



INDUSTRIAL AND HAZARDOUS WASTE:
RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR SMALL-QUANTITY GENERATORS

PROGRAM SUPPORT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION
TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

RG-234 (Rev. 8/26)



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INTRODUCTION

This regulatory guidance document provides information on federal and state rules and regulations on hazardous waste management in Texas for Small Quantity Generators (SQGs) of hazardous waste. However, it also includes some information about requirements for Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs) and Large Quantity Generators (LQGs).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets federal laws and rules, while the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) enforces state laws and rules. If your business produces any amount of waste—regardless of whether you store, recycle, or throw it away—you are subject to state and federal regulations. Within these rules, there are exemptions, special requirements, or exclusions for certain amounts and types of waste.

Appendixes provide supplementary information, including lists of common industrial and nonindustrial facilities and TCEQ program contact information.

This publication is not a substitute for the rules. Information on state environmental rules and programs are available by visiting the [TCEQ website](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/).¹ Find the full Texas state rules on industrial and hazardous waste at [Title 30, Texas Administrative Code \(30 TAC\), Chapter 335](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/rules/30-tac-335).² Complete federal EPA rules on hazardous waste can be found at [Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations \(40 CFR\) Chapter I, Subchapter I, parts 260-279](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/parts-260-279).³ In addition to the TCEQ, local governments and other state and federal agencies may have rules that apply.

Please contact the appropriate TCEQ program office listed in [Appendix D](#) for assistance with questions. Or contact the Small Business and Local Government Assistance (SBLGA) program by email at TexasEnviroHelp@tceq.texas.gov or by phone at 800-447-2827.



1. www.tceq.texas.gov/

2. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/rules/30-tac-335

3. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I

CHAPTER 1.

IDENTIFYING YOUR WASTE

A waste is any material that is no longer needed or that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. An unused product that a facility stores for later use is not a waste unless it spills or is stored past its shelf life. Facilities need to classify their waste as hazardous or nonhazardous. Hazardous waste is defined in [40 CFR 261.3](#),⁴ unless it is excluded by [40 CFR 261.4](#).⁵ A waste is hazardous if it is “listed” as one by EPA, shows one or more hazardous characteristics, or both. Figure 1 shows the main types of waste covered in this guidance.

Characteristic Hazardous Waste

Characteristic hazardous wastes display at least one of the hazardous characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity. These wastes are designated by a “D” followed by a three-digit code that represents the characteristic. Check with suppliers, industry association representatives, and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to determine if a waste exhibits a hazardous characteristic.

Ignitability (D001)

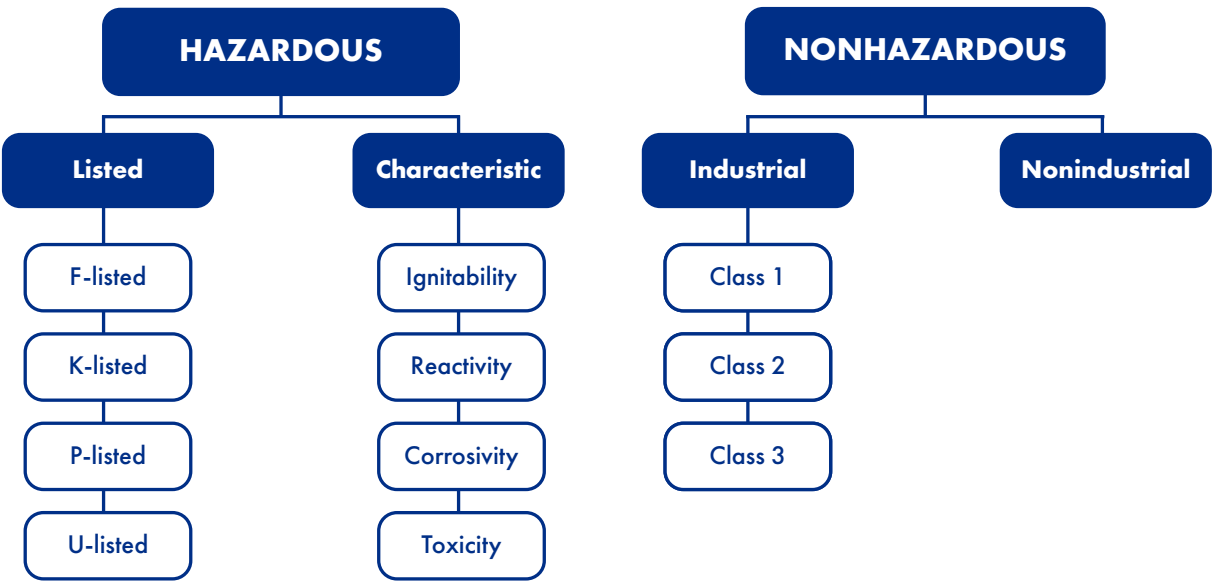
Waste that has a flash point of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. Examples: gasoline, diesel fuel, some degreasers, and some other solvents.

Corrosivity (D002)

Liquid waste with a pH of 2 or less (very acidic) or 12.5 or more (very basic), or any liquid waste that corrodes steel at a specified rate.⁶ Examples: waste from rust remover, acid or alkaline cleaning fluid, and battery acid.

Check with suppliers, industry association representatives, and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to determine if a waste exhibits a hazardous characteristic.

Figure 1. Hazardous and Nonhazardous Wastes Chart



4. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-A/section-261.3

5. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-A/section-261.4

6. Refer to 40 CFR 261.22

Reactivity (D003)

Waste that is unstable or undergoes a rapid, violent chemical reaction with water or other materials. Examples: waste from cyanide plating, some bleaches, and other oxidizers.

