neutralizing acidic or alkaline (basic) material by a State certified laboratory, a laboratory operated by an educational institution, or a laboratory which treats less than one gallon of onsite generated hazardous waste in any single batch. (To be eligible for conditional exemption, this waste cannot contain more than 10 percent acid or base by weight.)
- 10. Hazardous waste treatment is carried out in quality control or quality assurance laboratory at a facility that is not an offsite hazardous waste facility.
- 11. A wastestream and treatment technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under CESW.
 _____ Certified Technology Number
- 12. The treatment of formaldehyde or glutaraldehyde by a health care facility using a technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code.
 _____ Certified Technology Number



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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

CONDITIONALLY AUTHORIZED (CA) PAGE

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____ 606 Facility ID # _____ 1 Page ___ of ___ 629

1. Aqueous wastes, hazardous solely due to inorganic constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 1,400 ppm total of these constituents. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using:
 - a. Phase separation, including precipitation, by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, including the use of demulsifiers and flocculants.
 - b. Ion exchange, including metallic replacement.
 - c. Reverse osmosis
 - d. Adsorption
 - e. pH adjustment of aqueous waste with a pH of between 2.0 and 12.5.
 - f. Electrowinning of solutions, unless those solutions contain hydrochloric acid.
 - g. Reduction of solutions hazardous solely due to hexavalent chromium, to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous chloride, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide, or sulfur dioxide. The solution contains less than 750 ppm of hexavalent chromium.
2. Aqueous wastes, hazardous solely due to organic constituents listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (2)(B) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using:
 - a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
 - b. Adsorption
3. Sludges resulting from wastewater treatment, dusts, solid metal objects, and metal workings which are hazardous solely due to the presence of constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which, for dusts only, contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:
 - a. Physical processes which constitute treatment only because they change the physical properties of the waste, such as filtration, centrifugation, gravity settling, grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting.
 - b. Drying to remove water.
 - c. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.
4. Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur, or phosphate sludges. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:
 - a. Drying to remove water.
 - b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
5. Special wastes listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120 that meet the criteria in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.122 which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:
 - a. Drying to remove water.
 - b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
 - c. Screening to separate components based on size.
 - d. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.
6. Special wastes classified under Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124 as special wastes, except asbestos, which is hazardous solely due to the constituents, except asbestos, listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24(a)(1)(B) or (a)(2)(A) and which contain less than 750 ppm total of these constituents. The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:
 - a. Drying to remove water.
 - b. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
 - c. Magnetic separation.
7. Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2)(A). The monthly volume treated in this unit does not exceed 5,000 gallons or 45,000 pounds. Treatment using:
 - a. Screening to separate components based on size.
 - b. Magnetic separation.
8. Oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.) Treatment using: (NOTE: some used oil/water separation is allowed under the CEL category.)
 - a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction, including the use of demulsifiers and flocculants. Heat can be used, but must not exceed 160 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - b. Separation based on differences in physical properties, such as size, magnetism, or density.
 - c. Reverse osmosis.
9. Neutralization of acidic or alkaline wastes, hazardous solely due to corrosivity, or toxic only from the acid or caustic material, in elementary neutralization units. (There is no volume limit for this wastestream.)
 - a. The waste contains less than 10 percent acid or base constituents by weight. There is no volume limit for this category.
 - b. The waste contains 10 percent or more acid or base constituents by weight and is treated in batches that do not exceed 500 gallons at one time.
10. Not in use/exempted--formerly recovery of silver from photofinishing.
11. Not in use/sunsetted--formerly treatment of spent cleaners and conditioners which are hazardous solely due to copper or copper compounds. Treatment of this wastestream is no longer allowed under Conditional Authorization as of January 1, 1998. Treatment of this wastestream now requires authorization under either Permit by Rule or, if the total volume treated is less than 55 gallons per month, under Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Treatment.
12. A wastestream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under Conditional Authorization.
 - _____ Certified Technology Number



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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

PERMIT BY RULE PAGE (1 of 2)

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(Complete both pages 1 & 2 for each treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____

