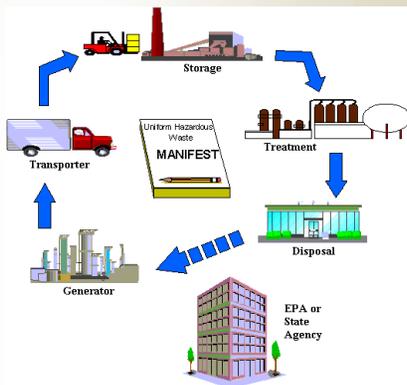


Generator Summary

- Any person that generates a waste has the potential to become a Hazardous Waste Generator
- There are three categories of hazardous waste generators: CESQG, SQG, and LQG
- CESQG generate 220 pounds of hazardous waste or less a month or 2 pounds or less of acutely hazardous waste a month
- SQG generate between 220 and 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month
- LQG generate more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month or over 220 pounds of acutely hazardous waste a month
- An EPA ID number is used by the EPA to track waste from cradle to grave
- The EPA also created temporary EPA ID number that are active for 90 days and used mainly for emergencies or one time cleanups.



Picture from the following website: savannahenvironmental.com

Protecting the Vermillion River: Your Recreational Area

Part 20: Waste – Part C:
Hazardous Waste Generators

Lafayette Airport Commission
Lafayette Regional Airport

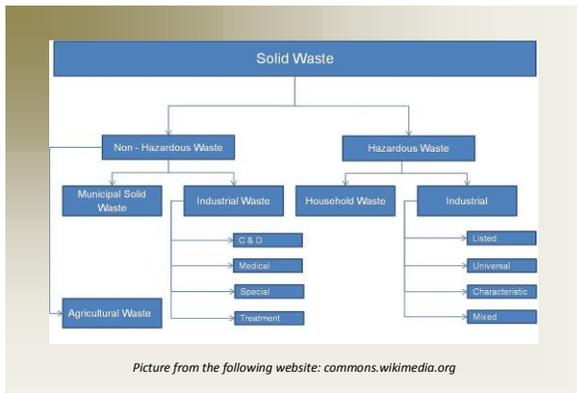


Picture from the following website: organmetro.gov

Lafayette Airport
Commission

222 Tower Drive
Lafayette, LA 70508
Phone: 337-266-4401
Fax: 337-266-4410

www.lftairport.com



Could my facility be a hazardous waste generator?

The Louisiana Administrative Code 33.V.1103 states that any person that generates a solid waste must determine if it is hazardous therefore any facility that generates waste has the potential to become a Hazardous Waste Generator.

What are the types of hazardous waste generators?

There are three categories of hazardous waste generators: conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG), small quantity generators (SQG) and large quantity generators (LQG).

CESQG are generators that generate 220 pounds of hazardous waste or less a month or 2 pounds or less of acutely hazardous waste* a month.

SQG are generators that generate between 220 and 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month.

LQG are generators that generate more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste a month or over 220 pounds of acutely hazardous waste a month.

*Acutely hazardous wastes contain constituents that studies have shown to be fatal to humans or animals

in low doses and are such dangerous chemicals that they pose a threat even when properly managed.

What are some of the requirement for CESQG?

CESQGs have only a few requirements that they must meet. They may not accumulate more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste at any one time. Also their responsibilities include identifying all hazardous waste that they generate and they must ensure that they use only licensed facilities to handle the waste.

What are some of the requirement for SQG?

SQGs may accumulate hazardous waste up to 180 days without a permit. They must get an EPA ID number in order to dispose of their hazardous waste. SQGs may not accumulate more than 13,000 pounds of hazardous waste at any one time. They also must have a basic Contingency Plan, provide basic training to employees and must always have at least one employee available to respond to emergencies. Lastly they must meet the basic requirements for storage in CFR 40.262.34.d.2-3.



What are some of the requirement for LQG?

LQGs may accumulate hazardous waste up to 90 days. They must get an EPA ID number in order to dispose of their hazardous waste. LQGs also must have a Contingency Plan, provide training to employees, always have at least one employee available to respond to emergencies and are required to file biannual reports. Lastly they must meet the requirements for storage in CFR 40.262.34.a.

What is an EPA ID Number and do I need one?

An EPA ID number is used by the EPA to track waste from the point of generation to final disposal or from "cradle to grave." The number is site specific and does not move with the operator unless they are a transporter. The EPA also created temporary EPA ID number that are active for 90 days and used mainly for emergencies or one time cleanups.

Law requires that SQG, LQG, and some generator of universal waste notify federal, state and/or local agencies of their activities and obtain an EPA ID number. The EPA developed form 8700-12 to help generators determine if they are subject to these requirements.