Toxicity (D004-D043)

Waste that leaches one or more constituents in concentrations at or above a hazardous threshold. For example, the threshold for leaching of lead is 5 mg/L (D008). To determine leaching rate, submit waste samples to an analytical laboratory for a Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure. [Table 7](#) in Appendix C details all 40 constituents of the D-listed toxicity characteristics.

Listed Hazardous Waste

Listed wastes can be found in [40 CFR 261, Subpart D](#).⁷ Some wastes are only considered hazardous due to their “listed” status, while others can be both a “listed” and a characteristic hazardous waste. For example, solvents used up in degreasing are classified as a listed and characteristic hazardous waste, F001, because they come from a nonspecific source and D001, because they are ignitable.

F and K Lists

The EPA has listed hazardous waste produced during industry processes.

- **K-listed wastes** ([40 CFR 261.32](#)⁸) are hazardous wastes produced from specific sources or processes, like the production of pesticides. These are designated by a “K” followed by a three-digit code (example, K031).
- **F-listed wastes** ([40 CFR 261.31](#)⁹) are hazardous wastes produced from nonspecific sources, like used solvents. These are designated by an “F” followed by a three-digit code (example, F002).

P and U Lists

The EPA has listed more than 400 chemicals ([40 CFR 261.33](#)¹⁰) that are hazardous wastes if they are disposed of without being used.

- **P-listed wastes** are acute¹¹ hazardous wastes, like cyanides, and are designated by a “P” followed by a three-digit code (example, P120).
- **U-listed wastes** are non-acute hazardous chemical wastes, like unused acetones, and are designated by a “U” followed by a three-digit code (example, U203).

P and U wastes come from unused chemicals or products whose sole active ingredient is a P- or U-listed chemical. A facility will generate a P- or U-listed hazardous waste when they discard an unused chemical listed in 40 CFR 261, Subpart D.

If a facility uses a listed chemical for its intended purpose, the chemical can no longer be a P- or U-listed hazardous waste. However, any waste resulting from that use may still be a characteristic, F-listed, or K-listed waste.

Universal Waste

Some commonly generated hazardous wastes are referred to as [universal wastes](#).¹² Facilities can classify a waste stream as universal waste if it fits into any of the following categories.

7. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-D

8. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-D/section-261.32

9. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-D/section-261.31

10. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-D#261.33

11. Acute wastes are considered very harmful to human health and the environment

12. www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/waste/universal.html

Paint and Paint-Related Waste

Some states may not recognize this category of universal waste. This category includes used thinner, waste paint, surface-preparation wastes, and other hazardous waste generated from painting activities within Texas. For more information, read our [Managing Paint and Paint-Related Waste Under the Universal Waste Rule](#)¹³ (RG-370) guidance.

Hazardous Lamps

Fluorescent tubes are the most common example of this category of universal waste. Some fluorescent lamps contain mercury at levels above the hazardous threshold. Other types of lamps that may qualify as universal waste include mercury vapor lamps and metal-halide lamps. If your business generates hazardous lamps that you think could be designated as universal waste, read our [Universal-Waste Regulations for Hazardous Lamps and Mercury-Containing Equipment in Texas](#)¹⁴ (RG-377) guidance.

Mercury-Containing Equipment

This category includes devices or parts of a device that contain elemental mercury integral to its function. This includes thermostats, barometers, monometers, flow meters, some light switches, regulators, pressure relief gauges, water treatment gauges, and gas safety relays, but excludes batteries and lamps. For more information, read our [Universal Waste Regulations for Hazardous Lamps and Mercury-Containing Equipment in Texas](#) (RG-377) guidance.

Pesticides

To qualify as a universal waste, a pesticide must either have a manufacturer recall or be part of a waste-pesticide collection event as explained in [40 CFR 273.3](#).¹⁵

Batteries

Hazardous waste batteries (not covered by [40 CFR 266, Subpart G](#)¹⁶) can be managed as universal waste.

Aerosol Cans

An aerosol can is defined by the following criteria:

- Is a non-fillable receptacle containing a gas that is compressed, liquefied, or dissolved under pressure.
- Its sole purpose is to expel a liquid, paste, or powder.
- It is fitted with a self-closing release device allowing contents to be pushed out by the gas.

Aerosol cans may be managed as a universal waste. However, if you conduct puncturing and draining activities for aerosol cans, see [40 CFR 273.13\(e\)\(4\)](#)¹⁷ for information on your requirements. If cans are empty see our [Empty Waste Containers Under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act](#)¹⁸ (RG-480) guidance.

Generator Benefits for Managing Universal Waste

Universal waste is still hazardous waste and requires proper storage and disposal. Universal waste cannot be thrown out with normal trash. However, classification as universal waste offers the following benefits:

- Transportation of universal waste does not require a manifest. However, some disposal companies may require a manifest for tracking purposes.
- The waste does not count toward your hazardous waste generator status.
- Waste may be accumulated by the generator for up to one year from the generation date.
- The waste is exempt from annual fees.

13. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/rg-370.pdf

14. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/rg-377.pdf

15. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-273/subpart-A/section-273.3

16. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-266/subpart-G

17. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-273/subpart-B#273.13

18. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/assistance/publications/rg-480.pdf

Hazardous Waste Determination

Any facility that generates waste is a “waste generator.” Waste generators must make a hazardous waste determination at the point of waste generation. There are four main steps to this determination:

1. Determine if the waste is excluded by [40 CFR 261.4](#).¹⁹
2. Compare the waste to [EPA’s F, K, P, U lists](#)²⁰ and [characteristic D waste descriptions](#).²¹ The waste is hazardous if the unused product contains a single active component found on the P or U lists, the waste is processed as described on the F or K lists, or if the waste has hazardous characteristics. P-listed waste is considered acutely hazardous.
3. Use process knowledge of the waste and what is in it. Process knowledge can include information from SDSs, product labels, process descriptions, raw materials used in the process, or your supplier. Then compare the information about the waste generated to EPA’s waste lists and characteristics.
4. If you are still uncertain whether your waste is hazardous, arrange for a lab test. Compare the lab results to the EPA-defined characteristics.²²

The process of making a hazardous waste determination can be challenging. Check with suppliers, industry association representatives, and SDSs to determine whether your waste is hazardous.

You need to document how you concluded that your waste is or is not hazardous with records including, but not limited to, SDSs, results from lab testing and analysis, and process descriptions. Keep your waste determination documents for at least three years from the date that the waste was last sent for on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal.

Table 1. Examples of Common Wastes Generated by Businesses

Business	Waste-Generating Activity	Common Types of Wastes	Common EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers
Automotive Repair	Degreasing Parts	Solvents	D001, D002, F001-F005
Computer Chip Manufacturing	Etching/Cleaning	Acids/Solvents	D001, D002, D008, F001-F005
Electroplating/Metal Finishing	Plating Process	Sludges/Wastewater	D001, D006-D007, F001, F002, F006-F012
Foundry	Mold Shakeout	Sand With Heavy Metals	D008, D007
Furniture Manufacturing and Refinishing	Coating/Stripping	Stripping Sludge	D001, F001-F005
Printers	Printing Process	Ink/Cleanup Solvents	D002, D006 D008, F001-F005

Note: Waste produced by a business listed in this table may have other EPA hazardous waste numbers than those identified in this table. This table is for illustration purposes only.

19. [ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-A/section-261.4](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-261/subpart-A/section-261.4)

20. [ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-261/subpart-D](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-261/subpart-D)

21. [ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-261/subpart-C](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-261/subpart-C)

22. See 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart C

Types of Nonhazardous Waste

Facilities that do not generate any hazardous waste may need to follow Texas regulations for nonhazardous waste depending on the type of facility and the amount of waste generated monthly.

Industrial facilities must follow additional regulations in 30 TAC Chapter 335 for nonhazardous waste. All waste produced by an industrial facility is industrial waste, even office trash. Therefore, you must determine whether your facility qualifies as industrial. See [Appendix B](#) for more information on making that determination. Nonindustrial facilities do not have additional requirements for nonhazardous waste in 30 TAC Chapter 335.

Industrial Waste

Texas regulates and requires classification of nonhazardous waste generated at industrial facilities. If you are an industrial facility, you must determine which of the following three waste classes applies to your nonhazardous industrial waste.

Class 1

Any industrial solid waste that, because of its concentration or physical characteristics, may pose a substantial present or potential danger to human health or the environment when improperly managed. Generators may dispose of this waste at some landfills without treatment but must first classify the waste and receive prior approval from the landfill. Common examples of Class 1 waste are soil contaminated with high levels of hydrocarbons or a liquid with a flash point of less than 150 degrees Fahrenheit but higher than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Class 2

Any industrial solid waste not classified as hazardous, Class 1, or Class 3. These wastes are less threatening to human health and the environment. Generators can dispose of these wastes at a permitted municipal landfill. Empty chemical containers and plant trash may fall into this category. See our [Empty Waste Containers Under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act²³ \(RG-480\)](#) guidance for help determining empty containers classification.

Class 3

Inert and essentially insoluble²⁴ industrial solid waste. This includes materials such as soil, dirt, clay, sand, gravel, brick, glass, concrete with reinforcing steel, and rock. If uncontaminated, this waste is considered nonthreatening and is accepted at all permitted landfills.

Special Waste

Industrial and nonindustrial facilities may produce special waste. Special waste requires unique handling and disposal performed by trained staff. A waste qualifies as a special waste based on its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or biological characteristics. Special waste is defined in 30 TAC Section [330.3\(148\)²⁵](#) and described further in [330.171 and 330.173²⁶](#). Some examples of special waste include:

- Dead animals, particularly large carcasses, or quantities
- Discarded materials containing asbestos
- Empty pesticide, insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, or other such substance containers that have been triple rinsed and rendered unusable
- Class 1 industrial waste
- Soils contaminated with low levels of petroleum hydrocarbons
- Hazardous waste from Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs)

23. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/assistance/publications/rg-480.pdf

24. Essentially insoluble can be established using methods described in RG-022.

25. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/rules/30-tac-330-a

26. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/rules/30-tac-330-d

Special Waste Disposal

Municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills may accept special waste. Check the [Types of Waste That May Be Accepted by Municipal Solid Waste Landfills in Texas](#)²⁷ (RG-606). When disposing of special waste, you should check with the landfill you intend to use. A disposal facility's permit may limit their acceptance of a type of waste. Additionally, a landfill may choose not to accept some types of waste even if allowed to do so.

For questions on special waste, contact the [TCEQ's Municipal Solid Waste Permits Section](#)²⁸ or see our [Special Waste Regulations in Texas](#)²⁹ (RG-029) guidance.

Waste Streams

Generating waste creates a waste stream. Additionally, processing waste may result in generating other wastes. Identify all the waste streams generated at your facility and determine whether the waste is hazardous or nonhazardous. For example, processing a wastewater on-site may generate a separately identifiable sludge waste.

Table 2 gives examples in which waste generating processes can produce a single or several waste streams.

