



LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR INSPECTION

Revision: 06/18/2024
WASTE & MATERIALS
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Section A: Notification and Category Determination

A.01: The generator did not treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transportation, hazardous waste without having received an EPA identification number from the department.		662.018(1) Photo ☐
A.02: The generator renotified the department by March 1 of each even-numbered year using EPA Form 8700-12. The generator may submit this renotification as part of its annual report required under s. NR 662.041.		662.018(4)(b) Photo ☐
A.03: The generator determined its correct generator category. It is acceptable for a generator to notify to a larger generator category.		662.013 Photo ☐

Section B: Waste Determination

B.01: The generator of a solid waste, as defined in s. NR 661.0002, made an accurate determination (over classification is acceptable) as to whether that waste is a hazardous waste in order to ensure wastes are properly managed according to applicable RCRA regulations. A generator may choose to overclassify their nonhazardous waste as a hazardous waste without violating this requirement; however, this is not recommended. If the hazardous waste is missing listed hazardous waste code(s), then cite under s. NR 662.011(3) (See Item B.04). If the hazardous waste is missing characteristic hazardous waste code(s), then cite under s. NR 662.011(4) (See Item B.05).		662.011 Photo ☐
B.02: The generator's hazardous waste determination for each solid waste was 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 RCRA classification of the waste may change.		662.011(1) Photo ☐
B.03: The generator determined whether their solid waste is excluded from regulation under s. NR 661.0004.		662.011(2) Photo ☐
B.04: If the waste is not excluded under s. NR 661.0004, then the generator using knowledge of the waste determined whether the waste meets any of the listing descriptions under subchapter D of chapter NR 661.		662.011(3) Photo ☐
B.05: If the waste is not excluded under s. NR 661.0004, then the generator determined whether the waste exhibits one or more hazardous characteristics as identified in subchapter C of chapter NR 661.		662.011(4) Photo ☐
B.06: If the waste is determined to be hazardous, the generator referred to chs. NR 661, 664 to 668, and 673 for other possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to management of the specific waste.		662.011(5) Photo ☐
B.07: The generator maintains records supporting its hazardous waste determinations, including records that identify whether a solid waste is a hazardous waste, as defined by s. NR 661.0003. Records are maintained for at least 3 years from the date that the waste was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal facility.		662.011(5) Photo ☐

Key : C or EV: Evaluated - no noncompliance detected at the time of inspection CA: Compliance with Concern R: Returned to Compliance X or V: Non-Compliance

Y: Yes N: No UN: Unknown NA: Inspected, Not Applicable NE: Evaluation Determination will be Made at a Later Date NI: Not Inspected

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*: Dept. approved alternate may apply No 'box' is an open ended question ND: Inspected, Not Determined

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Section C: Waste Accumulation and Disposition

C.01: The generator accumulates hazardous waste on-site for no more than 90 days, unless one of the following is met:
1. A 30-day extension was granted by the department (s. NR 662.017(2) or 662.017(5)).
2. Accumulate F006 waste on-site for more than 90 days, but not more than 180 days and complies with all of the following (s. NR 662.017(3)):
a. 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.
b. The F006 waste is legitimately recycled through metals recovery.
c. No more than 20,000 kg (44062 lbs.) of F006 waste is accumulated on-site at any one time.
d. All of the unit specific standards (e.g., containers, tanks) used to accumulate the F006 are met.
e. Complies with emergency procedures of subch. M and the personnel training requirements of 662.017(1)(g).
3. The F006 waste is being transported 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 when item 2 (above) is complied with (s. NR 662.017(4)).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

C.02: The generator uses a licensed hazardous waste transporter that has a license under chapter NR 663.

291.21(9)

Photo ☐

C.03: The generator did not offer its hazardous waste to a transporter that have not received an EPA identification number.

662.018(3)

Photo ☐

C.04: The generator did not offer its hazardous waste to TSD facilities that have not received an EPA identification number.

662.018(3)

Photo ☐

C.05: Hazardous wastes are sent to a TSD facilities holding a license issued under chapter NR 670 or have been issued a license under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Note that this is a statutory violation.

291.21(9)

Photo ☐

C.06: Hazardous wastes are not disposed on-site without a license issued under chapter NR 670. Note that this is a statutory violation.

291.25(2)

Photo ☐

C.07: Hazardous wastes are not thermally treated (e.g., burning, detonation, evaporation) on-site without a license issued under chapter NR 670.

291.25(2)

Photo ☐

C.08: Prior to the disposal of bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids in a hazardous waste landfill, the liquids meet the additional requirements specified in ss. NR 664.0314 or 665.0314. Note this requirement does not prevent a generator from sending liquid hazardous waste to a TSD facility where the waste will be stabilized or solidified prior to landfilling.

662.035

Photo ☐

Section D: Manifests

D.01: The generator uses a uniform hazardous waste manifest to ship hazardous waste. If NO, go to Section F.

Photo ☐

D.02: Paper manifest: If a generator that transports or offers for transport a hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal and chooses to use a paper manifest, the paper manifest was prepared using the uniform hazardous waste manifest on EPA Form 8700-22, and, if necessary, EPA Form 8700-22A.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐



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Section D: Manifests

D.03: Electronic manifest: If a generator that transports or offers for transport a hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal chooses to use an electronic manifest, the electronic manifest complies with s.NR 662.024 (e-signature and retention) and 40 CFR 3.10 (reporting of e-documents to EPA).	662.020(1)(c) Photo ☐
D.04: All manifest: The generator designated on the manifest at least one facility that is permitted to handle the waste described on the manifest.	662.020(2) Photo ☐
D.05: All manifest: If the transporter was unable to deliver the hazardous waste to the designated facility, the generator designated another facility or instructed the transporter to return the waste.	662.020(4) Photo ☐
D.06: All manifest: The generator signed the paper manifest certification by hand or if an electronic manifest is used the electronic signature complies with s. NR 662.025 (s. NR 662.024(1)(a)).	662.023(1)(a) Photo ☐
D.07: All manifest: For a paper manifest the generator obtained a handwritten signature of the initial transporter and date of acceptance or if an electronic manifest is used the electronic signature complies with s. NR 662.025 (s. NR 662.024(1)(a)).	662.023(1)(b) Photo ☐
D.08: All manifest: For a paper manifest the generator retained one copy of the manifest in compliance with s. NR 662.040(1). For a signed electronic manifest, the generator may use their e-manifest account (s. NR 662.024(1)(3)).	662.023(1)(c) Photo ☐
D.09: All manifest: The generator gave the remaining copies of the manifest to the transporter.	662.023(2) Photo ☐
D.10: All manifest: For bulk shipments of hazardous waste solely by water within the United States, the generator sent 3 copies of the manifest (signed and dated in accordance with section NR 662.23) to the owner or operator of the designated facility or the last bulk water transporter to handle the waste in the United States if exported by water.	662.023(3) Photo ☐
D.11: All manifest: For rail shipment of hazardous waste within the United States that originated from the generator, the generator sent 3 copies of the manifest (signed and dated in accordance with section NR 662.023) to any of the following: the next non-rail transporter - if any, the designated facility if solely transported by rail, the last rail transporter to handle the hazardous waste if exported by rail.	662.023(4) Photo ☐
D.12: All manifest: For shipments of hazardous waste to a state not authorized to regulate that particular hazardous waste, the generator obtained from the designated facility a signed manifest and any out-of-state transporter signed and forwarded the manifest to the designated facility.	662.023(5) Photo ☐
D.13: All manifest: For rejected shipments of hazardous waste or container residues in non-RCRA empty containers that are returned to the generator by the designated facility, the generator signed either line 20 of the new manifest or line 18c of the original manifest.	662.023(6)(a) Photo ☐
D.14: All manifest: For rejected shipments of hazardous waste or container residues in non-RCRA empty containers that are returned to the generator by the designated facility, the generator provided a copy of the manifest to the transporter.	662.023(6)(b) Photo ☐
D.15: All manifest: For rejected shipments of hazardous waste or container residues in non-RCRA empty containers that are returned to the generator by the designated facility, the generator provided a copy of the manifest within 30 days to the designated facility that returned the hazardous waste to the generator.	662.023(6)(c) Photo ☐
D.16: All manifest: For rejected shipments of hazardous waste or container residues in non-RCRA empty containers that are returned to the generator by the designated facility, the generator retained a copy of the manifest for at least 3 years from the date of delivery.	662.023(6)(d) Photo ☐



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Section D: Manifests

D.17: If the generator did not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, the generator submitted to the department an exception report within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The exception report consisted of a legible copy of the manifest with some indication the generator did not receive confirmation of the delivery of the hazardous waste to the designated facility.

662.042(1)

Photo ☐

D.18: The generator keeps a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with s. NR 662.023 (1) for 3 years or until the generator receives a signed copy from the designated facility which received the waste. This signed copy is retained as a record for at least 3 years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

662.040(1)

Photo ☐

Section E: Manifest Review

E.01: The EPA ID number in box 1 correct.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.02: The total number of pages used to complete the manifest in box 2 is correct.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.03: The emergency response phone number in box 3 is correct.

1. Emergency response phone number information should only be entered in box 3 when there is one phone number that applies to all the waste materials described in box 9b.
2. If a situation (e.g., consolidated shipments) arises where more than one emergency response phone number applies to the various wastes listed on the manifest, the phone numbers associated with each specific material should be entered after its description in box 9b.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.04: The generator's mailing address, phone number, and site address in box 5 is correct.

1. The telephone number (including area code) should be the normal business number for the generator, or the number where the generator or his authorized agent may be reached to provide instructions in the event the designated and/or alternate (if any) facility rejects some or all of the shipment.
2. The physical site address from which the shipment originates is only entered if the physical address is different than the mailing address.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.05: The transporter's company name and U.S. EPA ID number in boxes 6 (and 7 if needed) is correct.

1. If more than two transporters are needed, use a continuation sheet(s) (EPA Form 8700-22A).
2. Vehicle or driver information is not entered in box 6 or 7.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.06: The designated facility's name, site address, and U.S. EPA ID number in box 8 is correct.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.07: The 'X' used to identify hazardous materials in box 9a is used correctly.

1. The letters 'RQ' may be used instead 'X' if a reportable quantity needs to be identified (49 CFR 172.201(a)(1)(iii)).

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.08: The U.S. DOT proper shipping name, hazard class or division, identification number (UN/NA) and packing group in box 9b is correct.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐

E.09: The number of containers in box 10 is correct.

662.020(1)(a)

Photo ☐



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Section E: Manifest Review

E.10: The type of containers in box 10 is correct.		662.020(1)(a) Photo ☐
E.11: The total quantity of waste in box 11 is correct. 1. Round partial units to the nearest whole unit, and do not enter decimals or fractions. 2. To the extent practical, report quantities using appropriate units of measure that will allow you to report quantities with precision. 3. Waste quantities entered should be based on actual measurements or reasonably accurate estimates of actual quantities shipped. Container capacities are not acceptable as estimates.		662.020(1)(a) Photo ☐
E.12: The unit of measurement in box 12 is correct.		662.020(1)(a) Photo ☐
E.13: The waste code information in box 13 is correct.		662.020(1)(a) Photo ☐
E.14: The signature for the 'Generator's Certification' in box 15 is signed by someone who has knowledge of the generator's waste minimization program.		662.027(1) Photo ☐
E.15: The signature for the 'Generator's Certification' in box 15 is signed by someone the who has had the DOT training requirements under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart H.		 Photo ☐

Section F: Consolidation of Hazardous Waste Received from VSQGs

F.01: Consolidation of HW Received from VSQGs. If NO, go to Section G.		 Photo ☐
F.02: The hazardous waste received from the very small quantity generators (VSQGs) are under the control of the large quantity generator (LQG). 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
F.03: The LQG notified the department at least 30 days prior to receiving the first shipment from a VSQG using EPA Form 8700-12.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
F.04: The 8700-12 notification form identifies the name(s) and site address(es) for the VSQGs as well as the name and business telephone number for a contact person for the VSQGs.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
F.05: The LQG submits an updated 8700-12 form within 30 days after a change in the name or site address for the VSQGs.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
F.06: The LQG maintains records of shipments for 3 years from the date the hazardous waste was received from the VSQGs.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
F.07: The LQG records contain all the following: 1. The name and address of the VSQG the hazardous waste was received form. 2. The contact information of the VSQG the hazardous waste was received form. 3. A description of the hazardous waste received from the VSQG. 4. The quantity of the hazardous waste was received from the VSQG. 5. The date the hazardous waste was received from the VSQG.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

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Section F: Consolidation of Hazardous Waste Received from VSQGs

F.08: The LQG complies with all of the independent requirements identified in s. NR 662.010(1)(a)3. and the conditions for exemption in s. NR 662.017(6) for all hazardous waste received from a VSQGs.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
F.09: The LQG labeled the container or unit with the date the hazardous waste was received from the VSQG.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
F.10: If the LQG is consolidating incoming hazardous waste from a VSQG with either its own hazardous waste or with hazardous waste from other VSQGs, the LQG labeled each container or unit with the earliest date any hazardous waste in the container was accumulated on site.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

General

G.01: The generator has hazardous waste that is land disposed*. Land disposal occurs when the waste or residues from treating the waste will ultimately be disposed in a land disposal unit. Hazardous waste that is discharged under a WPDES permit or discharged to a sewer line leading to a POTW are not land disposed. If NO, go to Section H. *Land disposal means placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit (CAMU) or staging pile, and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault, or bunker intended for disposal purposes.		 Photo ☐
G.02: The generator of a hazardous waste determined either by testing or knowledge that the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards specified in either s. NR 668.40 (hazardous waste), 668.45 (hazardous waste debris), or 668.49 (contaminated soil) prior to land disposal. As an alternative to the generator determining if the hazardous waste is required to be treated before it can be land disposed, the generator may send the waste to a RCRA licensed hazardous waste treatment facility, where the waste treatment facility complied with the requirements of sub. (2) and s. NR 664.0013.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.03: To determine if the waste meets the LDR treatment standard, the generator did total testing when the treatment standard for the waste is expressed as a total concentration (mg/kg).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.04: To determine if the waste meets the LDR treatment standard, the generator did TCLP testing when the treatment standard for the waste is expressed as a concentration of hazardous constituent in the waste's extract (mg/l).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.05: Hazardous wastes having specified treatment technologies and contaminated media impacted with hazardous wastes having specified treatment technologies were treated by those specified treatment technologies before land disposal. 1. Note: These specified treatment technologies are found in s. NR 668.40 and are described in detail in s. NR 668.42, Table 1. Note: Analytical testing is not required when waste or soil are only subject to a specified treatment technology.		670.001(3) Photo ☐



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Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

General

G.06: The generator determined the underlying hazardous constituents (UHC) for characteristic hazardous waste which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standards in Table 1 of s. NR 668.48.