606

Facility ID # _____

1

Page ____ of ____

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1. Aqueous wastes containing hexavalent chromium may be treated by the following process:
 a. Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide or sulfur dioxide provided both pH and addition of the reducing agent are automatically controlled.
2. Aqueous wastes containing metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. pH adjustment or neutralization. g. Plating the metal onto an electrode.
 b. Precipitation or crystallization. h. Electrodialysis.
 c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling. i. Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery.
 d. Ion exchange. j. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
 e. Reverse osmosis. k. Evaporation.
 f. Metallic replacement. l. Adsorption.
3. Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10% as measured by EPA Method 9060 and less than 1% total volatile organic compounds as measured by EPA Method 8240 may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
 b. Adsorption.
 c. Distillation.
 d. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
 e. Photodegradation using ultraviolet light, with or without the addition of hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system.
 f. Air stripping or steam stripping.
4. Sludges, dusts, solid metal objects and metal workings which contain or are contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
 b. Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting.
 c. Drying to remove water.
 d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
5. Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
 b. Drying to remove water.
6. Wastes identified in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.120, that meet the criteria and requirements for special waste classification in Section 66261.122 may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
 b. Drying to remove water.
 c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
 d. Screening to separate components based on size.
 e. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
7. Wastes, except asbestos, which have been classified by the Department as special wastes pursuant to Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.124, may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. c. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling.
 b. Drying to remove water. d. Magnetic separation.
8. Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology:
 a. pH adjustment or neutralization.
9. Soils contaminated with metals listed in Title 22, CCR, Section 66261.24 (a)(2), (Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances) may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions. c. Magnetic separation.
 b. Screening to separate components based on size.
10. Used oil, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water and oil/water separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:
 a. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction.
 b. Distillation.
 c. Neutralization.
 d. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
 e. Reverse osmosis.
 f. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
11. Containers of 110 gallons or less capacity which are not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, which have been emptied as specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 261.7, or inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material and which are not excluded from regulation may be treated by the following technologies provided the treated containers and rinseate are managed in compliance with applicable requirements:
 a. Rinsing with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held.
 b. Physical processes such as crushing, shredding, grinding or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, provided the container or inner liner is first rinsed and the rinseate is removed from the container or inner liner.



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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

PERMIT BY RULE PAGE (2 of 2)

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(Complete both pages 1 & 2 for each treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____

606

Facility ID # _____

1

Page ____ of ____

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12. Multi-component resins may be treated by the following process:
 - a. Mixing the resin components in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

13. A waste stream technology combination certified by the Department pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code as appropriate for authorization under Permit by Rule.
 - _____ Certified Technology Number

14. Aqueous wastes generated by rinsing products and fixtures holding products that were processed in cyanide-containing solutions may be treated by the following technologies:
 - Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite
 - Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
 - Alkaline chlorination
 - Electrochemical oxidation
 - Ion exchange
 - Reverse osmosis

15. Aqueous wastes generated by reverse osmosis or the regeneration of demineralizer (ion exchange) columns that were used for recycling of wastewaters at facilities that maintain zero discharge of wastewaters derived from the treatment of cyanide-containing aqueous waste may be treated by the following technologies:
 - Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite
 - Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
 - Alkaline chlorination
 - Electrochemical oxidation
 - Ion exchange
 - Reverse osmosis

16. Rinsate from rinsing equipment used to transfer aqueous solutions containing cyanides such as containers, pumps, and hoses may be treated by the following technologies:
 - Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite
 - Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
 - Alkaline chlorination
 - Electrochemical oxidation
 - Ion exchange
 - Reverse osmosis

17. Aqueous wastes generated by the following onsite recycling activities 1) Rinsing spent anode bags prior to onsite reuse; or 2) Rinsing empty containers prior to onsite reuse may be treated by the following technologies:
 - Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite
 - Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
 - Alkaline chlorination
 - Electrochemical oxidation
 - Ion exchange
 - Reverse osmosis

18. Aqueous wastes generated by onsite laboratories conducting analyses and testing may be treated by the following technologies:
 - Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite
 - Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
 - Alkaline chlorination
 - Electrochemical oxidation
 - Ion exchange
 - Reverse osmosis

19. Process solutions containing cyanides with recoverable amounts of metal may be treated by the following technology:
 - Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite
 - Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
 - Alkaline chlorination
 - Electrochemical oxidation
 - Ion exchange
 - Reverse osmosis

20. Process solutions containing cyanides added slowly to a rinse tank at a level that never exceeds 5000 milligrams per liter cyanide in the rinse tank may be treated by the following technologies:
 - Oxidation by addition of hypochlorite
 - Oxidation by addition of peroxide or ozone, with or without the use of ultraviolet light
 - Alkaline chlorination
 - Electrochemical oxidation
 - Ion exchange
 - Reverse osmosis