Texas Waste Codes

Generators must assign each waste stream its own Texas Waste Code. The eight character Texas Waste Code is made up of a four-character sequence number, a three-digit form code, and a one-character classification code:

1. The sequence code is used as an internal numbering system for the facility. Each waste stream should be assigned a unique four-number sequence by the registered generator. Unregistered episodic and short-term generators will receive a unique sequence number assigned by the TCEQ after TCEQ processes their request for temporary waste codes.
2. The form code indicates the general type of waste. Select the code that best matches the waste type from the list in [Appendix D of the Instructions for Notification for Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management](#).³⁰
3. The classification code indicates the waste class as either "H" for hazardous, "1" for Class 1 Industrial, "2" for Class 2 Industrial, or "3" for Class 3 Industrial.

Review our [Guidelines for the Classification and Coding of Industrial and Hazardous Wastes](#)³¹ (RG-022) guidance for detailed instructions on developing your waste codes.

If you treat³² or physically change a hazardous or industrial waste stream in any way, you may generate a new waste stream. When this happens, classify the resulting waste and assign it a Texas waste code. Registered generators must also notify TCEQ about the additional waste stream by adding it to the facility's Notice of Registration (NOR) (See [Keep Your Registration Current](#)).

27. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/rg-606-wastes-accepted-by-msw-landfills.pdf

28. See Appendix D.

29. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/rg-029.pdf

30. Appendix D of the Instructions for Notification for Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management

31. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/rg-22.pdf

32. Generators can refer to 40 CFR 262.15-262.17 for allowable treatment methods for their on-site waste management units.

Table 2. Identifying Multiple Waste Streams

If wastes are...	And come from processes that are...	Then the wastes are...
different	similar	different “waste streams”—e.g., a sludge removed from an electroplating vat is not the same waste stream as a liquid removed from an electroplating vat.
similar	different	different “waste streams”—e.g., methylene chloride used in a paint-stripping operation is not the same waste stream as methylene chloride used in laboratory analysis.
similar	similar	the same “waste stream”—e.g., a site may have several paint booths performing the same activities with the same materials, each producing drop cloth waste. The drop cloth wastes from the various locations at this site could be considered one waste stream as long as they were all classified the same.
physically or chemically altered by treatment	N/A	different “waste streams”—e.g., if a sludge is dewatered, it may produce two new waste streams, one a solid and the other a liquid.

Note: Waste produced by a business listed in this table may have other EPA hazardous waste numbers than those identified in this table. This table is for illustration purposes only.



CHAPTER 2.

DETERMINING YOUR GENERATOR STATUS

Categories of Hazardous Waste Generators

There are three categories of hazardous waste generators:

1. Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs)
2. Small Quantity Generators (SQGs)
3. Large Quantity Generators (LQGs)

Determine your generator status by calculating how much hazardous waste and acute hazardous waste your business generates each month (by weight). See how the generator status is categorized in Table 3 below based on the amount and type of waste produced.

As a rule, the more hazardous waste you generate, the more stringent the regulations are. Depending on your generator status, you may need obtain a Texas solid waste registration number, an EPA identification number, and must submit an annual waste summary report (see [Chapter 3](#)) to the Industrial and Hazardous Waste (IHW) Registration and Reporting Section of the TCEQ.³³ TCEQ and EPA use the registration and ID numbers to monitor hazardous waste activities, including transporting waste off-site.

Table 3. Hazardous Waste Generator Categories

Generator Status	Monthly Quantity of Non-Acute Hazardous Waste	Monthly Quantity of Acute Hazardous Waste	Monthly Quantity of Class 1 Industrial Waste
VSQG	Less than 100 kilograms (kg.) or 220 pounds (lbs.)	Less than 1 kg. (2.2 lbs.)	Less than 100 kg. (220 lbs.)
VSQG*	Less than 100 kilograms (kg.) or 220 pounds (lbs.)	Less than 1 kg. (2.2 lbs.)	More than 100 kg. (220 lbs.)
SQG	More than 100 kg. (220 lbs.) and less than 1,000 kg. (2,200 lbs.)	Less than 1 kg. (2.2 lbs.)	Any
LQG	More than 1,000 kg. (2,200 lbs.)	Any	Any
LQG	Any	More than 1 kg. (2.2 lbs.)	Any

*VSQGs required to register due to quantity of Class 1 Waste generated

33. See Appendix D.

How to Determine Your Generator Status

The weight of your monthly hazardous waste and acute hazardous waste determines your generator category. Each month you need to measure how much hazardous and acute hazardous waste your business generates.

Measure quantities of hazardous waste that are:

- Packaged and transported away from your facility.
- Accumulated on-site for any period before being sent off-site for disposal or recycling.
- Placed directly in a regulated treatment or disposal unit on-site.
- Generated as still bottoms or sludges and removed from product storage tanks.

Do not measure waste that is:

- Specifically exempt from counting. Examples include lead-acid batteries that will be reclaimed, scrap metal that will be recycled, used oil managed under [40 CFR 279](#),³⁴ and universal wastes managed under [40 CFR 273](#)³⁵ or [30 TAC 335.261](#).³⁶
- Left in a container that meets the criteria of empty described in [30 TAC 335.41\(f\)\(2\)](#).³⁷ [See Empty Waste Containers Under the Resource Conservation Recovery Act](#)³⁸ (RG-480) guidance.
- Left as residue at the bottom of in-service product tanks if the residue is stored and not removed.
- Reclaimed continuously on-site without being stored before reclamation.
- Managed in an elementary neutralization unit, a totally enclosed treatment unit, or a wastewater treatment unit without being stored first.
- Discharged directly (without first being treated, stored, or accumulated) to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) that treats industrial and domestic wastewater for disposal. This discharge to POTW must comply with the Clean Water Act.
- Already counted once during the calendar month and has been treated on-site or reclaimed in some manner and used again.
- Generated from an episodic event and managed under [40 CFR 262 Subpart L](#).³⁹

Very Small Quantity Generators

VSQGs generate no more than 220 lbs. per month (100 kg., or about half of a 55-gallon drum) of hazardous waste and up to 2.2 lbs. per month (1 kg., or less than 1 quart) of acute hazardous waste (P-listed waste).

