

COUNTING PURPOSE CHART

This chart provides the reasons why a person must always count their hazardous waste, a reference to where each applicable law or regulation can be found, and a summary of the provision referenced.

Why count?	Statute/regulation	Summary
To determine if a generator may use consolidated manifesting	HSC 25160.2	Consolidated manifesting may be used in place of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest for the transportation of certain types of hazardous waste. Only generators of less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month may use consolidated manifesting. However, when counting hazardous wastes for this purpose the generator need not include used oil in their calculation.
To determine generator status	Title 22, CCR 66262.34	A person's generator status is determined by how much hazardous waste they generate by site, in a calendar month. A person who generates less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste (i.e., a Small Quantity Generator (SQG)) is exempt from some of the standards that normally apply to generators of hazardous waste (in Chapter 12). For more information on generator standards please review our generator fact sheet.
To determine when a generator's accumulation time limit begins	HSC 25123.3(c)	A generator's accumulation start time begins the first day hazardous waste is accumulated onsite. However, if a person generates no more than 100 kg of hazardous waste or 1 kg of acute hazardous waste per month, the generators accumulation start time begins the day when the 100 kg or 1 kg limit is reached.
To determine if a generator must submit a Biennial report	Title 22, CCR 66262.41(a)	Biennial reports are to be submitted on even numbered years and cover the amount of hazardous waste generated by a person from the previous year (i.e., the odd numbered year) A biennial report is required to be submitted if a person: -generated 1000 kg or more of RCRA non-acute hazardous waste in any single calendar month; -generated or accumulated more than 1 kg of RCRA acute hazardous waste in any single calendar month; or -generated or accumulated more than 100 kg of spill cleanup material contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste at any time.

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To determine if a generator may use a Household Hazardous Waste Collection program	HSC 25218.1	A person who generates no more than 100 kg of hazardous waste or 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month (i.e., meets the criteria to be a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG), in 40 CFR, part 261.5(a)) may send their hazardous waste to a Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.
To calculate generator fees	HSC 25205.5	Every generator that produces five or more tons (~ 5,000 kg) of hazardous waste will pay the Board Of Equalization (BOE) a generator fee for each site.
To calculate disposal fees	HSC 25174	Disposal fees are calculated using the total wet weight measured in tons, or fractions thereof, of the hazardous waste in the form in which the hazardous waste existed at the time of disposal, submission for disposal, or application to land using a land disposal method as defined in Section 66260.10 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Fees are paid on the first 5,000 tons per month disposed of or submitted for disposal of non-RCRA and mining waste at each onsite or offsite facility by each producer.
To determine if a generator needs to obtain a (federal) EPA Identification (ID) number	Title 22, CCR 66262.12(a)	If a business generates more than 1 kilogram of RCRA acutely hazardous waste per month or more than 100 kilograms of other RCRA hazardous waste per month, they must have a federal EPA ID number.
To determine if a generator of silver only waste is exempt from obtaining an EPA ID number	Title 22, CCR 66262.12(d)	Generators of silver only wastes (e.g., photofinishing solution) are exempt from the requirement to obtain an EPA ID Number, including a California EPA ID Number if they generate no more than 100 kg of silver only waste per month.
To determine if an EPA ID number is required for universal waste	Title 22, CCR 66273.1(b)	Universal waste may be managed under the alternative management standards found in Chapter 23 of Title 22. A universal waste handler is not required to obtain an EPA ID number when accumulating universal waste if the amount never exceeds 5,000 kg onsite, at any given time.

Why count?	Statute/regulation	Summary
To determine accumulation time limits when managing spent lead-acid batteries under Article 7 of Chapter 16.	Title 22, CCR 66266.81(a)(3)	Spent lead acid batteries may be managed under the alternative management standards in Article 7 of Chapter 16. A person may accumulate spent lead acid batteries onsite for up to 1 year if the quantity of batteries onsite does not exceed 1 ton. If the quantity of batteries onsite exceeds 1 ton, a person may accumulate spent lead acid batteries up to 180 days.
To determine accumulation time limits when managing drained used oil filters under Article 10 of Chapter 16.	Title 22, CCR 66266.130(c)(4)	Drained used oil filters may be managed under the alternative management standards in Article 10 of Chapter 16. A person may accumulate drained used oil filters onsite for up to 1 year if the quantity of filters onsite does not exceed 1 ton. If the quantity of filters onsite exceeds 1 ton, a person may accumulate drained used oil filters up to 180 days.
To determine accumulation time limits when managing Treated Wood Waste (TWW) under Chapter 32 of Title 22.	Title 22, CCR 67386.6(e)	TWW may be managed under the alternative management standards in Chapter 32 of Title 22. TWW produced incidental to the operation of a business is exempt from accumulation time limits if no more than 1,000 pounds is accumulated onsite.
To determine if generators of oil based paint may bring their paint to a collection location operating under Article 10.7 of Chapter 6.5.	HSC 25217.2.1	A person who generates no more than 100 kg of hazardous waste per month (i.e., meets the criteria to be a CESQG, in 40 CFR part 261.5(a)) may bring their oil based paint to a collection location operating under Article 10.7 of Chapter 6.5 (i.e., the location has a contract with Paint Care (representing paint manufacturers) to collect paint).
To determine if a person can manage elemental mercury under alternative management standards in Article 9 of Chapter 16.	Title 22, CCR 66266.120	A person may store, transport or accept non-RCRA elemental mercury under the alternative management standards in Article 9 of Chapter 16 as long as the total amount of mercury does not exceed 10 lbs.
To determine the standards applicable to a Used Oil Collection Center (UOCC) .		UOCCs may accept small amounts of used oil from generators who self-transport their used oil to these collection centers. UOCCs are subject to the generator standards in Chapter 12 for the used oil they accept, accumulate and store from offsite sources. UOCCs may be exempt from some of the standards in Chapter 12 if they accept less than 1,000 kg of used oil per month from offsite sources.

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To determine if a generator of universal waste is exempt from the alternative management standards (in Chapter 23 of Title 22).		A Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Universal Waste Generator (CESQUWGs) is exempt from the alternative management standards in Chapter 23 of title 22 for their universal waste if they generate less than 100 kg of RCRA hazardous waste including universal waste that is RCRA hazardous waste and no more than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acutely hazardous waste in any calendar month and they remain in compliance with 40 CFR section 261.5.
To determine if a person is exempt from the alternative management		A person who generates in one year, stores at one time, or transports at one time in one vehicle ten or fewer spent lead-acid storage batteries is exempt from the alternative management standards in Article 7 of Chapter 16.
To determine if wastewater mixtures containing RCRA listed wastes are not hazardous wastes		Wastewaters that are mixed with certain RCRA listed hazardous wastes and do not exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic are not hazardous wastes. In order to determine if the wastewater mixture meets the conditions to be exempted, a generator must count the weekly usage of solvents used and wastewater generated as described in subsection (a)(2)(F) of section 66261.3 of Article 1 of Chapter 11.
To ensure recyclable materials are not accumulated speculatively .		Certain materials are not regulated as hazardous waste when recycled (e.g. recyclable materials excluded from classification as a waste under subdivision (b) or (d) of section 25143.2 of Health and Safety Code). Materials that are or may be recycled may not be accumulated speculatively. In order to ensure materials are not accumulated speculatively, a generator must count the amount of material generated, recycled and remaining onsite at the end of each calendar year.