UHCs do not need to be determined for the following hazardous wastes:

1. D001 High-TOC waste treated by CMBST, RORGS, or POLYM (s. NR 668.09(1)).
2. Decharacterized wastewaters that are being managed in a CWA or CWA equivalent system or injected into a class 1 injection well regulated under the Safe Water Drinking Act (SWDA) (see s. NR 668.01(3)(c), April 8, 1996; 61 FR 15661).
3. Lab pack containing characteristic hazardous wastes D001 to D008, and D010 to D043 (s. NR 668.07(a)(i)3).
4. D003 reactive cyanides having a concentration based standard do not require treatment of UHCs (April 8, 1996; 61 FR 15568).
5. Hazardous waste that has a specified treatment method that is not DEACT do not require treatment of UHCs (September 19, 1994; 59 FR 47988).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.07: The generator identified the treatment standard for a characteristic waste code when the listed waste did not address the constituent causing the waste to exhibit the characteristic.
Example:

1. A F005 is also a D018 (benzene): D018 does not need to appear on the LDR form as the treatment standard for F005 will address the benzene (RO 14545). D018 is listed as a 'constituent of concern?' in the F listing.
2. A F005 is also a D001: D001 does need to appear on the LDR form as the treatment standard for F005 does not address ignitability (RO 11877).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.08: A one-time notification and certification form is in the generator's file for characteristic hazardous waste that the generator has decharacterized (which may include also meeting the LDR treatment standard).

The LDR notification form includes all of the following information:

1. Name and address of the RCRA Subtitle D facility receiving the waste shipment.
2. A description of the waste as initially generated, including the applicable EPA hazardous waste code(s), treatability group(s), and underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in s. NR 668.02(9) Wis. Adm. Code), unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all underlying hazardous constituents. If all underlying hazardous constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no requirement to list any of the underlying hazardous constituents on the notice. The notification and certification must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the subtitle D facility receiving the waste changes. Note if a subtitle D landfill is receiving the treatment residues (a non-hazardous waste) you are not required to send to the subtitle D landfill any LDR notification and certification forms, even the subtitle D landfill must treat the UHCs in the treatment residues prior to land disposal.

The LDR certification form must include the following information:

1. LDR certification form must be signed by an authorized representative and must state the language found in s. NR 668.07(2)(d) Wis. Adm. Code.
2. If the treatment removes the characteristic but does not meet standards applicable to underlying hazardous constituents, then the certification statement found in s. NR 668.07(2)(d)4. Wis. Adm. Code applies.

Note: If a subtitle D landfill is receiving the treatment residues (a non-hazardous waste) the generator is not required to send to the subtitle D landfill any LDR notification and certification forms, even the subtitle D landfill must treat the UHCs in the treatment residues prior to land disposal.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐



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Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

General

G.09: The generator retained on-site a copy of all notifications, certifications, waste analysis data, and other documentation for at least 3 years from the date that the waste was last sent to an on-site or off-site TSD facility.

1. The 3 year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the department.
2. The 3 year record retention also applies to solid wastes even when the hazardous characteristic is removed prior to disposal, or when the waste is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste under ss. NR 661.02 to 661.06, or exempted from ch. 291, Stats., and chs. NR 660 to 673, subsequent to the point of generation.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

Waste does not meet Treatment Standard

G.11: Waste or contaminated soil does not meet treatment standard or the generator chooses not to make a determination.

If NO go to section G.22: Waste meets Treatment Standard.

Photo ☐

G.12: If the generator determines if the waste or contaminated soil does not meet the applicable treatment standards, then the generator sent a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the initial waste shipment and placed a copy of that notice in the generator's file. No further notification is necessary until the waste or facility change, in which case a new notification shall be sent and a copy placed in the generator's file.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.13: If the generator chooses not to make a determination of whether their waste must be treated, then the generator must send a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the initial waste shipment and placed a copy of that notice in the generator's file. The notification needs to only include the EPA hazardous waste number(s), the manifest number of the first shipment, and the statement "This hazardous waste may or may not be subject to the LDR treatment standards. The treatment facility shall make the determination."

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.14: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes all applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of first shipment.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.15: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes all of the following:

1. The waste is subject to the LDRs.
2. Identifying the constituents of concern for F001, F005, and F039. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice.
3. Identifying the underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) in characteristic wastes.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.16: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes identifying the applicable wastewater/ nonwastewater category.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.17: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes identifying the subdivisions or subcategories made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.18: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.19: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) identifies if hazardous debris will be treated using the alternative treatment technologies under s. NR 668.45.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.20: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) identifies all of the following for contaminated soil when subject to the alternative treatment standards in s. NR 668.49(1).
1. Identifies the constituents subject to treatment that are reasonably expected to be present at concentrations greater than 10x the universal treatment standard (s. NR 668.49(4))
2. Identifies if the soils contain or does not contain a listed hazardous waste.
3. Identifies if the soil contains or does not exhibit a characteristic hazardous waste.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

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Y: Yes N: No UN: Unknown NA: Inspected, Not Applicable NE: Evaluation Determination will be Made at a Later Date NI: Not Inspected

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Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

Waste does not meet Treatment Standard

G.21: When the waste or designated facility changed, the generator provided a new notification form to the designated facility and placed a copy of that form in generator's file.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

Waste meets Treatment Standard

G.22: Waste meets the treatment standard. If NO go to section G.31: Soil meets Treatment Standard.		
		Photo ☐

G.23: If the waste meets the applicable treatment standards the generator sent a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the initial waste shipment and placed a copy of that notice in the generator's file.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.24: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of first shipment.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.25: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes: 1. The waste is subject to the LDRs. 2. Identifying the constituents of concern for F001, F005, and F039. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice. 3. Identifying the underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) in characteristic wastes.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.26: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes identifying the applicable wastewater/ nonwastewater category.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.27: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes identifying the subdivisions or subcategories made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.28: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.29: The notification included the following certification statement: "I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in subch. D of ch. NR 668 [or 40 CFR 268]. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment."		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.30: When the waste or designated facility changed, the generator provided a new notification form to the designated facility and placed a copy of that form in generator's file.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

Soil meets Treatment Standard

G.31: Contaminated soil meets the treatment standard. If NO go to section G.39: Not Required to meet Treatment Standard.		
		Photo ☐

G.32: If the contaminated soil meets the applicable treatment standards the generator sent a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the initial shipment and placed a copy of that notice in the generator's file.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐

G.33: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of first shipment.		670.001(3)
		Photo ☐



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Soil meets Treatment Standard

G.34: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes:

1. The waste is subject to the LDRs.
 2. Identifying the constituents of concern for F001?F005, and F039.
 3. Identifying the underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) in characteristic wastes.
- Note: If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.35: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes identifying the applicable wastewater/ nonwastewater category.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.36: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes identifying the subdivisions made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.37: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.38: The notification included the following certification statement: "I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in subch. D of ch. NR 668 [or 40 CFR 268]. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment."

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

Not Required to meet Treatment Standard

G.39: Waste or contaminated soil not required to meet the treatment standard.
If NO go to section G.47: Lab Pack.

Photo ☐

G.40: If the waste or contaminated soil is not required to meet the treatment standard the generator sent a one-time written notice to each land disposal facility receiving the initial shipment and placed a copy of that notice in the generator's file.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.41: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(d) includes the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of first shipment.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.42: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(d) includes a statement that this waste or contaminated soil can be land disposal.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.43: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(d) includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.44: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(d) includes the date when the waste or contaminated soil became subject to the standard, variance, extension, or treatment standard.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.45: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(d) identifies if hazardous debris was treated using the alternative treatment technologies under s. NR 668.45.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.46: When the waste or designated facility changed, the generator provided a new notification form to the designated facility and placed a copy of that form in generator's file.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

Lab Pack

G.47: Waste managed under the alternative treatment standards for lab packs.
If NO go to section G.52: Hazardous Debris.

Photo ☐

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Y: Yes N: No UN: Unknown NA: Inspected, Not Applicable NE: Evaluation Determination will be Made at a Later Date NI: Not Inspected

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Lab Pack

G.48: The generator sent a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the initial waste shipment and placed a copy of that notice in the generator's file.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.49: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(i) includes the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of first shipment.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.50: The notification included the following certification statement: I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the lab pack contains only wastes that have not been excluded under ch. NR 668 Appendix IV and that this lab pack will be sent to a combustion facility in compliance with the alternative treatment standards for lab packs at s. NR 668.42 (3) [or 40 CFR 268.42(c)]. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.51: If the lab pack changes, the generator sent a new notification and certification to the receiving facility and place a copy in the generator's file.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Hazardous Debris

G.52: Generators or treaters who claim that hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under s. NR 661.0003(6) (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology provided by s. NR 668.45, Table 1, and debris that the department has determined does not contain hazardous waste) If NO go to section G.61: No longer contains.		 Photo ☐
G.53: A generator who first claims that the hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under s. NR 661.0003(6) submitted a one-time notification to the department.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.54: A generator who first claims that the hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under s. NR 661.0003(6) submitted in the one-time notification to the department that included the name and address of the subtitle D facility receiving the treated debris.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.55: A generator who first claims that the hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under s. NR 661.0003(6) submitted in the one-time notification to the department that included a description of the hazardous debris and EPA ID number of the hazardous debris as initially generated.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.56: A generator who first claims that the hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under s. NR 661.0003(6) submitted in the one-time notification to the department the technology used to treat the debris (Table 1 in s. NR 668.45 Wis. Adm. Code).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.57: The generator sent an updated notification form to the department when the debris was shipped to a different facility, and, for debris excluded under s. NR 661.0003(6)(a), if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology was used to treat the debris.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.58: For debris excluded under s. NR 661.0003(6)(a), the treatment facility's inspection records, evaluations, and analyses of the treated debris showed compliance with the treatment standards of Table 1 in s. NR 668.45.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.59: For debris excluded under s. NR 661.0003(6)(a), the treatment facility retained all information obtained during treatment of the debris that identifies the key operating parameters of the treatment unit.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.60: For each shipment of treated debris, a certification of compliance with the treatment standards was signed by an authorized representative and placed in the facility's files. The certification stated the following: ?I certify under penalty of law that the debris has been treated in accordance with the requirements of s. NR 668.45. I am aware that there are significant penalties for making a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.?		670.001(3) Photo ☐



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No longer Contains

G.61: Generators who receive a no longer contains determination from the department for soils contaminated with a listed hazardous waste or soils no longer exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste (s. NR 668.49(1). If NO go to section G.64: Generators Treating Hazardous Waste.

Photo ☐

G.62: The generator prepared a one-time only documentation of these determinations including all supporting information.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.63: The generator maintained the information in the facility files for a minimum of 3 years.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

Generators Treating Hazardous Waste

G.64: Generator who treats or dispose of a hazardous waste. If NO go to section H

Photo ☐

G.65: Dilution: Waste is not diluted as a substitute of adequate treatment (impermissible dilution). Dilution is allowed for the following wastes:

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

1. Waste that will not be land disposed.
2. Waste that will be disposed in a no migration unit.
3. Waste that does not have a treatment standard in effect.
4. Waste that are discharged to a water of the State pursuant to a permit issued under section s. 283.31, Stats. Unless a specific method other than DEACT has been specified in s. NR 668.40 as the treatment standard or the waste is a D003 reactive cyanide.
5. Waste that are treated in a CWA\CWA?equivalent treatment system that do not have any land based units (e.g., surface impoundments). Unless a specific method other than DEACT has been specified in s. NR 668.40 as the treatment standard or the waste is a D003 reactive cyanide.
6. Waste that are treated to meet the pretreatment requirements under ss. 283.11 and 283.21, Stats. Unless a specific method other than DEACT has been specified in s. NR 668.40 as the treatment standard or the waste is a D003 reactive cyanide.
7. Waste that is going into a class 1 injection well.
8. Lab packs managed in accordance with s. NR 668.42(3)

G.66: Dilution: Combustion of the following metal bearing hazardous waste codes D004-D011, F006-F012, F019, K002-K008, K061, K069, K071, K100, K106, P010-P013, P015, P029, P074, P087, P099, P0104, P113-P115, P119-P121, U032, U145, U151, U204, U205, U216, and U217 is prohibited. Combustion of these wastes are allowed either at the point of generation or after any bona fide treatment (e.g., such as cyanide destruction prior to combustion), when these wastes are not otherwise specifically prohibited from combustion and the waste complies with one or more of the following:

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

1. The waste contains hazardous organic constituents or cyanide at levels exceeding the constituent?specific treatment standard found in s. NR 668.48.
2. The waste consists of organic, debris-like materials, for example, wood, paper, plastic, or cloth, contaminated with an inorganic metal?bearing hazardous waste.
3. The waste, at point of generation, has reasonable heating value, for example, greater than or equal to 5,000 BTU per pound.
4. The waste is co-generated with wastes for which combustion is a required method of treatment.
5. The waste is subject to federal or Wisconsin requirements necessitating reduction of organics, including biological agents.
6. The waste contains greater than 1% total organic carbon.