If you are a VSQG, you are exempt from hazardous waste management regulations if you follow four basic requirements:

- Identify your hazardous waste (that is, conduct a [hazardous waste determination](#)).
- Never store more than 2,200 pounds (1,000 kg., or approximately five 55-gallon drums) of hazardous waste on-site at any time.
- Send any hazardous waste to an [approved treatment, storage, and disposal facility \(TSDF\)](#)⁴⁰ (GI-225) or off-site to a LQG that is under the control of the same company.
 - If sending to a LQG under control of the same company, properly label hazardous waste with the words “Hazardous Waste” and indicate what type of hazard (for example: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity). Find more information on our [VSQG Hazardous Waste Consolidation webpage](#).⁴¹
- Maintain records to prove you are a VSQG, such as waste determinations, shipping records, and quantities of hazardous waste generated each month.

34. ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-279

35. ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-273

36. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/rules/30-tac-335-h-div-5

37. www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/rules/30-tac-335-b

38. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/assistance/publications/rg-480.pdf

39. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-262/subpart-L

40. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/gi-225-ihw-commercial-management-facilities.pdf

41. www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/registration/ihw/vsqq-lqg-consolidation

VSQGs that generate more than 220 pounds of Class 1 Industrial waste per month must register and obtain a Texas solid waste registration number. They must report both the Class 1 Industrial waste and any hazardous waste to the TCEQ on their annual waste summary.

Small Quantity Generators

SQGs generate more than 220 lbs. but less than 2,200 lbs. per month (or 100 kg. to 1,000 kg., or half of a 55-gallon drum to five 55-gallon drums) of hazardous waste and less than 2.2 lbs. per month (1 kg., or about 1 quart) of acute hazardous waste (P-listed waste).

SQGs must obtain a Texas solid waste registration and an EPA identification number. SQGs must annually report quantities of hazardous and Class 1 Industrial waste generated on-site in their annual waste summary report to TCEQ (see [Chapter 3](#)).

SQGs must also meet the following requirements:

- Label all hazardous waste with the words “Hazardous Waste,” the accumulation start date, and the hazards of the container. Before shipping the waste off-site, label the containers with the EPA hazard codes (for example, D007 for chromium hazardous waste).
- Ship hazardous waste to an approved TSDF.
- Store hazardous waste for less than 180 days on-site. If the nearest approved disposal facility is over 200 miles away, you may store hazardous waste for less than 270 days on-site.
- Do not accumulate more than 13,200 lbs. or 6,000 kg. (approximately 30 drums) of hazardous waste on-site.
- Train employees on proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their job responsibilities (see [Chapters 4](#) and [6](#)).
- Develop a Source Reduction Waste Minimization Plan (see [Chapter 6](#)).
- Meet preparedness and prevention requirements in [40 CFR 262.16\(b\)\(8\)](#).⁴²
- Use a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest for shipments of hazardous and Class 1 Industrial waste (see [Chapter 5](#)).
- Maintain records that show you are an SQG, such as waste determinations, shipping records, and quantities of hazardous waste generated each month.



42. [ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-262/subpart-A/section-262.16](https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-262/subpart-A/section-262.16)

Large Quantity Generators

LQGs generate more than 2,200 lbs. per month (1000 kg. or about five 55-gallon drums) of hazardous waste or generate more than 2.2 lbs. per month (1 kg. or about 1 qt.) of acute hazardous waste.

LQGs must identify all hazardous wastes generated on-site and dispose of their waste at an approved TSDF. LQGs may accumulate any amount of hazardous waste, however they cannot store it on-site for more than 90 days. They must obtain a Texas solid waste registration number and an EPA ID number, as well as report hazardous and Class 1 Industrial wastes on their annual waste summary (see [Chapter 3](#)).

The requirements for LQGs can be found in [40 CFR 262.17](#)⁴³ and include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Maintain personnel training records that include:
 - Name, job title, and job description of each employee in a position related to hazardous waste management.
 - Written description of type and amount of training required of each position.
 - Documentation and record of training given to each employee.
- Develop a written contingency plan. LQGs must also submit a Quick Reference Guide of their contingency plan to all local emergency providers.⁴⁴ For guidance regarding the information required in a Quick Reference Guide, see [40 CFR 262.262\(b\)](#).⁴⁵

TCEQ requires LQGs to use the [State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System \(STEERS\)](#)⁴⁶ to report their annual waste summary and update their NOR. See Chapter 3 and our [Industrial and Hazardous Waste Reporting](#)⁴⁷ webpage for help.

Universal Waste Handlers

Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste

A small quantity handler of universal waste does not accumulate more than 11,000 lbs. (or 5,000 kg.) of universal waste on-site at any time. If you are a small quantity handler of universal waste, you do not have notification or manifesting requirements but must use a bill of lading to track your universal waste shipments.

Small quantity handlers can accumulate universal waste for up to one year from the date they either generated or received waste from another handler.

Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste

A large quantity handler of universal waste accumulates more than 11,000 lbs. (or 5,000 kg.) of universal waste on-site at any time. If you are a large quantity handler of universal waste, you must notify the TCEQ of your universal waste management and register to obtain an EPA ID number before reaching the storage limit. Visit [TCEQ's Managing Hazardous Waste as Universal Waste](#)⁴⁸ webpage for more information.