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UNIFIED PROGRAM CONSOLIDATED FORM

ONSITE TIERED PERMITTING

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT - LIMITED (CEL) PAGE

WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS

(one page per treatment unit - check all that apply)

Unit ID # _____

606

Facility ID # _____

1

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1. Puncturing, draining, or crushing of aerosol cans, at ambient temperature, using equipment or a technology combination certified by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) pursuant to Section 25200.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code. The equipment must capture gaseous and liquid contents, prevent fire, explosion, and unauthorized releases of hazardous constituents, and prevent worker exposure. The aerosol cans must be recycled as scrap metal.

_____ Certified Technology Number

NOTE: This category is not available until DTSC certifies a manufacturer's equipment.

2. The separation of used oil from water, provided that the wastestream is hazardous solely due to the oil and the used oil is properly transported to an authorized offsite oil recycler. Treatment using:
- a. Gravity separation.
 - b. A centrifuge.
 - c. A membrane technology.
 - d. Heating of the water containing used oil to a temperature that is not more than 20 degrees Fahrenheit below the flashpoint of the used oil component of the mixture at atmospheric pressure.
 - e. The addition of demulsifiers to the water containing used oil.

NOTE: The authorized separation of used oil from water under this wastestream may not include contaminated groundwater or water containing any measurable amounts of gasoline or more than two percent (2%) diesel fuel (combination of Number 1 or 2 fuel).

Waste and Treatment Process Combinations

The Waste and Treatment Process Combinations pages list those waste and treatment combinations certified by DTSC pursuant to HSC, 25200.1.5 for authorization under CE, CA, and PBR tiers. Each page is specific to a tier, with each tier specific page listing the wastes and treatment processes eligible under that tier. Note that some of the categories have volume or concentration restrictions that must be met in order to qualify for that tier. Additionally, some of the wastes refer to 22 CCR and others to the Health and Safety Code.

Complete one Waste and Treatment Process Combinations page for each unit, except CE-CL units.

(Note: the numbering of the instructions follows the data element numbers that are on the UPCF pages. These data element numbers are used for electronic submission and are the same as the numbering used in 27 CCR, Appendix C, the Business Section of the Unified Program Data Dictionary.)

Please number all pages of your submittal. This helps your CUPA or local agency identify whether the submittal is complete and if any pages are separated.

606. UNIT ID NUMBER-- Enter the unit ID number (same as item 606 from the Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification - Unit page).

1. FACILITY ID NUMBER - Leave this blank. This number is assigned by the CUPA. This is the unique number which identifies your facility.

627. WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS--CESQT
628. WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS--CESW
629. WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS--CA
630. WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS--PBR
631. WASTE AND TREATMENT PROCESS COMBINATIONS--CEL

Use the correct page for the unit. Check the waste and treatment process(es) that pertain to the unit. If the process is a technology certified by DTSC, please enter the Certified Technology Number (Cert. #). Certified technologies appropriate for authorization, and the eligible tiers, are listed below.

Note that reactive and extremely hazardous wastes are not allowed to be treated under any of the onsite treatment tiers, except for certain wastes under Conditionally Exempt - Specified Wastestreams.

CERTIFIED TECHNOLOGIES

DTSC is authorized to certify hazardous waste technologies. Appropriate certified technologies may be eligible for CE, CA or PBR onsite treatment tiers. As of April 1, 1999, there is one certified technology for these tiers. The certification is for aldehyde treatment processes and is eligible for the CESW tier. The approved technology is:

Neutralex	SCIGEN
Cert. #. 97-01-0024	333 East Gardena Blvd. Gardena, CA 90248
Effective Date:	June 29, 1997 (expires June 29, 2000)
Description:	Batch treatment for 10 percent Formalin generated by medical, educational, and laboratory facilities. Chemically treats in a provided 8 liter vessel. After testing, allows for disposal to sanitary sewer.
Tier:	Authorized for the CESW tier.

A copy of published Certification Statements and additional updates may be obtained by contacting DTSC at (916) 322-3670 or from the Cal/EPA on-line Bulletin Board via modem at (916) 322-5041.