G.67: Dilution: Iron filings or other metallic forms of iron are not added to lead-containing hazardous wastes in order to achieve any LDR treatment standard for lead.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐



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Generators Treating Hazardous Waste

G.68: WAP- If a generator is managing and treating waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers or containment buildings regulated under s. NR 662.015, 662.016, or 662.017, to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at s. NR 668.40, the generator developed a WAP. A WAP is not required for all of the following:

1. Treatment in Wastewater Treatment Units.
2. Elementary Neutralization Unit.
3. Totally Enclosed Treatment Facility.
4. Burning small quantities of waste in onsite units.
5. Treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of s. NR 668.45, Table 1.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.69: WAP- If a generator is managing and treating prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers or containment buildings regulated under s. NR 662.015, 662.016, or 662.017, to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at s. NR 668.40, the generator followed their WAP. Note: Generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of s. NR 668.45, Table 1 are not subject to WAP.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.70: WAP- The WAP is based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the waste being treated and contain all information necessary and testing frequency to treat the waste in accordance with the requirements of chapter NR 668.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.71: WAP- The WAP is retained on-site and is made available to inspectors. Under s. NR 668.07(1)(h) Wis. Adm. Code, the WAP must be retained for at least 3 years from the date of the last on-site treatment. The record retention period for the WAP is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by the department.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.72: WAP- Wastes shipped off-site complies with the notification and certification requirements of s. NR 668.07(1)(c).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.73: A waste that is subject to the treatment standards in table 668.40 ?Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes? is at or below the hazardous constituent values for that waste when land disposed. For wastes covered by a technology standard, the wastes may be land disposed after being treated using that specified technology or an equivalent treatment technology approved by the EPA Administrator under the procedures set forth in 40 CFR 268.42(b).

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.74: For all nonwastewaters and D004 through D011 wastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on grab sampling.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.75: For non D004 through D011 wastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on "maximums for any one day". That is the hazardous constituent concentrations in a daily composite sample (which may consist of several grab samples) cannot exceed the concentration based standards in the s. NR 668.40 Wis. Adm. Code table of treatment standards.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.76: The treatment residue meets the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern when wastes with differing treatment standards are combined for the purpose of treatment.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.77: Examples of EPA waste numbers subject to footnote 10: F024, F032, K174, and K178.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

G.78: Prior to land disposal all of the underlying hazardous constituents meet the universal treatment standards for characteristic wastes that are subject to the treatment standards. This requirement does not apply to the following characteristic wastes that are:

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

1. Managed in a wastewater treatment system that is regulated under ch. 283, Stats.
2. Managed in a CWA/CWA-equivalent.



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Generators Treating Hazardous Waste

G.79: When a F001 to F005 nonwastewater that contains one or more of the constituents carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, or methanol, then these constituents must be included on the LDR notification form. If any of these three constituents are present in the waste along with the other solvent constituents, then these three constituents are not ?constituents of concern? and are not required to be included on the LDR notification form.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.80: Prior to land disposal hazardous debris met one or more of the following: 1. The debris meet the treatment standard in 668.40. 2. The department determines under s. NR 661.03(6)(b) that the debris is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste. 3. The debris is treated to the waste-specific treatment standard provided in 668.45.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
G.81: Prior to land disposal, a hazardous waste that exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste also complied with any applicable treatment standards for a listed hazardous waste.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Section H: Personnel Training

Training program

H.01: The generator has a training program that meets some or all of the requirements of s. NR 662.017(1)(g). If no training program go to I.01.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.02: Facility personnel successfully completed 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 chapter NR 662.017.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.03: The training program includes all the record elements described in s. NR 662.017(1)(g)4 (see items H.10 to H.16).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.04: The training program is directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.05: The training program includes instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.06: At a minimum, the training program is 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, all of the following: 1. Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment. 2. Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems. 3. Communications or alarm systems. 4. Response to fires or explosions. 5. Response to ground-water contamination incidents. 6. Shutdown of operations.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.07: Facility personnel successfully completed the program required under s. NR 662.017(1)(g)1. within 6 months after the date of their employment or assignment to the facility, or to a new position at the facility, whichever is later.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.08: Facility personnel do not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training standards under s. NR 662.017(1)(g)1.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.09: Facility personnel take part in an annual review of the initial training required under s. NR 662.017(1)(g)1.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

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Section H: Personnel Training

Training records

H.10: The generator's training records document the job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.11: The generator's training records document the name of the employee filling each job that is related to hazardous waste management.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.12: The generator's training records contain a written job description for each position listed under s. NR 662.017(1)(g)4.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.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.13: The generator's training records contain 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 s. NR 662.017(1)(g)4.a.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.14: The generator's training records document that the training or job experience, required under s. NR 662.017(1)(g)1. 2. and 3., has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.15: Training records on current personnel are kept until closure of the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
H.16: Training records on former employees are kept for at least 3 years from the date the employee last worked at the facility.	670.001(3) Photo ☐

Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Maintenance and operation, and required equipment

I.01: The generator maintains and operates 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.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.02: Areas where hazardous waste are generated or accumulated are equipped with an internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel. Unless none of the hazards posed by the hazardous waste handled at the facility do not require this equipment or the actual hazardous waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to this equipment.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.03: Areas where hazardous waste is generated or accumulated are equipped with a device (e.g., phone, a hand-held two-way radio) that is immediately available at the scene of operations and is capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or state or local emergency response teams. Unless none of the hazards posed by the hazardous waste handled at the facility do not require this equipment or the actual hazardous waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to this equipment.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.04: Areas where hazardous waste is generated or accumulated are equipped with portable fire extinguishers and fire control equipment including special extinguishing equipment, such as those that use foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals. Unless none of the hazards posed by the hazardous waste handled at the facility do not require this equipment or the actual hazardous waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to this equipment.	670.001(3) Photo ☐



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Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Maintenance and operation, and required equipment

I.05: Areas where hazardous waste is generated or accumulated are equipped with spill control equipment. Unless none of the hazards posed by the hazardous waste handled at the facility do not require this equipment or the actual hazardous waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to this equipment.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.06: Areas where hazardous waste is generated or accumulated are equipped with decontamination equipment. Unless none of the hazards posed by the hazardous waste handled at the facility do not require this equipment or the actual hazardous waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to this equipment.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.07: Areas where hazardous waste is generated or accumulated are equipped with water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems. Unless none of the hazards posed by the hazardous waste handled at the facility do not require this equipment or the actual hazardous waste generation or accumulation area does not lend itself for safety reasons to this equipment.	670.001(3) Photo ☐

Testing, maintenance, access, and required aisle space

I.08: 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.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.09: Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation 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 s. NR 662.252.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.10: 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 s. NR 662.252.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.11: The generator maintains 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.	670.001(3) Photo ☐

Arrangements with local authorities

I.12: The generator determined the potential need for local emergency services, attempted to make arrangements with those local emergency services, and familiarize those local emergency services serves with the facility. The local emergency services, including: 1. Local police department. 2. Local fire department 3. Other emergency response teams. 4. Emergency response contractors. 5. Equipment suppliers. 6. Local hospitals.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.13: Where more than one police or fire department might respond to an emergency, the generator attempted to make arrangements to designate a primary emergency authority to a specific fire or police department, and arrangements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.14: The generator maintains records documenting the arrangements with the local fire department as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency. This documentation included 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.	670.001(3) Photo ☐

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Arrangements with local authorities

I.15: A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities that sought a waiver from the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) over the fire code from the need to make arrangements with the local fire department (as well as any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency) has that waiver documented in their operating record.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

Contingency Plan

I.16: The generator has a contingency plan for the facility.
If there is no contingency plan go to I.36

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.17: The contingency plan is 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.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.18: The provisions of the contingency plan is 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.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.19: The contingency plan describes the actions facility personnel must take to comply with ss. NR 662.260 and 662.265 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.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

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, the generator only needs to amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the standards of this part. The generator may develop one contingency plan that meets all regulatory standards. EPA recommends that the plan be based on the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance (?One Plan?).

I.20: The contingency plan describes the arrangements agreed to with the local police department, fire department, other emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, equipment suppliers, local hospitals or, if applicable, the Local Emergency Planning Committee, pursuant to s. NR 662.256.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.21: The contingency plan lists the names and emergency telephone numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see s. NR 662.264). 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.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.22: The emergency coordinator list in the contingency plan is kept up to date.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.23: If there is more than one person is listed as the emergency coordinator, then one of the emergency coordinators is named as the primary emergency coordinator.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.24: If there is more than one person is listed as the emergency coordinator, then the emergency coordinators are listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.25: The contingency plan includes a list of all the required emergency equipment at the facility, such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.26: The contingency plan's list of emergency equipment at the facility is kept up to date.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐



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Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Contingency Plan

I.27: The contingency plan's list of emergency equipment at the facility includes the location, physical description, and a brief outline of its capabilities.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.28: The contingency plan includes an evacuation plan for generator personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan describes the 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).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.29: A copy of the current contingency plan with any revisions is maintained by the generator.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.30: The generator submitted a copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to all local emergency responders (i.e., police departments, fire departments, hospitals and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services). The contingency plan may also be submitted to the Local Emergency Planning Committee, as appropriate.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Quick Reference Guide

I.31: A generator that becomes subject to the contingency plan provisions or when a generator is otherwise amending its contingency plan submitted a quick reference guide of the contingency plan to the local emergency responders identified in s. NR 662.262(1) or, as appropriate, the Local Emergency Planning Committee. If not applicable go to I.53		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.32: The quick reference guide includes 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).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.33: The quick reference guide includes the estimated maximum amount of each hazardous waste that may be present at any one time.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.34: The quick reference guide includes the identification of any hazardous wastes where exposure would require unique or special treatment by medical or hospital staff.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.35: The quick reference guide includes a map of the facility showing where hazardous wastes are generated, accumulated and treated and routes for accessing these wastes.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.36: The quick reference guide includes 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.37: The quick reference guide includes the locations of water supply (e.g., fire hydrant and its flow rate).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.38: The quick reference guide includes the identification of on-site notification systems (e.g., a fire alarm that rings off site, smoke alarms).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.39: The quick reference guide includes 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.40: The generator updates the quick reference guide as necessary and submits copies to local emergency services identified under s. NR 662.262(1) or, as appropriate, to the Local Emergency Planning Committee.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.41: The contingency plan was reviewed and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever the contingency plan fails in an emergency.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

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Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Quick Reference Guide

I.42: The contingency plan was reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.43: The contingency plan was reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever the list of emergency coordinators changes.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.44: The contingency plan was reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever the list of emergency equipment changes.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.45: At all times, there is at least one emergency coordinator 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 s. NR 662.265.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.46: The emergency coordinator is 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.47: The emergency coordinator has the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Imminent or Actual Emergency Situation

I.48: Did the facility have an imminent or actual emergency situation. If no go to section J		 Photo ☐
I.49: Every time there was an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) immediately activated the internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.50: Every time there was an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) immediately notified appropriate state or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.51: Every time there was a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator immediately identified 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.52: Concurrently with s. NR 662.265(2), the emergency coordinator assessed the 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).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
I.53: 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, then the emergency coordinator must determine if an evacuation of local areas is advisable. If evacuation is advisable, then 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐



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Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Imminent or Actual Emergency Situation

I.54: 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, then 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 all of the following:

1. Name and telephone number of reporter.
2. Name and address of the generator.
3. Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire).
4. Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known.
5. The extent of injuries, if any.
6. The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.55: Every time there was an emergency, the emergency coordinator took 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.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.56: If the generator stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator monitored for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.57: Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator provided for the 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 s. NR 661.0003(3) or (4), 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 chapters NR 662, 663, and 665.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.58: The emergency coordinator ensured that, in the affected area(s) of the facility, no hazardous waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.59: The emergency coordinator ensured that, in the affected area(s) of the facility, all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.60: The generator noted in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.61: Within 15 days after the incident, the generator submitted a written report on the incident to the department.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

I.62: The written report on the incident to the department included all of the following:

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.
6. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

Section J: Pre-Transport

J.01: If no pre-transportation activities are taking place during the inspection go to section K.