A large quantity handler of universal waste will keep that designation through the end of the calendar year in which the 5,000-kilogram limit is met or exceeded.

43. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-262/subpart-A/section-262.17

44. Includes police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and state and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services or Local Emergency Planning Committee, as appropriate [see 40 CFR 262.262(a)]

45. ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-262.262

46. www3.tceq.texas.gov/steers/

47. www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/registration/iHW/waste_reporting.html

48. www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/waste/universal.html

Shipping Universal Waste

Shipments of universal waste in Texas, or in other states that consider the waste as universal waste, do not require use of a registered transporter with an EPA identification number or a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest. However, you must keep a record of the shipment. Some disposal facilities may require that the record be on a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.

Universal waste handlers can accumulate universal waste for up to one year. Mark universal waste containers with the words “Universal Waste” followed by the “Type” (example, Universal Waste Batteries) and keep a record of the accumulation date.

Episodic Waste Generation

A planned or unplanned episodic event may cause VSQGs and SQGs to temporarily exceed their monthly hazardous waste generation maximum. If this happens, they may retain their generator status provided they meet the following conditions:

- Notify TCEQ by submitting one of the following:
 - [TCEQ Form 20940](#)⁴⁹ for generators who have an active solid waste registration (registered generators).
 - [TCEQ Form 00757](#)⁵⁰ for generators who have never registered or have an inactive solid waste registration (unregistered generators).
- Obtain an EPA Identification Number (if you do not already have one).
 - Registered generators should contact the TCEQ IHW Registration and Reporting Section⁵¹ if their registration does not indicate an EPA ID.
 - TCEQ will issue an EPA ID for an unregistered generator once TCEQ Form-00757 is processed.
- Comply with the conditions for accumulation, mark and label containers and tanks, and keep records per [40 CFR 262 Subpart L](#).⁵²

Generators are limited to one planned and one unplanned episodic event per calendar year. However, you may submit a written statement to TCEQ to request an additional planned or unplanned event each year. Episodic hazardous waste must be managed within 60 days from the start of the event. For example, by manifesting and sending the episodic hazardous waste off-site for disposal as stated in 40 CFR 262 Subpart L.

Visit TCEQ's [Episodic Generation webpage](#)⁵³ to learn more.

If circumstances other than an episodic event cause you to exceed your generator status limits or you exceed the allowed episodic events per calendar year, you must update your generator status to a higher category. Do this within 90 days of the event that moved you out of one generator category and into another.

Changing Your Generator Status

Properly classify your generator status by reviewing it regularly. If your generator status changes, inform the TCEQ and comply with appropriate generator requirements based on your monthly waste generation, unless you experience an episodic event. Small businesses that experience frequent fluctuations in the amount of waste generated per month can choose to manage their waste under a higher generator status' requirement all year to avoid confusion and the need for frequent registration updates.

49. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/iHW/20940.pdf

50. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/iHW/00757.pdf

51. See Appendix D.

52. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-I/part-262/subpart-L

53. www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/registration/iHW/episodic

CHAPTER 3.

COMPLYING WITH IDENTIFICATION AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

You may need EPA identification and a Texas solid waste registration number depending on the amount of waste you generate monthly (see Table 4). To apply for an EPA ID and Texas Solid Waste Registration number, submit [Notification for Hazardous or Industrial Waste Management Form](#)⁵⁴ (TCEQ Form-00002). VSQGs who need an EPA ID but do not have a registration requirement can fill out [RCRA Subtitle C Site Identification Form](#)⁵⁵ (EPA Form 8700-12) and submit to TCEQ.

After you submit TCEQ Form-00002, TCEQ creates a 12-character EPA ID and a 5-character solid waste registration number for your facility. When you receive your EPA ID and solid waste registration number, include them on all hazardous waste shipping papers (including manifests) and on correspondence with the TCEQ.

A solid waste registration is different than a hazardous waste permit. If your facility stores, treats, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site in a way other than those described for generators in this booklet, you may need to apply for a permit. Or, if a facility accepts waste generated from another facility that is under control of a different person (an off-site generator) you may also need to obtain a permit. Obtaining a Hazardous Waste Permit to operate as a storage, treatment, or disposal facility can be a costly and time-consuming process.⁵⁶

The TCEQ IHW Permit Section⁵⁷ can help you determine whether you need a hazardous waste permit. If so, staff can help you begin the process of obtaining a permit. Wait until you have a permit before you begin an activity that requires a permit.



54. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/iHW/00002.pdf

55. www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/instructions-and-form-hazardous-waste-generators-transporters-and-treatment-storage

56. 30 TAC Chapter 305 and 40 CFR Part 270 describe the permitting process to store, treat, or dispose of hazardous waste on-site.

57. See Appendix D.

Table 4. Notification Requirements

Generator Category	Monthly Waste Quantities (1,000 kg.= 2,200 pounds; 100 kg.= 220 pounds; 1 kg.= 2.2 pounds)	Solid Waste Registration Required	EPA ID Required
LQG	• $\geq 1,000$ kg. non-acute hazardous waste ◦ or > 1 kg. acute hazardous waste ◦ or > 100 kg. acute hazardous waste residues from cleanup • and any quantity of Class 1 Industrial waste	Yes	Yes
SQG	• > 100 kg. and $< 1,000$ kg. non-acute hazardous waste • and ≤ 1 kg. acute hazardous waste • and ≤ 100 kg. acute hazardous waste residues from cleanup • and any quantity of Class 1 Industrial waste	Yes	Yes
VSQG (reportable quantities for Class 1 waste)	• ≥ 100 kg. Class 1 Industrial waste • and ≤ 100 kg. non-acute hazardous waste • and ≤ 1 kg. acute hazardous waste • and ≤ 100 kg. acute hazardous waste residues from cleanup	Yes	Yes
VSQG (Below reportable quantities for Class 1 waste)	• < 100 kg. or no Class 1 Industrial waste • and ≤ 100 kg. non-acute hazardous waste • and ≤ 1 kg. acute hazardous waste • and ≤ 100 kg. acute hazardous waste residues from cleanup	No	No
Class 1 Only Generator	• ≥ 100 kg. Class 1 Industrial waste • and no hazardous waste	Yes	No

Note: Episodic events use a separate notification process depending on whether you are a generator with an active registration or an unregistered generator. Refer back to the [Episodic Waste Generation](#) section for requirements.