Appendix A - Exempt Treatment Activities

There are several treatment activities which, although they would be otherwise regulated, are exempt under the law provided certain conditions are met. No notification is required if these are the only treatment activities performed at the facility. These activities are:

1. Biotechnology Elementary Neutralization Activities - Refer to HSC §25201.15
Biotechnology elementary neutralization activities are the elementary neutralization of wastes generated by biotechnology manufacturing or biotechnology process development activities. This includes activities conducted in SIC Code Subgroups 283, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 8731, 8732, and 8733, including manufacturing and process development of medicinal chemicals and botanical products, pharmaceutical preparations, in vitro and in vivo diagnostic substances, and biological products, and all associated equipment and vessel cleaning and maintenance operations. These activities are exempt if ALL of the following conditions are met:
 - A permit is not required to conduct elementary neutralization under federal law.
 - The hazardous wastes are hazardous solely due to acidic or alkaline materials.
 - Either of the following applies with regard to the biotechnology elementary neutralization activity:
 - a) The hazardous wastes in the elementary neutralization unit do not contain more than 10 percent by weight acid or alkaline constituents.
 - b) The generator determines the neutralization process will not raise the temperature of the hazardous wastes to within 10 degrees of the boiling point or cause the release of hazardous gaseous emissions.
 - **The hazardous wastes are not diluted for the sole purpose of meeting the criteria specified in subparagraph (a) above AND after neutralization the wastewaters do not exhibit the characteristic of corrosivity.**
 - The temperature of any unit 100 gallons or larger is automatically monitored, is fitted with a high temperature alarm system, and for closed systems, the unit automatically controls the adding and mixing of corrosive and neutralizing solutions.
2. Neutralization of Acid/ Alkaline Wastes from Regeneration of Ion Exchange Media - Refer to HSC §25201.13(a)
NO authorization is needed to neutralize acid/alkaline wastes from regeneration of the ion exchange media used to demineralize water, if the waste contains less than or equal to 10 percent acid or base by weight.
3. Neutralization of Acid/ Alkaline Wastes from the Food Processing Industry - Refer to HSC §25201.13(c)
NO authorization is needed to neutralize acid/alkaline wastes from the food processing industry.
4. Silver Recovery - Refer to HSC §25143.13, amended by Senate Bill (SB) 2111, (Chapter 309, Statutes of 1998)
NO authorization is needed for the recovery of silver (provided that the solutions and wastewaters are "silver-only" hazardous wastes, and are not hazardous for any other reason or constituent) from photofinishing/photoimaging solutions and photoimaging solution wastewaters. These wastes are regulated only to the extent they are regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
5. Sieving or Filtering Under Limited Conditions - Refer to HSC §25123.5(b)(2)(A), amended by Assembly Bill (AB) 966, (Chapter 506, Statutes of 1998)
NO authorization is needed for sieving or filtering liquid hazardous waste to remove solid fractions, WITHOUT added heat, chemicals, or pressure, as the waste is added to or removed from a storage or accumulation tank or container, if the activity is conducted onsite. For this exemption, sieving or filtering does not include adsorption, reverse osmosis, or ultrafiltration.
6. Phase Separation Under Limited Conditions - Refer to HSC §25123.5(b)(2)(B), amended by AB 966, (Chapter 506, Statutes of 1998)
NO authorization is needed for phase separation of hazardous waste during storage or accumulation in tanks or containers, if the separation is unaided by the addition of heat or chemicals, and the activity is conducted onsite.
7. Combination of Wastestreams Under Limited Conditions - Refer to HSC §25123.5(b)(2)(C), amended by AB 966, (Chapter 506, Statutes of 1998)
NO authorization is needed for combining two or more waste streams that are not incompatible into a single tank or container if the activity is conducted onsite and BOTH of the following conditions apply:
 - a) The waste streams are being combined solely for the purpose of consolidated accumulation or storage or consolidated offsite shipment, and they are NOT being combined to meet a fuel specification or to otherwise be chemically or physically prepared to be treated, burned for energy value, or incinerated.
 - b) The combined waste stream is managed in compliance with the most stringent of the regulatory requirements applicable to each individual waste stream.
8. Evaporation of Water Under Limited Conditions - Refer to HSC §25123.5(b)(2)(D), amended by AB 966, (Chapter 506, Statutes of 1998)
NO authorization is needed for evaporation of water from hazardous wastes in tanks or containers, such as breathing and evaporation through vents and floating roofs, WITHOUT the addition of pressure, chemicals, or heat other than sunlight or ambient room lighting or heating, if the activity is conducted onsite.