Photo ☐

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Section J: Pre-Transport

J.02: Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, the generator packaged the waste in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on packaging under 49 CFR parts 173, 178, and 179.	662.030 Photo ☐
J.03: Before transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, the generator labeled each package in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR part 172. The term "marking" as used in DOT's HMR refers to the required information on the outside of a hazardous waste container. This includes a proper shipping name, identification number, specifications, plus any required information, instructions and/or cautions.	662.031 Photo ☐
J.04: Before transporting or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, the generator marked each package of hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations on hazardous materials under 49 CFR part 172. The term "label" as used in DOT's Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) refers to a prescribed hazard warning notice.	662.032(1) Photo ☐
J.05: Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off site, the generator marked each container of 119 gallons or less used in such transportation with the following words and information 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) _____. Under s. NR 662.032(c) a generator may use a nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding, to identify the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) in D.5.	662.032(2) Photo ☐
J.06: Lab packs that will be incinerated under s. NR 668.42(3) and have EPA hazardous waste numbers D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011 are marked with EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s). Under s. NR 662.032(3)(c) a generator may use a nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding, to identify the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s).	662.032(4) Photo ☐
J.07: Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, the generator placarded or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to Department of Transportation regulations for hazardous materials under 49 CFR part 172, subpart F.	662.033 Photo ☐

Section K: Recordkeeping and Reporting

K.01: The generator keeps a copy of each manifest signed in accordance with s. NR 662.023 (1) for 3 years or until the generator receives a signed copy from the designated facility that received the waste. This signed copy shall be retained as a record for at least 3 years from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.	662.040(1) Photo ☐
K.02: The generator keeps a copy of each annual report and exception report for a period of at least 3 years from the due date of the report.	662.040(2) Photo ☐
K.03: During the course of any unresolved enforcement action, the generator extended the record retention time identified in s. NR 662.010 for the regulated activity or as requested by the department.	662.040(4) Photo ☐



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Section K: Recordkeeping and Reporting

K.04: A generator that is a LQG for at least one month during the calendar year and ships any hazardous waste off-site to a treatment, storage or disposal facility within the United States completed and submitted an annual report to the department by March 1 of each year. The annual report was submitted on department forms and cover generator activities during the previous year. The generator used the fee worksheet to determine the environmental repair fee that shall be paid to the department as specified in s. 289.67 (2), Stats.		662.041(1) Photo ☐
K.05: Any generator that is a LQG for at least one month during the calendar year and treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site shall completed and submitted an annual report to the department by March 1 of each year in accordance with the provisions under chs. NR 664, 665, 666, 667 and 670. This requirement also applies to large quantity generators that receive hazardous waste from very small quantity generators according to s. NR 662.017(6). The generator uses the fee worksheet to determine the environmental repair fee that shall be paid to the department as specified in s. 289.67(2), Stats.		662.041(2) Photo ☐
K.06: When requested by the department, the generator furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of wastes identified or listed in ch. NR 661.		662.043 Photo ☐

Section L: Satellite Accumulation Containers

L.01: Generator accumulates hazardous waste in satellite accumulation containers. If NO, go to Section M.		 Photo ☐
L.02: A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of nonacute hazardous waste and either 1 quart of liquid acute hazardous waste or 1 kg of solid acute hazardous waste in containers.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.03: The accumulation is at or near any point of generation of where the hazardous wastes is initially generated.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.04: The accumulation is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.05: The hazardous waste container is in good condition. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the generator transferred the hazardous waste to a container that is in good condition or manage the waste in some other way that complies with the requirements of subchapter I of chapter NR 665.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.06: The hazardous waste container is compatible with the waste. The container is made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired. Appendix V in chapter NR 665 contains examples of incompatibles.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.07: Incompatible waste and materials is only placed in the same container when the commingling does not do any of the following: 1. Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion or violent reaction. 2. Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health. 3. Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions. 4. Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the waste. 5. Through other like means threaten human health or the environment. Appendix V in chapter NR 665 contains examples of incompatibles.		670.001(3) Photo ☐



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Section L: Satellite Accumulation Containers

L.08: Hazardous waste is only placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material when the placement does not do any of the following: 1. Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion or violent reaction. 2. Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health. 3. Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions. 4. Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the waste. 5. Through other like means threaten human health or the environment. Appendix V in chapter NR 665 contains examples of incompatibles.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.09: 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 is separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device. Appendix V in chapter NR 665 contains examples of incompatibles.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.10: The hazardous waste containers are always kept closed during accumulation, except in any of the following circumstances: 1. When adding, removing, or consolidating waste. 2. When temporary venting of a container is necessary for the proper operation of equipment. 3. When temporary venting of a container is necessary to prevent dangerous situations, such as build-up of extreme pressure.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.11: The hazardous waste containers are marked with the words "Hazardous Waste".		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.12: The hazardous waste containers are marked with an indication of the hazards of the hazardous waste.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.13: Within 3 calendar days the excess hazardous waste is either moved to the central accumulation area (CAA) or the container in the satellite accumulation area (SAA) complies with all CAA requirements (See section M). During the three-consecutive-calendar-day period the generator continued to comply with s. NR 662.015(1)(a) to (5), Wis. Adm. Code.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.14: The generator marked or labeled the container(s) holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
L.15: All SAAs meet the preparedness and prevention, and emergency procedures specified in subch. M of ch. NR 662 (See section I).		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Section M: Central Accumulation Containers

M.01: Generator accumulates hazardous in containers. If NO, go to Section N.		 Photo ☐
M.02: The hazardous waste container is in good condition. If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the generator transferred the hazardous waste to a container that is in good condition or manage the waste in some other way that complies with the requirements of chapter NR 665.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.03: The hazardous waste container is compatible with the waste. The container is made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.		670.001(3) Photo ☐



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Section M: Central Accumulation Containers

M.04: The hazardous waste container is always closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste. Per s. NR 665.1087(3)(c)5 the opening of a safety device, as defined in s. NR 665.1081 Wis. Adm. Code, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.05: The hazardous waste container is not opened, handled, or accumulated in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.06: At least weekly, the generator inspects the central accumulation areas. The generator looks for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors. If deterioration or leaks are detected, the generator complies with item M.02 of this inspection form.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.07: A hazardous waste container holding ignitable or reactive waste is located at least 15 meters (approx. 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 is maintained as long as ignitable or reactive hazardous waste is accumulated in this area.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.08: The generator takes precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste. This waste is separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction including any of the following: open flames, smoking, cutting, welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, static sparks, electrical sparks, mechanical sparks, spontaneous ignition, and radiant heat. While ignitable or reactive waste is being handled, the generator confines smoking and open flame to specially designated locations. ?No Smoking? signs are conspicuously placed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.09: Incompatible waste and materials is only placed in the same container when the commingling does not do any of the following: 1. Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion or violent reaction. 2. Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health. 3. Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions. 4. Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the waste. 5. Through other like means threaten human health or the environment. Appendix V in chapter NR 665 contains examples of incompatibles.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.10: Hazardous waste is only placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material when the placement does not do any of the following: 1. Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosion or violent reaction. 2. Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health. 3. Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions. 4. Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility containing the waste. 5. Through other like means threaten human health or the environment. Appendix V in chapter NR 665 contains examples of incompatibles.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.11: 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 is separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.	670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.12: The hazardous waste containers are marked with the words "Hazardous Waste".	670.001(3) Photo ☐



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Section M: Central Accumulation Containers

M.13: The hazardous waste containers are marked with an indication of the hazards of the hazardous waste.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.14: The hazardous waste container is dated with the accumulation start date.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
M.15: The accumulation start date is clearly visible for inspection on each container of hazardous waste.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Section N: Accumulation in Tanks

N.001: Generator accumulates hazardous in tanks. If NO, go to Section O (LQG tank inspection form).		 Photo ☐
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Section O: On-Site Storage on Drip Pads

O.01: Generator accumulates hazardous on drip pads. If NO, go to Section P. (LQG drip pad inspection form).		 Photo ☐
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Section P: On-Site Storage in Containment Buildings

P.01: Generator accumulates hazardous in containment buildings. If NO, go to Section Q. (LQG containment building inspection form).		 Photo ☐
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Section Q: Used Oil

General

Q.01: Used oil is managed on-site. If NO, go to Section R.		 Photo ☐
Q.02: Used oil stored in units other than containers or tanks meet chapter NR 664 or 665 requirements. An example would be storing used oil in a surface impoundment.		679.12(1) Photo ☐
Q.03: Used oil is not used as a dust suppressant.		679.12(2) Photo ☐
Q.04: Off-specification used oil (not including household do-it-yourselfer) that is burned for energy recovery is only burned in the following devices: industrial furnaces, boilers, hazardous waste incinerators, and used oil-fired space heaters if the used oil-fired space heater meets s. NR 679.23.		679.12(3) Photo ☐
Q.05: The used oil container is in good condition (no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration).		679.22(2)(a) Photo ☐
Q.06: The used oil container is not leaking.		679.22(2)(b) Photo ☐

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Section Q: Used Oil

General

Q.07: The used oil container is marked with the words "Used Oil".		679.22(3)(a)
		Photo ☐
Q.08: The used oil tank is in good condition (no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration).		679.22(2)(a)
		Photo ☐
Q.09: The used oil tank is not leaking.		679.22(2)(b)
		Photo ☐
Q.10: The used oil tank is marked with the words "Used Oil".		679.22(3)(a)
		Photo ☐
Q.11: The fill pipe used to transfer the used oil into an underground storage tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words "Used Oil".		679.22(3)(b)
		Photo ☐

Release to the Environment

Q.12: Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, the generator stopped the release.		679.22(4)(a)
		Photo ☐
Q.13: Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, the generator contained the released.		679.22(4)(b)
		Photo ☐
Q.14: Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, the generator cleans up and properly manages the released used oil and other materials.		679.22(4)(c)
		Photo ☐
Q.15: Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, the generator repaired or replaced (if necessary) any leaking used oil storage container or tank prior to returning them to service.		679.22(4)(d)
		Photo ☐

Used Oil Burning

Q.16: The used oil burned in the used oil-fired space heater consists of only used oil that the generator generates or used oil that the generator receives from household do-it-yourselfers.		679.23(1)
		Photo ☐
Q.17: The used oil-fired space heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than 0.5 million Btu per hour.		679.23(2)
		Photo ☐
Q.18: The used oil-fired space heater's combustion gases are vented to the ambient air.		679.23(3)
		Photo ☐

Used Oil Transport

Q.19: The generator ensures that their used oil is transported only by transporter who has obtained an EPA identification numbers.		679.24
		Photo ☐
Q.20: Collection Centers: The Generator may self-transport used oil that is generated at the generator's site and used oil collected from household do-it-yourselfers to a used oil collection center when the generator transports the used oil in a vehicle owned by the generator or owned by an employee of the generator. This self-transportation does not require an EPA identification number or department solid waste collection and transportation service license.		679.24(1)(a)
		Photo ☐



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Section Q: Used Oil

Used Oil Transport

Q.21: Collection Centers: The Generator may self-transport used oil that is generated at the generator's site and used oil collected from household do-it-yourselfers to a used oil collection when the generator transports no more than 55 gallons of used oil at any time. This self-transportation does not require an EPA identification number or department solid waste collection and transportation service license.		679.24(1)(b) Photo ☐
Q.22: Aggregation Points: The generator may self-transport used oil that is generated at the generator's site and used oil collected from household do-it-yourselfers to an aggregation point leased or owned by the generator when the generator transports the used oil in a vehicle owned by the generator or owned by an employee of the generator. This self-transportation does not require an EPA identification number or department solid waste collection and transportation service license.		679.24(2)(a) Photo ☐
Q.23: Aggregation Points: The generator may self-transport used oil that is generated at the generator's site and used oil collected from household do-it-yourselfers to an aggregation point leased to or owned by the generator when the generator transports no more than 55 gallons of used oil at any time. This self-transportation does not require an EPA identification number or department solid waste collection and transportation service license.		679.24(2)(b) Photo ☐
Q.24: Aggregation Points: The generator may self-transport used oil that is generated at the generator's site and used oil collected from household do-it-yourselfers to an aggregation point that is owned or operated (i.e., leased) by the generator. This self-transportation does not require an EPA identification number or department solid waste collection and transportation service license.		679.24(2)(c) Photo ☐
Q.25: The generator's used oil aggregation points comply with the subchapter C standards of chapter NR 679.		679.32(2) Photo ☐
Q.26: Tolling arrangement: The generator may arrange for used oil to be transported by a transporter if the tolling arrangement (i.e., contract) includes the type of used oil and the frequency of used oil shipments. This tolling arrangement does not require the generator or transporter to have an EPA identification number.		679.24(3)(a) Photo ☐
Q.27: Tolling arrangement: The generator may arrange for used oil to be transported by a transporter if the tolling arrangement (i.e., contract) includes the vehicle used to transport the used oil to the processing or re-refining facility and to deliver recycled used oil back to the generator is owned and operated by the used oil processor or re-refiner. This tolling arrangement does not require the generator or transporter to have an EPA identification number.		679.24(3)(b) Photo ☐
Q.28: Tolling arrangement: The generator may arrange for used oil to be transported by a transporter if the tolling arrangement (i.e., contract) includes the reclaimed oil will be returned to the generator. This tolling arrangement does not require the generator or transporter to have an EPA identification number.		679.24(3)(c) Photo ☐

Section R: Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste

General

R.01: The facility is a small quantity handler of universal waste (never accumulates more than 11,025 lbs.). If NO go to Section S. Note: If the facility is a large quantity handler then complete the large quantity handler of universal waste inspection form.		 Photo ☐
R.02: The handler does not dispose of their universal waste. This is also a violation of section 2.C., which is a statutory violation of s. 291.25(2) Wis. Stats.		673.11(1) Photo ☐



LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR INSPECTION

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Section R: Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste

General

R.03: The handler does not dilute or treat universal waste, except by responding to releases as provided in s. NR 673.17, or by managing specific wastes as provided in s. NR 673.13. Note: Dilution or treatment for batteries does not include: sorting, mixing, discharging, regenerating, disassembling batteries, removing batteries from consumer products or removing electrolytes. Dilution or treatment for mercury containing equipment does not include removal of thermostat ampules. Dilution or treatment for universal waste does not include responding to a release of universal waste.	673.11(2) Photo ☐
R.04: The handler does not accumulate universal waste for longer than one year from the date the universal waste is generated (or received from another handler) unless the requirements of s. NR 673.15(2) are met.	673.15(1) Photo ☐
R.05: The handler is able to demonstrate the length of time the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste or is received by the handler.	673.15(3) Photo ☐
R.06: The handler informs all employees who handle or have responsibility for managing universal waste. The information describes the proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate to the types of universal waste handled at the facility.	673.16 Photo ☐
R.07: The handler immediately contains all releases of universal wastes and other residues from universal wastes.	673.17(1) Photo ☐
R.08: The handler determines whether any material resulting from the release of a universal waste is hazardous waste.	673.17(2) Photo ☐
R.09: The handler manages the contained hazardous waste generated from the release of a universal waste in compliance with all applicable requirements of chapters NR 660 to 670. The handler is considered the generator of the material resulting from the release and manages it in compliance with chapter NR 662.	673.17(2) Photo ☐
R.10: The handler does not send or take universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination.	673.18(1) Photo ☐
R.11: The handler complies with the transporter requirements of subchapter D of chapter NR 673 Wis. Adm. Code while self-transporting the universal waste.	673.18(2) Photo ☐
R.12: The handler packages, labels, marks and placards the shipment, and prepares the proper shipping papers in accordance with the applicable U.S. Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR parts 172 to 180 when the universal waste being offered for off-site transportation meets definition of hazardous materials under 49 CFR parts 171 to 180.	673.18(3) Photo ☐
R.13: The originating handler ensures that prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment of the universal waste.	673.18(4) Photo ☐
R.14: The originating handler either received the universal waste shipment back or agreed with the receiving facility (i.e., another handler or destination facility) on a destination facility to which the universal waste shipment will be sent when the receiving facility rejects the originating handler universal waste shipment.	673.18(5) Photo ☐
R.15: The receiving handler notified and discussed with the originating handler that the universal waste shipment or a portion of the universal waste shipment was rejected. The receiving handler of universal waste either sent the universal waste shipment back to the originating handler or agreed to by both the originating and the receiving handler to send the universal waste shipment to a destination facility.	673.18(6) Photo ☐
R.16: If the handler received a shipment containing hazardous waste that is not a universal waste, then the handler immediately notified the department of the illegal shipment and provide the name, address, and phone number of the originating shipper.	673.18(7) Photo ☐

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Section R: Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste

General

R.17: If the handler received a shipment of non-hazardous, non-universal waste, then the handler managed the waste in any way that is in compliance with chapters 287 and 289, Wis. Stats., chapters NR 500 to 524 Wis. Adm. Code, and applicable federal or local solid waste regulations.		673.18(8) Photo ☐
R.18: A small quantity handler of universal waste who sends universal waste to a foreign destination is subject to the requirements of subch. H of ch. NR 662.		673.20 Photo ☐

Lamps

R.19: The facility is a handler of universal waste lamps. If NO, go to R.24 (universal waste batteries).		 Photo ☐
R.20: The handler manages universal waste lamps in a manner that prevent releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment.		673.13(4) Photo ☐
R.21: The handler contains any lamp in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps.		673.13(4)(a) Photo ☐
R.22: The handler immediately cleans up and places in a container any lamp that is broken and place in a container any lamp that shows evidence of breakage, leakage, or damage that could cause the release of mercury or other hazardous constituents to the environment.		673.13(4)(b) Photo ☐
R.23: The handler clearly labels or marks each lamp or a container or package in which the lamps are contained with any of the following phrases: ?Universal Waste - Lamps?, ?Waste Lamps? or ?Used Lamps.?		673.14(5) Photo ☐

Batteries

R.24: The facility is a handler of universal waste batteries. If NO, go to R.30 (universal waste pesticides).		 Photo ☐
R.25: The handler manages batteries in a manner that prevent releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment.		673.13(1) Photo ☐
R.26: The handler contains any battery that showed evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause the battery to leak under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container.		673.13(1)(a) Photo ☐
R.27: The handler's actions did not caused a breach to the casing of an individual battery cell.		673.13(1)(b) Photo ☐
R.28: The handler who removes electrolytes from batteries, or who generates other solid wastes (e.g., battery pack materials, discarded consumer products) as a result of the activities listed in s. NR 673.13(1)(b) (See item R.27), determined whether the electrolytes or other solid wastes exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subchapter C of ch. NR 661.		673.13(1)(c) Photo ☐
R.29: The handler clearly labels or marks each battery or a container in which the batteries are contained with one of the following phrases: ?Universal Waste - Batteries?, ?Waste Batteries? or ?Used Batteries.?		673.14(1) Photo ☐

Pesticides

R.30: The facility is a handler of universal waste pesticides. If NO, go to R.37 (universal waste mercury containing equipment).		 Photo ☐
R.31: The handler manages the pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment.		673.13(2) Photo ☐



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Section R: Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste

Pesticides

R.32: The handler manages pesticides in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment.		673.13(2) Photo ☐
R.33: The handler clearly labels or marks each container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle, or vessel in which the recalled pesticides (as described in s. NR 673.03 (1)(a)) are contained with the label that was on or accompanied the product as sold or distributed.		673.14(2)(a) Photo ☐
R.34: The handler clearly labels or marks each container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle, or vessel in which recalled pesticides (as described in s. NR 673.03 (1)(a)) are contained with one of the following phrases: ?Universal Waste - Pesticides? or ?Waste ? Pesticides.?		673.14(2)(b) Photo ☐
R.35: The handler clearly labels or marks each container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle, or vessel in which unused pesticides (as described in s. NR 673.03 (1)(b)) are contained with the label that was on the product if still legible. If using the product labels is not feasible, then the appropriate label as required under the U.S. Department of Transportation regulation 49 CFR part 172 or another label prescribed or designated by the waste pesticide collection program administered or recognized by the state of Wisconsin.		673.14(3)(a) Photo ☐
R.36: The handler clearly labels or marks each container (or multiple container package unit), tank, transport vehicle, or vessel in which unused pesticides (as described in s. NR 673.03 (1)(a)) are contained with one of the following phrases: ?Universal Waste - Pesticides? or ?Waste ? Pesticides.?		673.14(3)(b) Photo ☐

Mercury-Containing Equipment

R.37: The facility is a handler of universal waste mercury containing equipment. If NO, go to Section S (Air Emission Standards AA).		 Photo ☐
R.38: The handler manages mercury-containing equipment in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment.		673.13(3) Photo ☐
R.39: The handler places in a container any mercury-containing equipment with non-contained elemental mercury or that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions in a container.		673.13(3)(a) Photo ☐
R.40: The handler removed mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment in a manner designed to prevent breakage of the ampules.		673.13(3)(b)1. Photo ☐
R.41: The handler removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment only over or in a containment device (e.g., tray or pan sufficient to collect and contain any mercury released from an ampule in case of breakage).		673.13(3)(b)2. Photo ☐
R.42: The handler removes mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment only when there is a mercury clean-up system that is readily available to immediately transfer any mercury resulting from spills or leaks from broken ampules, from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of s. NR 662.015 or 662.016.		673.13(3)(b)3 Photo ☐
R.43: The handler removing mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment is able to immediately transfer any released mercury from the containment device to a container that meets the requirements of s. NR 662.015 or 662.016.		673.13(3)(b)4. Photo ☐
R.44: The area where the mercury-containing ampules are removed from the mercury-containing equipment is provided with ventilation and monitoring to ensure compliance with applicable exposure levels for mercury adopted under 29 USC 651 to 678 or s. 101.055, Stats.		673.13(3)(b)5. Photo ☐
R.45: The employees removing mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment are thoroughly familiar with proper waste mercury handling and emergency procedures, including transfer of mercury from containment devices to appropriate containers.		673.13(3)(b)6. Photo ☐

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Section R: Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste

Mercury-Containing Equipment

R.46: The handler removing mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment stores the removed ampules in closed, non-leaking containers that are in good condition.		673.13(3)(b)7. Photo ☐
R.47: The handler removing mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment packs the removed ampules in the container with packing materials that are adequate to prevent breakage during storage, handling, and transportation.		673.13(3)(b)8. Photo ☐
R.48: The handler of mercury-containing equipment that does not contain an ampule (e.g., such as a barometer or manometer) immediately seals the original housing holding the mercury with an air-tight seal to prevent the release of any mercury to the environment.		673.13(3)(c)1. Photo ☐
R.49: The handler of mercury-containing equipment that does not contain an ampule (e.g., such as a barometer or manometer) follows all requirements for removing ampules and managing removed ampules under s. NR 673.13(3)(b).		673.13(3)(c)2. Photo ☐
R.50: The handler removing mercury-containing ampules from the mercury-containing equipment or seals the mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing determines if the mercury or clean-up residues resulting from spills or leaks exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subchapter C of chapter NR 661.		673.13(3)(d)1.a. Photo ☐
R.51: The handler removing mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing determines if other solid waste generated as a result of the removal of mercury-containing ampules or housings exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in subchapter C of chapter NR 661.		673.13(3)(d)1.b. Photo ☐
R.52: The handler removing mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing manages all of the mercury, residues, or other solid waste that exhibited a characteristic of hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable requirements of chapters NR 660 to 670. The handler is considered the generator of the mercury, residues or other waste and shall manage it subject to chapter NR 662.		673.13(3)(d)2. Photo ☐
R.53: The handler removing mercury-containing ampules from mercury-containing equipment or seals mercury from mercury-containing equipment in its original housing manages all of the mercury, residues, or other solid waste that did not exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste in compliance with chapters 287 and 289, Stats., chapters NR 500 to 524, and applicable federal solid waste regulations.		673.13(3)(d)3. Photo ☐
R.54: The handler clearly labels or marks each mercury-containing equipment (i.e., each device), or a container in which the equipment is contained, with any of the following phrases: ?Universal Waste - Mercury-Containing Equipment, ?Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment, ? or ?Used Mercury-Containing Equipment.?		673.14(4)(a) Photo ☐
R.55: The handler clearly labels or marks each mercury-containing thermostat or container containing only mercury-containing thermostats with any of the following phrases: ?Universal Waste - Mercury Thermostats, ?Waste Mercury Thermostats? or ?Used Mercury Thermostats.?		673.14(4)(b) Photo ☐

Section S: Subchapter AA - Air Emission Standards for Process Vents

S.001: RCRA Air Subchapter AA. Is hazardous waste groundwater that contains organics that are >10 ppmw pump to a feed tank and then to an air stripper column and then reinjected back into the ground? If YES, then subchapter AA applies. If NO, go to Section T (Air Emission Standards BB).		 Photo ☐
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Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Applicability (665.1050)

T.01: Is there equipment (e.g., valves, pumps, compressors, pressure-relief devices, sampling systems, open-ended valves or lines, flanges, and other connectors) that contains or contacts hazardous wastes containing ($\geq 10\%$ by weight organic content being transferred into RCRA permitted units (tanks, container, recycling). If NO, then subchapter BB does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(2)

Photo ☐

T.02: Is there equipment in vacuum service (5 kPa below ambient air pressure per 665.1031(23)) that is identified in the operating record of the generator per 665.1064(7)(e). If YES, then subchapter BB (665.1052 to 665.1064) does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(5).

Photo ☐

T.03: Is there equipment that contains or contacts hazardous waste for less than 300 hours per calendar year and is identified in the operating record of the generator per 665.1064(7)(f). If YES, then subchapter BB (665.1052 to 665.1064) does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(6)

Photo ☐

T.04: Is the equipment in compliance with the Clean Air Act (CAA)? If YES, subchapter BB does not apply to this equipment.

Photo ☐

To be eligible for the exemption provided by the relevant CAA requirements must be applicable to the subpart BB equipment; the relevant CAA requirements must include provisions for operation, monitoring, and repair of the Subpart BB equipment; the relevant CAA requirements must be codified within 40 CF part 60, 61, or 63; and compliance with the relevant CAA requirements must be documented in the generator operating record. 665.1064(13)

T.05: Does the generator generate waste from the surface coating of automobiles and the generator uses this exclusion and meets the record keeping requirements of s. NR 665.1064(11) for the related equipment? If YES, then BB does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(8)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: General

T.06: The generator has a leak detection and repair program (LDAR) and is in substantial compliance with subchapter BB of chapter NR 664? If NO go to next section. Subch. BB of ch. NR 664

Subch. BB of 664

Photo ☐

T.07: Each piece of equipment to which subchapter BB applies is marked in such a manner that it can be distinguished readily from other pieces of equipment.

665.1050(4)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Pumps (non-sealless) in light liquid service where external actuated shaft penetrates the pump

T.08: Are there any non-sealless pumps in light liquid service? If NO go to next subsection. Non-sealless pumps equipped with a closed vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that complies with s. NR 665.1060 are exempt from s. NR 665.1052 (1) to (5).

Photo ☐

T.09: Each pump in light liquid service is monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in s. NR 665.1063(2).

665.1052(1)(a)

Photo ☐

T.10: Each pump in light liquid service is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for liquids dripping.