Keeping Your Registration Current

Along with ID numbers, TCEQ will create a Notice of Registration (NOR) for your facility when you submit TCEQ Form-00002. Your registration is a complete list of your facility's:

- hazardous waste
- nonhazardous industrial waste
- waste management units
- facility contact information

Periodically check your NOR to ensure it reflects your facility's current activities, waste streams, and waste management units. Update your registration as necessary when changes occur at your site. You can use the [Central Registry Document Search](#)⁵⁸ to view your current NOR.

58. www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/index.cfm?fuseaction=iwr.DocSearch

To report changes or additions to your waste management practices, you can use STEERS, submit TCEQ Form-00002, or write a letter to TCEQ's IHW Registration and Reporting Section⁵⁹ to update your NOR. Visit our webpage [Updates to Existing Industrial and Hazardous Waste Registrations](#)⁶⁰ to learn more. Please note that some changes may require you to submit additional documents, as discussed below. If you move to a new location, you will need to:

- Apply for an EPA ID and solid waste registration number using TCEQ Form-00002.
 - If the new location is unregistered, it will get an EPA ID and solid waste registration number.
 - If the new location was registered in the past, it will keep the same EPA ID and solid waste registration number.
- Submit the [Inactivate Your Solid Waste Registration Form](#)⁶¹ (TCEQ Form-20848) to notify TCEQ that you left your old location and to inactivate your previous solid waste registration.
- [Close any waste management units](#)⁶² and the solid waste registration for your old location, unless a new occupant will use the same units and will require a registration.

If your facility no longer generates reportable quantities of waste as described in the [Annual Waste Summary Instructions for Industrial and Hazardous Waste](#)⁶³ (RG-151), submit TCEQ Form-20848 to inactivate your solid waste registration number. If you stop using a waste management unit or permanently [close your facility, close the waste management unit\(s\)](#)⁶⁴ and the solid waste registration.

If your facility generates waste that is recycled on-site, or is sent off-site for recycling, notify the TCEQ via the [Generator Notification Form for Recycling Hazardous or Industrial Waste](#)⁶⁵ (TCEQ Form-00525). This includes any recycling processes for hazardous waste that are not already mentioned on your NOR. Mail the form to:

- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section, MC 130
PO Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Please note that the receiving facility accepting your hazardous waste must also submit the [Notification Form for Receiving and Recycling Hazardous or Industrial Waste](#)⁶⁶ (TCEQ Form-00524). See [Chapter 6](#) for more recycling and reuse resources.

Annual Waste Summary

Facilities with active solid waste registrations must submit an Annual Waste Summary (AWS) to TCEQ each calendar year. Report any hazardous and nonrecycled industrial Class 1 wastes that were generated, managed, or disposed. Registered Class 1 generators, VSQGs, and SQGs can either use STEERS or report by paper using [TCEQ Form-00436](#).⁶⁷ LQGs must report using STEERS.

Use information from your manifests and waste generation records to complete the AWS (see Chapter 5). Paper submissions are due every January 25 after the calendar reporting year. STEERS submissions are due every March 1 after the calendar reporting year. For more information, see the Annual Waste Summary Instructions for Industrial and Hazardous Waste (RG-151).

59. See Appendix D

60. www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/registration/ihw/nor_updates.html

61. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/ihw/20848.pdf

62. www.tceq.texas.gov/remediation/corrective_action/closure.html

63. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/pub/rg-151.pdf

64. www.tceq.texas.gov/remediation/corrective_action/closure.html

65. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/ihw/forms/0525.pdf

66. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/ihw/forms/0524.pdf

67. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-registration/forms/ihw/00436.pdf

CHAPTER 4.

MANAGING HAZARDOUS WASTE ON-SITE FOR SQGs

SQGs must manage and store their hazardous waste properly. If VSQGs follow the basic requirements mentioned in Chapter 2, they are exempt from most waste management regulations. LQGs must follow stricter hazardous waste management rules than SQGs.

Storage Limitations

SQGs typically accumulate hazardous waste slower than LQGs, so they are allowed longer storage times to collect enough waste to cost-effectively ship off-site for disposal. If you exceed the storage or quantity limits for an SQG, you will need to follow the stricter management requirements and possibly change your generator status or be able to prove the event was episodic.

On-site hazardous waste storage limitations:

- Accumulate up to 13,200 lbs. of hazardous waste on-site.
- Store waste for up to 180 days.
 - If an SQG must transport their waste to a permitted Transfer, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) more than 200 miles away, they can store their hazardous waste for up to 270 days.

Storage Containers

Store hazardous waste in 55-gallon drums, tanks, or other waste-appropriate containers. Whichever way you decide to store your waste, follow the storage rules to protect human health and the environment and reduce the likelihood of damage or injuries caused by leaks or spills. Remember to transport stored waste off-site within 180 days or 270 days, if transporting the waste to a TSDF more than 200 miles away.