665.1052(1)(b)

Photo ☐



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Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Pumps (non-sealless) in light liquid service where external actuated shaft penetrates the pump

T.11: When a leak is detected from a pump, the first attempt at repair was made no later than 5 calendar days after it was detected. A leak is one of the following:

665.1052(3)(b)

Photo ☐

a. A method 21 instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected (s. NR 665.1052(2)(a)).

b. There are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is detected (s. NR 665.1052(2)(b)).

T.12: When a leak is detected from a pump, the pump is repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.

665.1052(3)(a)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Pump (sealless) in light liquid service where external actuated shaft does not penetrates the pump

T.13: Are there any sealless pumps in light liquid service? If NO go to next subsection. Sealless pumps equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that complies with s. NR 665.1060 are exempt from this subsection (665.1052 (1) to (5)).

Photo ☐

T.14: The sealless pump is identified and signed by the generator in the operating log as a no detectable emission pump.

665.1064(7)(b)

Photo ☐

T.15: The sealless pump operates with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background measured by Method 21 as specified in s. NR 665.1063(3).

665.1052(5)(b)

Photo ☐

T.16: Initial upon designation the sealless pump was shown to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background measured by Method 21 as specified in s. NR 665.1063(3).

665.1052(5)(c)

Photo ☐

T.17: Annually the sealless pump was shown to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background measured by Method 21 as specified in s. NR 665.1063(3).

665.1052(5)(c)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Pressure relief device in gas or vapor service (665.1054)

T.18: Are there pressure relief devices associated with any equipment transferring hazardous waste with at least 10% organics that are not connected to the top of a tanks? If NO, go to next subsection. Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control device described in s. NR 665.1060 is exempt from this subsection.

Photo ☐

T.19: Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas or vapor service is operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background when measured by the Method 21.

665.1054(1)(a)

Photo ☐

T.20: After each pressure release, the pressure relief device is returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in s. NR 665.1059.

665.1054(2)(a)

Photo ☐

T.21: If the generator ever had a pressure release event with a device in this section, the device was returned to no detectable emissions within 5 days.

665.1054(2)(b)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Sampling connection systems (665.1055)

T.22: Are there sampling connectors in contact with hazardous waste with greater than 10% organic content? If NO, then go to next subsection. In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from this subsection.

Photo ☐



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Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Sampling connection systems (665.1055)

T.23: Each sampling connection system is equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system.

665.1055(1)

Photo ☐

T.24: Each sampling connector for a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system meets one of the following:

665.1055(2)

Photo ☐

- a. It returns the purged process fluid directly to the process line or routing to the appropriate treatment system.
- b. It collects and recycles the purged process fluid.
- c. It is designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a waste management unit that meets container, tank or closed vent system RCRA air emission standards.

RCRA Air BB: Open-ended valves or lines (665.1056)

T.25: Are there any open-ended valves, open ended lines or valves in series transferring hazardous waste with 10% or greater organics? If NO go to next subsection.

Photo ☐

T.26: For each open-ended line or valve, a cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve seals the open end at all times except during operations.

665.1056(1)

Photo ☐

T.27: When there are two valves used to meet the open-ended standard, the valve closest to the source of the hazardous waste is closed first and the valve closest to the opening is closed second.

665.1056(2)

Photo ☐

T.28: All double block and bleed system closed except when the line requires venting.

665.1056(3)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Valves in gas or vapor service or in light liquid service (665.1057)

T.29: Are there any valves in gas, vapor, or light liquid service? If NO go to next subsection.

Photo ☐

T.30: Each valve in gas, vapor or light liquid service is monitored monthly to detect leaks using Method 21. Exceptions to monthly monitoring:

665.1057(1)

Photo ☐

- a. Quarterly monitoring is permitted when a valve does not leak for 2 consecutive months (665.1057(3)).
- b. Semiannual monitoring of valves within a hazardous waste management unit is permitted when no more than 2% of the valves are leaking during 2 consecutive quarters (665.1062(2)(b)).
- c. Annual monitoring of valves within a hazardous waste management unit is permitted when no more than 2% of the valves are leaking during 5 consecutive quarters (665.1062(2)(c)).
- d. Annual monitoring of valves within a hazardous waste management unit is permitted when no more than 2% of the valves are leaking (665.1061).

If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected



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Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Valves in gas or vapor service or in light liquid service (665.1057)

T.31: When a leak is detected from a valve, the first attempt at repair was made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.		665.1057(4)(b) Photo ☐
T.32: When a leak is detected from a valve, the valve is repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.		665.1057(4)(a) Photo ☐
T.33: Sealless valves (e.g., diaphragm valve) have previously been identified and signed by the generator in the operating log as a no detectable emission valve.		665.1064(7)(b) Photo ☐
T.34: For any valve that is designated as unsafe to monitor, the valve is identified in the operating log with an explanation of why it is unsafe and a plan on how the monitoring will be conducted.		665.1064(8)(a) Photo ☐
T.35: For any valve that is designated as unsafe to monitor, the generator adhered to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.		665.1057(7)(b) Photo ☐
T.36: For any valve that is designated as difficult to monitor, the valve is identified in the operating log with an explanation of why it is difficult or unsafe and a plan on how the monitoring will be conducted.		665.1064(8)(b) Photo ☐
T.37: For any valve that is designated as difficult to monitor, the generator adhered to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.		665.1057(8)(c) Photo ☐
T.38: For any valve that designated as using an alternative valve monitoring schedule, the generator identifies in the operating record the schedule for monitoring the valve.		665.1064(9)(a) Photo ☐
T.39: For any valve that designated as using an alternative valve monitoring schedule, the generator identifies in the operating record the percentage of leaking valves found during each monitoring period.		665.1064(9)(b) Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid

T.40: Are there any flanges, connectors, or other equipment in contact with hazardous waste in heavy liquid service? If NO go to next subsection. Note that any connector that is inaccessible or is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass or glass-lined) is not subject to this section (s. NR 665.1058(5)).		 Photo ☐
T.41: When the generator detects (e.g., visual, audible, olfactory or any other detection method) a leak in pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, flanges, and other connectors, the generator monitors the leaking equipment within 5 days using Method 21.		665.1058(1) Photo ☐
T.42: When a leak is detected, the first attempt at repair was made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.		665.1058(3)(b) Photo ☐
T.43: When a leak is detected, repair it as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected except when a delay of repair has been met.		665.1058(3)(a) Photo ☐



LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR INSPECTION

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Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Delay of repair (665.1059)

T.44: The generator has claimed a delay of repair. If NO go to next subsection.

Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed

a. if the repair is technically infeasible without a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. In such a case, repair the equipment before the end of the next hazardous waste management unit shutdown.

b. If the equipment is isolated from the hazardous waste management unit and that does not continue to contain or contact hazardous waste with organic concentrations at least 10% by weight.

Delay of repair beyond a hazardous waste management unit shutdown is also allowed for a valve if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the hazardous waste management unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Repair may not be delayed beyond the next hazardous waste management unit shutdown unless the next hazardous waste management unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first hazardous waste management unit shutdown.

T.45: Valves claimed as delay of repair meet all of the following:

a. The generator determines that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair.

b. The repair procedures used collects and destroys or recover the purged material in a control device.

T.46: Pumps claimed as delay of repair meet all of the following:

a. The repair requires use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system

b. The repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.

Photo ☐

665.1059(3)

Photo ☐

665.1059(4)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Closed vent system to control devices (665.1060)

T.47: There are pieces of equipment directly and completely enveloped to immediately capture leaks and convey them for destruction. If yes, use separate archived closed vent control devices checklist. If NO, go to next subsection. If YES, complete the 'Closed Vent System to Control Devices' inspection form.

"Closed-vent system" means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device.

"Control device" means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of solvents or other organics for use, reuse or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a solvent recovery unit) is not a control device (s. NR 665.1031(7)).

Photo ☐



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Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Test methods and procedures (665.1063)

T.48: generator complies with the requirements of Method 21.		665.1063(2)(a) Photo ☐
T.49: The generator detection instrument meets the performance criteria of Method 21.		665.1063(2)(b) Photo ☐
T.50: Monitoring device calibrated before use each day of use.		665.1063(2)(c) Photo ☐
T.51: The calibrated gas consists of zero air and a mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.		665.1063(2)(d) Photo ☐
T.52: Leak detection probe used to monitor for leaks is places at the closest point of a potential leak for monitoring.		665.1063(2)(e) Photo ☐
T.53: When the generator tests equipment for compliance with no detectable emissions the generator uses the Method 21 to determine background levels.		665.1063(3)(b) Photo ☐
T.54: For determining no detectable emissions (i.e., emissions less than 500 ppm above background) the generator uses the arithmetic difference between the maximum concentration indicated by the instrument and the background level.		665.1063(3)(d) Photo ☐
T.55: Samples used in determining the percent organic content were representative of the highest total organic content hazardous waste that is expected to be contained in or contact the equipment.		665.1063(7) Photo ☐

RCRA Air BB: Recordkeeping requirements (665.1064)

T.56: generator has an equipment inventory that includes: a. Equipment (including flanged connectors) identification number and hazardous waste management unit identification. b. Approximate locations within the generator (e.g., a P&ID, piping and instrumentation diagram). c. Type of equipment (e.g., a pump or pipeline valve). d. Percent-by-weight total organics in the hazardous waste stream at the equipment. e. Hazardous waste state at the equipment (e.g., gas or vapor or liquid). f. Monitoring schedule		665.1064(2)(a) Photo ☐
T.57: When the generator detects a leak, the generator attached a weatherproof leaker tag to the leaking equipment and records on it the equipment ID and date of detection or potential leak.		665.1064(3)(a) Photo ☐



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Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Recordkeeping requirements (665.1064)

T.58: When each leak is detected, the generator recorded all of the following information in an inspection log and keep it in the generator operating record:

665.1064(4)

Photo ☐

- a. The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number.
- b. For pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service and flanges and other connectors, the date evidence of a potential leak was found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection.
- c. The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak.
- d. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak.
- e. "Above 10,000" if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in Method 21 (s. NR 665.1063(2)) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm.
- f. "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak.
- g. Documentation supporting the delay of repair contains the following:
 - i. The generator determines that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair.
 - ii. When repair procedures are effected, collect and destroy or recover the purged material in a control device complying with closed-vent systems and control devices (s. NR 665.1060).
 - iii. The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a hazardous waste management unit shutdown.
 - iv. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.
 - v. The date of successful repair of the leak.
- g. The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a hazardous waste management unit shutdown.
- h. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days.
- i. The date of successful repair of the leak.

T.59: The generator retains records of the equipment leak information for at least 3 years.

665.1064(12)

Photo ☐

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Tanks (665.1085)

U.01: There are hazardous wastes with volatile organics with at least 500 ppmw volatile organics at the point of generation managed in central accumulation containers or tanks. If NO, then go to next section.

Photo ☐

Key: C or EV: Evaluated - no noncompliance detected at the time of inspection

CA: Compliance with Concern

R: Returned to Compliance

X or V: Non-Compliance

Y: Yes N: No UN: Unknown NA: Inspected, Not Applicable NE: Evaluation Determination will be Made at a Later Date NI: Not Inspected

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*: Dept. approved alternate may apply

No 'box' is an open ended question

ND: Inspected, Not Determined

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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Tanks (665.1085)

U.02: A general exemption or exclusion applies to the waste stream or unit. If a general exemption or exclusion applies, then describe hazardous waste stream and the unit used to managed it. Examples:

a. Containers:

i. A container having a design capacity $\leq 0.1 \text{ m}^3$ (26.4 gallons).

ii. Satellite accumulation containers.

iii.Used oil

b. Tanks:

i. Totally enclosed treatment unit.

ii. Elementary neutralization unit.

iii. Wastewater treatment unit.

iv. Immediate response unit.

v. Used oil

vi. Covered by subchapter AA

vii. Recycling units

viii. Units with controls mandated by the CAA requirements in 40 CFR 60,61, or 63.

U.03: Tanks. If no tanks go to next subsection

A level 1 tank is one of the following (s. NR 665.1085(2)(a)):

1. The hazardous waste in the tank has a maximum organic vapor pressure which is less than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank's design capacity category as follows:

a. For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 40,000 gallons (151 m³), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is .75 psi (5.2 kPa).

b. For a tank design capacity equal to or greater than 20,000 gallons (75 m³) but less than 40,000 gallons (151 m³), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 4.00 psi (27.6 kPa).

c. For a tank design capacity less than 20,000 gallons (75 m³), the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank is 11.1 psi(76.6 kPa).

2. The hazardous waste in the tank is not heated to a temperature that is greater than the temperature at which the maximum organic vapor pressure of the hazardous waste is determined for

the purpose of complying with item 1 above.

3. The hazardous waste in the tank is not treated using a waste stabilization process.

Photo ☐

Photo ☐



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Tanks (665.1085)

U.04: The generator determined the maximum organic vapor pressure before the first time hazardous waste was placed in the tank and reflects the conditions where the vapor pressure could be at their highest including the solvent combination in the tank using the procedures in 665.1085(3).	665.1085(3)(a) Photo ☐
U.05: The generator performed a new determination whenever changes to the hazardous waste managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum organic vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category as specified in s. NR 665.1085(2)(a), as applicable to the tank.	665.1085(3)(a) Photo ☐
U.06: generator maintains records for each determination for maximum organic vapor pressure including the date, time of the sample collection, the analysis method used, and the results.	665.1085(2)(b)1. Photo ☐
U.07: The generator has the design capacity records for all hazardous waste tanks in the operating records of the generator.	665.1064(11) Photo ☐
U.08: The tank's fixed roof and its closure devices are designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the hazardous waste in the tank.	665.1085(3)(b)1. Photo ☐
U.09: The fixed roof is installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps or other open spaces between roof section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall.	665.1085(3)(b)2. Photo ☐
U.10: Each opening in the fixed roof (and any manifold system associated with the fixed roof) is properly closed but can be opened during routine inspection, maintenance, and other activities that need to be conducted during routine operations. : 1. Equipped with a closure device designed to operate such that when the closure device is secured in the closed position there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps or other open spaces in the closure device or between the perimeter of the opening and the closure device. 2. Connected by a closed-vent system that is vented to a control device. The control device removed or destroys organics in the vent stream, and is operating whenever hazardous waste is managed in the tank, except as follows: a. During periods when it is necessary to provide access to the tank for performing the activities below (item 2.b), venting of the vapor headspace underneath the fixed roof to the control device is not required, opening of closure devices is allowed and removal of the fixed roof is allowed. After completing the activity, the closure device is promptly secure in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable, and resume operation of the control device. b. During periods of routine inspection, maintenance, or other activities needed for normal operations, and for the removal of accumulated sludge or other residues from the bottom of the tank.	665.1085(3)(b)3. Photo ☐
U.11: The fixed roof and its closure devices are made of suitable materials that minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, and maintains the integrity of the fixed roof and closure devices throughout their intended service life. Factors to consider when selecting the materials for and designing the fixed roof and closure devices include organic vapor permeability, the effects of any contact with the hazardous waste or its vapors managed in the tank, the effects of outdoor exposure to wind, moisture and sunlight and the operating practices used for the tank on which the fixed roof is installed.	665.1085(3)(b)4. Photo ☐



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Tanks (665.1085)

U.12: A pressure-vacuum relief device (also called a conservation vent) is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions except when materials are added to the tank or when the internal pressure of the tank changes due to environmental conditions for the purpose of maintaining the tank internal pressure according to the tank design specifications. The owner operator evaluated the pressure relief device set point to ensure that the device is venting only when tank conditions require it.

665.1085(3)(c)2.

Photo ☐

U.13: The generator visually inspects the fixed roof and its closure devices to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall, broken, cracked or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps or other closure devices.

665.1085(3)(d)1.

Photo ☐

U.14: The generator performs an initial inspection of the fixed roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to subchapter CC.

665.1085(3)(d)2.

Photo ☐

U.15: The generator performs the inspections at least once every year except as follows.

665.1085(3)(d)2.

Photo ☐

1. In the case when inspecting or monitoring the cover would expose a worker to dangerous, hazardous, or other unsafe conditions, the generator may designate a cover as an "unsafe to inspect and monitor cover" when the following are complied with:

a. The generator prepared a written explanation for the cover stating the reasons why the cover is unsafe to visually inspect or to monitor, if required.

b. The generator developed and implemented a written plan and schedule to inspect and monitor the cover, using the procedures specified in the applicable section of subchapter CC, as frequently as practicable during those times when a worker can safely access the cover.

2. In the case when a tank is buried partially or entirely underground, inspect and monitor, as required by the applicable provisions of this requirement, only those portions of the tank cover and those connections to the tank (e.g., fill ports, access hatches, gauge wells, etc.) that are located on or above the ground surface.

U.16: The generator records the date of every tank inspection, documents any defects observed and records the actions taken to resolve the defect as described below.

665.1090(2)(a)

Photo ☐

U.17: In the event that a defect is detected, the generator repaired the defect as follows:

665.1085(3)(d)3.

Photo ☐

a. Make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and complete the repair as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection except as provided in item 2 below.

b. Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank capacity is available at the site to accept the hazardous waste normally managed in the tank. In this case, repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the hazardous waste managed in the tank stops operation. Complete repair of the defect before the process or unit resumes operation.



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Containers (665.1087)

U.19: If not applicable go to next subsection.

Level 1 containers consist of the following:

- A container having a design capacity greater than 26.4 gallons (0.1 m3) and less than or equal to 121 gallons (0.46 m3).
- A container having a design capacity greater than 121 gallons (0.46 m3) and is not in light material service.
- No waste stabilization is occurring in the container.

U.20: The generator complies with the level 1 container standards by using a DOT-compliant shipping container that meets all of the following applicable requirements:

- The container meets the applicable requirements in 49 CFR part 178?Specifications for Packaging or part 179?Specifications for Tank Cars.
- Hazardous waste is managed in the container according to the applicable requirements in 49 CFR part 107, subpart B?Exemptions; 49 CFR part 172?Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements; 49 CFR part 173?Shippers?General Requirements for Shipments and Packages and 49 CFR part 180?Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings.
- For the purpose of complying with this subchapter, no exceptions to the 49 CFR part 178 or 179 regulations are allowed except as provided for in par. (d).
- For a lab pack that is managed according to 49 CFR part 178 for the purpose of complying with this subchapter, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for combination packagings in 49 CFR 173.12(b).

Note that reuse of a DOT container (e.g., 55-gallon drum that help product and is now used for hazardous waste) is not permitted unless the DOT container complies with DOT's reconditioning and reuse provisions of the hazardous materials regulations in 49 CFR 173.28.

U.21: The generator complies with the level 1 container standards by having the container equipped with a cover and closure devices that forms a continuous barrier over the container openings such that when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position there are no visible holes, gaps or other open spaces into the interior of the container. The cover may be a separate cover installed on the container (e.g., a lid on a drum or a suitably secured tarp on a roll-off box) or may be an integral part of the container structural design (e.g., a ?portable tank? or bulk cargo container equipped with a screw-type cap).

U.22: The generator complies with the level 1 container standards for an open-top container by placing an organic-vapor suppressing barrier on or over the hazardous waste in the container such that no hazardous waste is exposed to the atmosphere. One example of such a barrier is application of a suitable organic-vapor suppressing foam.

U.23: The generator equipped a container used to meet 665.1087(3)(a)2. or 3. (See items U.176 or U.177) with covers and closure devices, as applicable to the container, that are composed of suitable materials to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere and to maintain the equipment integrity for as long as it is in service. Factors to consider in selecting the materials of construction and designing the cover and closure devices include organic vapor permeability, the effects of contact with the hazardous waste or its vapor managed in the container, the effects of outdoor exposure of the closure device or cover material to wind, moisture and sunlight and the operating practices for which the container is intended to be used.

Photo ☐

665.1087(3)(a)1.

Photo ☐

665.1087(3)(a)2.

Photo ☐

665.1087(3)(a)3.

Photo ☐

665.1087(3)(b)

Photo ☐



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Containers (665.1087)

U.24: When the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position and installs the cover, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.

665.1087(3)(c)1.a.

Photo ☐

U.25: When the container is filled over a period of time, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon whichever of the following condition occurs first.

665.1087(3)(c)1.b.

Photo ☐

- The container is filled to the intended final level.
- The completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes.
- The person performing the loading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container.
- The shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container.

U.26: When materials are removed from a container, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon whichever of the following condition occurs first.

665.1087(3)(c)2.b.

Photo ☐

- The completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes.
- The person performing the loading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container.

Per s. NR 665.1087(3)(c)2.a. RCRA empty containers as defined by s. NR 661.0007(2) are not subject to this requirement.

U.27: After completing the activity that does not include the transfer of hazardous waste, the generator promptly secures the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container. Examples of activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container.

665.1087(3)(c)3.

Photo ☐

U.28: A spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device, which vents to the atmosphere is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. Per s. NR 665.1087(3)(c)5 the opening of a safety device, as defined in s. NR 665.1081, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

665.1087(3)(c)4.

Photo ☐

U.29: When a hazardous waste container is received by the generator (e.g., VSQG to LQG consolidation, container is rejected by the TSD generator) and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the generator, the generator (within 24 hours) visually inspects the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position.

665.1087(3)(d)1.

Photo ☐



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Containers (665.1087)

U.30: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator makes the first efforts at repair of the defect within the required repair schedule.

665.1087(3)(d)3.

Photo ☐

1. No later than 24 hours after detection.
2. Repair as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, remove the hazardous waste from the container and do not use the container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.
3. If repairs cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, the generator removed the hazardous waste from the defective container.
4. Container is not reused until the defect of the container is repaired.

U.31: For non DOT compliant containers that are 121 gallons (0.46 m3) or greater, the generator retains records showing that the hazardous waste in the container is not in light material service.

665.1087(3)(e)

Photo ☐

Requirements for DOT containers:

1. The container meets the applicable requirements in 49 CFR part 178? Specifications for Packaging or part 179? Specifications for Tank Cars.
2. Hazardous waste is managed in the container according to the applicable requirements in 49 CFR part 107, subpart B? Exemptions; 49 CFR part 172? Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements; 49 CFR part 173? Shippers? General Requirements for Shipments and Packages and 49 CFR part 180? Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings.
3. For the purpose of complying with this subchapter, no exceptions to the 49 CFR part 178 or 179 regulations are allowed except as provided for in par. (d).
4. For a lab pack that is managed according to 49 CFR part 178 for the purpose of complying with this subchapter, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for combination packagings in 49 CFR 173.12(b).

RCRA Air CC: Level 2 Containers (665.1087)

U.32: If not applicable go to next subsection.

Level 2 containers consist of containers having a design capacity greater than 121 gallons (0.46 m3) and are in light material service. ?In light material service? means the container is used to manage a material for which all of the following conditions apply:

- a. The vapor pressure of one or more of the organic constituents in the material is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 ?C.
 - b. The total concentration of the pure organic constituents having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 ?C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight.
2. No waste stabilization is occurring. "Waste stabilization? means any physical or chemical process used to either reduce the mobility of hazardous constituents in a hazardous waste or eliminate free liquids.

Photo ☐



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 2 Containers (665.1087)

U.33: The generator complies with the level 2 container standards by having the container that operates with no detectable organic emissions. The generator uses the following procedure to determine that there are no detectable organic emissions from the container:

665.1087(4)(a)2

Photo ☐

1. The generator checks each potential leak interface (i.e., a location where organic vapor leakage could occur) on the container, its cover and associated closure devices, as applicable to the container. Potential leak interfaces that are associated with containers include, but are not limited to, the interface of the cover rim and the container wall, the periphery of any opening on the container or container cover and its associated closure device and the sealing seat interface on a spring-loaded, pressure-relief valve.

2. The generator performs the test when the container is filled with a material having a volatile organic concentration representative of the range of volatile organic concentrations for the hazardous wastes expected to be managed in this type of container. During the test, secure the container cover and closure devices in the closed position.

U.34: The generator complies with the level 2 container standards by using a DOT-compliant shipping container that meets all of the following applicable requirements:

665.1087(4)(a)1

Photo ☐

1. The container meets the applicable requirements in 49 CFR part 178?Specifications for Packaging or part 179?Specifications for Tank Cars.

2. Hazardous waste is managed in the container according to the applicable requirements in 49 CFR part 107, subpart B?Exemptions; 49 CFR part 172?Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements; 49 CFR part 173?Shippers?General Requirements for Shipments and Packages and 49 CFR part 180?Continuing Qualification and Maintenance of Packagings.

3. For the purpose of complying with this subchapter, no exceptions to the 49 CFR part 178 or 179 regulations are allowed except as provided for in par. (d).

4. For a lab pack that is managed according to 49 CFR part 178 for the purpose of complying with this subchapter, an owner or operator may comply with the exceptions for combination

packagings in 49 CFR 173.12(b).

U.35: The generator complies with the level 2 container standards by demonstrating that the container has been vapor-tight within the preceding 12 months by the following.

665.1087(4)(a)3

Photo ☐

1. Perform the test according to Method 27 in appendix A of 40 CFR part 60.

2. Use a pressure measurement device that has a precision of ?2.5 mm water and is capable of measuring above the pressure at which the container is to be tested for vapor tightness.

3. If the test results determined by Method 27 indicate that the container sustains a pressure change less than or equal to 750 Pascals within 5 minutes after it is pressurized to a minimum of 4,500 Pascals, the container is vapor-tight.



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 2 Containers (665.1087)

U.36: The generator transfers hazardous waste in or out of a container in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere, to the extent practical, considering the physical properties of the hazardous waste and good engineering and safety practices for handling flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive or other hazardous materials. Examples of container loading procedures include the following:

665.1087(4)(b)

Photo ☐

1. Using a submerged-fill pipe or other submerged-fill method to load liquids into the container.
2. A vapor-balancing system or a vapor-recovery system to collect and control the vapors displaced from the container during filling operations.
3. A fitted opening in the top of a container through which the hazardous waste is filled and subsequently purging the transfer line before removing it from the container opening.

U.37: When the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position and installs the cover, as applicable to the container, upon conclusion of the filling operation.

665.1087(4)(c)1.a.

Photo ☐

U.38: When the container is filled over a period of time, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon whichever of the following condition occurs first.

665.1087(4)(c)1.b.

Photo ☐

1. The container is filled to the intended final level.
2. The completion of a batch loading after which no additional material will be added to the container within 15 minutes.
3. The person performing the loading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container.
4. The shutdown of the process generating the material being added to the container.

U.39: When materials are removed from a container, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position and install covers, as applicable to the container, upon whichever of the following condition occurs first.

665.1087(4)(c)2.b.

Photo ☐

1. The completion of a batch removal after which no additional material will be removed from the container within 15 minutes.
2. The person performing the loading operation leaves the immediate vicinity of the container.

Per s. NR 665.1087(3)(c)2.a. RCRA empty containers as defined by s. NR 661.0007(2) are not subject to this requirement.

U.40: After completing the activity that does not include the transfer of hazardous waste, the generator promptly secures the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container. Examples of activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container.

665.1087(4)(c)3.

Photo ☐

U.41: A spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device, which vents to the atmosphere is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions when the device is secured in the closed position. Per s. NR 665.1087(3)(c)5 the opening of a safety device, as defined in s. NR 665.1081, is allowed at any time conditions require doing so to avoid an unsafe condition.

665.1087(4)(c)4.

Photo ☐



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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 2 Containers (665.1087)

U.42: When a hazardous waste container is received by the generator (e.g., VSQG to LQG consolidation, container is rejected by the TSD generator) and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the generator, the generator (within 24 hours) visually inspects the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position.

665.1087(4)(d)1.

Photo ☐

U.43: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator makes the first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 24 hours after detection.

665.1087(4)(d)3.

Photo ☐

1. No later than 24 hours after detection.
2. Repair as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, remove the hazardous waste from the container and do not use the container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.
3. If repairs cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, the generator removed the hazardous waste from the defective container.
4. Container is not reused until the defect of the container is repaired.

RCRA Air CC: Level 2 Tanks (665.1085)

U.45: The generator inspects and monitors the air emission control equipment used to comply with subchapter CC according to the applicable requirements in ss. NR 665.1085 to 665.1090.

665.1090(1)

Photo ☐

U.46: The generator developed and implemented a written plan and schedule to perform the inspections and monitoring required by s. NR 665.1090(1).

665.1090(2)

Photo ☐

RCRA Air CC: Level 3 Containers (665.1087)

U.44: Are there level 3 containers that consist of the following:

- a. A container having a design capacity of at least 26.4 gallons (0.1 m3)
- b. Waste stabilization is occurring.

If YES, then complete TSD: CC LEVEL 2 TANKS, LEVEL 3 CONTAINERS, AND AIR EMISSION STANDARDS inspection form.

Photo ☐

U.47: A spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device, which vents to the atmosphere has established settings at which the device opens such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the generator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable rules, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.

665.1087(3)(c)4.

Photo ☐

U.48: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator completes the repair as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, remove the hazardous waste from the container and do not use the container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.

665.1087(3)(d)3.

Photo ☐

Key: C or EV: Evaluated - no noncompliance detected at the time of inspection

CA: Compliance with Concern

R: Returned to Compliance

X or V: Non-Compliance

Y: Yes N: No UN: Unknown NA: Inspected, Not Applicable NE: Evaluation Determination will be Made at a Later Date NI: Not Inspected

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*: Dept. approved alternate may apply

No 'box' is an open ended question

ND: Inspected, Not Determined

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Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 3 Containers (665.1087)

U.49: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, and the generator cannot complete the repairs within 5 calendar days, the generator removed the hazardous waste from the defective container.		665.1087(3)(d)3. Photo ☐
U.50: The generator did not reuse the defective container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.		665.1087(3)(d)3. Photo ☐

RCRA Air CC: Repair of Defects for Level 1 Containers (665.1087)

U.51: A spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device, which vents to the atmosphere has established settings at which the device opens such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the generator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable rules, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.		665.1087(4)(c)4. Photo ☐
U.52: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator completes the repair as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, remove the hazardous waste from the container and do not use the container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.		665.1087(4)(d)3. Photo ☐
U.53: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, and the generator cannot be completed the repairs within 5 calendar days, the generator removed the hazardous waste from the defective container.		665.1087(4)(d)3. Photo ☐
U.54: The generator did not reuse the defective container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.		665.1087(4)(d)3. Photo ☐

Section V: Closure of RCRA Units

Notification of Closure

V.01: Closure of RCRA Units (central accumulation areas for containers, tank systems, containment buildings, and drip pads). A LQG 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 is subject to the following section. The closure requirements of this section do not apply to satellite accumulation areas. If not applicable go to W.01.		 Photo ☐
V.02: The generator performed one of the following actions when closing a waste accumulation unit: 1. Place a notice in the operating record within 30 days after closure identifying the location of the unit within the facility. 2. Meet the closure performance standards of s. NR 662.017(1)(h)3. for container, tank, and containment building waste accumulation units or s. NR 662.017(1)(h)4. for drip pads and notify the department following the procedures in s. NR 662.017(1)(h)2.b. for the waste accumulation unit. If the waste accumulation unit is subsequently reopened, the generator may remove the notice from the operating record.		670.001(3) Photo ☐



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Section V: Closure of RCRA Units

Notification of Closure

V.03: The generator notified the department at least 30 days prior to closing the facility using the 8700-12 form.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
V.04: The generator notified the department within 90 days of closing the facility on the 8700-12 form that the facility complied with closure performance standards of s. NR 662.017(1)(h)3. or 4.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
V.05: Within 90 days of closing the facility, the generator notified the department using form 8700-12 that the facility has not able to comply with the closure performance standards of s. NR 662.017(1)(h)3. or 4. for containers, tanks or containment buildings and that the facility will be closing as a landfill under s. NR 665.0310.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
V.06: If the facility cannot meet the closure performance standards of s. NR 662.017(1)(h)4. for drip pads, the generator notified the department using form 8700-12 that the facility will close as a landfill under the standards specified in s. NR 665.0445 (2).		670.001(3) Photo ☐
V.07: A generator that requested additional time to clean close notified the department using form 8700-12 within 75 days after the date provided in 662.017(1)(h)2.a. (i.e., 30 days prior notice) to request an extension and provided an explanation as to why the additional time is required.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Closure of Containers, Tanks, and Containment Buildings

V.08: Closure of central accumulation areas for containers, tank systems, and containment buildings. If not applicable go to V.14		 Photo ☐
V.09: The generator closes the RCRA unit in a manner that 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.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
V.10: The generator closes the RCRA unit in a manner that removes or decontaminates all contaminated equipment, structures and soil and any remaining hazardous waste residues from waste accumulation units including containment system components, contaminated soils and subsoils, bases, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, unless s. NR 661.0003(4) applies, which regards when a solid waste is not a hazardous waste.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
V.11: The generator closes the RCRA unit in a manner that any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing either the generator's facility or units accumulating hazardous waste are managed in accordance with all applicable standards under chs. NR 662, 663, 665, and 668, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 90 days of generating it and managing these wastes in a RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste permitted treatment, storage and disposal facility or interim status facility.		670.001(3) Photo ☐
V.12: If the generator is unable to close the RCRA unit as required by s. NR 662.017(1)(h)3.b. (see item V.10), the generator closed the waste accumulation unit and perform post-closure care in accordance with the closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills under s. NR 665.0310. In addition, for the purposes of closure, post-closure, and financial responsibility, the waste accumulation unit is then considered to be a landfill, and the generator shall meet all of the requirements for landfills specified in subchs. G and H of ch. NR 665.		670.001(3) Photo ☐

Closure of Drip Pads.

V.13: Closure of drip pads. If not applicable go to W.01		 Photo ☐
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Section V: Closure of RCRA Units

Closure of Drip Pads.

V.14: The generator closes the RCRA unit in a manner that 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.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

V.15: The generator closes the RCRA unit in a manner that any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing either the generator's facility or units accumulating hazardous waste are managed in accordance with all applicable standards under chs. NR 662, 663, 665, and 668, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 90 days of generating it and managing these wastes in a RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste permitted treatment, storage and disposal facility or interim status facility.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

V.16: The generator removes or decontaminates all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (such as pads and liners), contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leakage, and manages them as hazardous waste.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

V.17: If, after removing or decontaminating all residues and making all reasonable efforts to effect removal or decontamination of contaminated components, subsoils, structures and equipment as required in s. NR 665.0455(1) (see item V.16), the generator finds that not all contaminated subsoils can be practically removed or decontaminated, the generator closed the facility and perform long-term care in accordance with closure and long-term care requirements that apply to landfills (s. NR 665.0310). For licensed units, the requirement to have a license continues throughout the long-term care period.

670.001(3)

Photo ☐

Section W: Exclusions

W.01: If hazardous waste is sewerred. Are the following domestic sewage exclusions being followed?

291.21(9)

Photo ☐

1. What is flowing through the sewer line must be domestic sewage.
 2. The mixture of domestic sewage and industrial waste must be conveyed to a Public Owned Treatment Work (POTW) for treatment.
 3. The discharge of the waste into the sewer line must be in compliance with all applicable CWA pretreatment regulations.
 4. Hazardous waste pharmaceuticals generated from healthcare facilities and reverse distributors.
- Note that s. NR 211.17 requires notification of hazardous waste into the sanitary sewer.

W.02: Do the solvent-contaminated wipes sent for laundering meet all of the conditional exclusion under s. NR 661.0004(1)(z) WAC?

291.21(9)

Photo ☐

1. Container labeled as "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes."
 2. Container is able to contain free liquids should free liquids occur.
 3. Container kept closed.
 4. Solvent-contaminated wipes are accumulated for less than 180 days.
 5. Documentation showing that the 180-day accumulation time limit is met.
 6. At the point of being transported off-site, the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids.
 7. Description of the process the generator used to ensure the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported off-site.
 8. Name and address of the laundry or dry cleaner that is receiving the solvent-contaminated wipes.
 9. The solvent-contaminated wipes are sent to a laundry or dry cleaner whose discharge, if any, is regulated under the Clean Water Act.
- If any of the above conditions of the exclusion are not met, the solvent-contaminated wipes become a hazardous waste and are subject to full RCRA regulation.



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Section W: Exclusions

W.03: Do the solvent-contaminated wipes sent for disposal meet all of the conditional exclusion under s. NR 661.0004(2)(r) WAC?

1. Container labeled as "Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes."
2. Container is able to contain free liquids should free liquids occur.
3. Container kept closed.
4. Solvent-contaminated wipes are accumulated for less than 180 days.
5. Documentation showing the 180-day accumulation time limit is met.
6. At the point of being transported off-site, the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids.
7. Description of the process the generator used to ensure the solvent-contaminated wipes contain no free liquids at the point of being transported off-site.
8. To a municipal solid waste landfill regulated or to a hazardous waste landfill
9. To a municipal waste combustor or other combustion facility or to a hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace

If any of the above conditions of the exclusion are not met, the solvent-contaminated wipes become a hazardous waste and are subject to full RCRA regulation.

291.21(9)

Photo ☐

Section Z: Generator Status Evaluation

Z.01: Is the facility operating under as a subchapter K academic laboratory? If yes, then complete 'Subchapter K Academic Laboratory Inspection Form'.
To be eligible to operate under Subpart K, a facility must be a 1) college or university, 2) nonprofit research institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation with a college or university, or 3) teaching hospital that is owned by or affiliated with a college or university.

Photo ☐

Z.02: Is the facility transporting universal waste? If yes, then complete 'Universal Waste Transporter Inspection Form'.

Photo ☐

Z.03: Is the facility treating, disposing, or recycling a universal waste? If yes, then complete 'Universal Waste Destination Facility Inspection Form'.
A destination facility? is a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in ss. NR 673.13 (1) and (3) and 673.33 (1) and (3). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated, is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste.

Photo ☐

Z.04: Is the facility operating a used oil collection center or aggregation point? If yes, then complete 'Used Oil Collection Center or Aggregation Point Inspection Form'.
A used oil collection center is any site or facility that accepts or aggregates and stores used oil collected from used oil generators regulated under subch. C who bring used oil to the collection center in shipments of no more than 55 gallons according to s. NR 679.24 (1).
A used oil aggregation point is any site or facility that accepts, aggregates or stores used oil collected only from other used oil generation sites owned or operated by the owner or operator of the aggregation point, from which used oil is transported to the aggregation point in shipments of no more than 55 gallons.

Photo ☐

Z.05: Is the facility operating as a used oil processor or re-refiner? If yes, then complete 'Used Oil Processors and Re-Refiners Inspection Form'.
Processing is any chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricants or other used oil-derived products. Processing includes, but is not limited to, blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation and re-refining.

Photo ☐



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Section Z: Generator Status Evaluation

Z.06: Is the facility burning for energy recovery off-spec used oil from off-site? If yes, then complete 'Used Oil Burners Who Burn Off-Specification Used Oil for Energy Recovery Inspection Form'. Used oil burner is any facility where used oil not meeting the specification requirements in s. NR 679.11 is burned for energy recovery in devices identified in s. NR 679.61 (1).		
		Photo ☐
Z.07: Is the facility transporting used oil? If yes, then complete 'Standards for Used Oil Transporters and Transfer Facilities Inspection Form'. This inspection form does not apply to used oil transported under s. NR 679.24(1)&(2) or transportation of used oil from household do-it-yourselfers to a regulated used oil generator, collection center, aggregation point, processor or re-refiner or burner.		
		Photo ☐
Z.08: Is the facility directing a shipment of off-specification used oil from that person's facility to a used oil burner or is first claiming that used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications in s. NR 679.11.? If yes, then complete 'Standards for Used Oil Fuel Marketers Inspection Form'.		
		Photo ☐
Z.09: Is the facility a permanent household hazardous waste and VSQG collection site regulated under subch. HH of ch. NR 666?		
		Photo ☐
Z.10: Describe any other activities not already identified in section 11 that may be subject to department regulations.		
		Photo ☐