Store waste in nondegradable containers and keep them in good condition. Do not mix incompatible substances.

Drums or Containers

Drums or containers used to store hazardous waste must:

- Be compatible with the waste. Do not store hazardous waste in containers that will react to the waste and cause rupture, leaks, corrosion, or other failures.
- Be clearly marked with the words “hazardous waste.”
- Have a label indicating the hazards of the waste contained. Facilities can choose how to meet this requirement using established methods, such as:
 - Department of Transportation (DOT) hazard communication
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) hazard statement or pictogram
 - National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) chemical hazard label
 - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) characteristic (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic). Recommended for LQGs and SQGs that ship their waste (see [Chapter 5](#)).
- Have a label with the EPA hazard codes before shipping the waste off-site. (For example, D001 for ignitable waste.)
- Indicate the date you began to accumulate waste in that container.
- Stay closed except when opening to add or remove waste.
- Be well-maintained and in good condition, handled carefully, and get replaced if any signs that the container may leak are observed.
- Get inspected weekly for leaks or corrosion. Maintain records of your weekly inspections on-site.

Tanks

Tanks used to store hazardous waste must:

- Be compatible with the waste. Do not store hazardous waste in tanks that will react to the waste and cause rupture, leaks, corrosion, or other failures.
- Be stored above ground unless designed for underground storage.
- Have a cover or at least two feet of freeboard (space from the top edge of an uncovered tank to the waste surface) if left uncovered. [See 40 CFR 262.16\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(C\)](#)⁶⁸ for more information about uncovered tanks.
- Have secondary containment to catch any spills or leaks.
- Come equipped with a waste-feed cutoff or bypass system for use in the event of a leak or overflow if the waste feed is automatic.
- Be placed in a location that follows the buffer-zone requirements established by the [NFPA](#)⁶⁹ for tanks containing ignitable or reactive waste. These requirements specify distances considered as safe buffer zones for various liquids based on the characteristics of all combustible and flammable liquids. Call your local fire department, nearest TCEQ regional office (see [Appendix A](#)), or the NFPA if you need help with these requirements.
- Have the words “hazardous waste” clearly marked.
- Have a label indicating the hazards of the waste contained. Facilities can choose how to meet this requirement using established methods, such as:
 - DOT hazard communication
 - OSHA hazard statement or pictogram
 - NFPA chemical hazard label
 - RCRA characteristic (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic)
 - Additional labeling is required for shipping waste (see [Chapter 5](#)).
- Record the accumulation start date either by labeling the tank, using inventory logs, monitoring equipment, or other records to demonstrate waste removal within the allowable accumulation time limit. If using a batch process, the tank must be emptied within the 180-day storage limit. However, for a tank with a constant flow, you must show that the hazardous waste entering the tank each day exits the tank within the allowable accumulation time limit.⁷⁰
- Get inspected each working day for:
 - discharge control equipment (waste feed cutoff systems, bypass systems and draining systems)
 - data gathered from monitoring equipment (pressure and temperature gauges)
 - level of waste in the tank
- Get inspected weekly for:
 - corrosion of the construction materials (such as leaking fixtures or seams)
 - erosion or obvious signs of leakage of:
 - the construction materials
 - the discharge confinement structures (such as dikes)
 - the area immediately surrounding the tank
 - the discharge confinement structures
- Follow general requirements and special conditions for ignitable, reactive, and incompatible waste.⁷¹

For requirements on tank closures see [Chapter 3: How to Comply With Identification and Notification Requirements](#).

68. [www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-262/section-262.16#p-262.16\(b\)\(3\)\(ii\)\(C\)](http://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-262/section-262.16#p-262.16(b)(3)(ii)(C))

69. www.nfpa.org/

70. Generator requirements for accumulation of hazardous waste in tanks refer to 40 CFR 262.16 and 262.17.

71. See 40 CFR 265.17.

Satellite Accumulation Areas

An SQG can accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste or 1 qt. of liquid acute hazardous waste in containers at or near the point of generation in a satellite accumulation area (SAA). However, the waste must be under the control of the operator and the SQG must meet the following conditions:

- Contain the hazardous waste at all times. You must keep SAA containers in good condition. If a SAA container fails, the generator must immediately transfer the hazardous waste to another container or transfer and manage the waste in a central accumulation area.
- Keep containers closed except for opening the container to add or remove waste. Facilities may temporarily vent containers to prevent dangerous situations or when ventilation is necessary.
- Follow special standards for incompatible waste in [40 CFR 262.15\(a\)\(3\)](#).⁷² Make sure the container material is compatible with the waste.
- Manage and operate SAAs according to the requirements for preparedness, prevention, and emergency procedures in [40 CFR Sections 262.16\(b\)\(8\)-\(9\)](#).⁷³
- Have the words “hazardous waste” clearly marked.
- Have a label indicating the hazards of the waste contained. Facilities can choose how to meet this requirement using established methods such as:
 - DOT hazard communication
 - OSHA hazard statement or pictogram
 - NFPA chemical hazard label
 - RCRA characteristic (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic)
- Mark the satellite container with the date it exceeds the satellite accumulation limit.
- Transfer the SAA container to an on-site accumulation area or an authorized disposal facility within three calendar days of exceeding the satellite accumulation limit. If moved to an on-site central accumulation area, date the container again to track your storage time limits. Additional labeling is required for shipping waste (see [Chapter 5](#)).

Safety Precautions

Take precautionary steps to prevent fire, explosion, or release when you generate and store hazardous waste on-site.

When storing hazardous waste on-site, you must:

- Install an internal communication or alarm system that relays emergency instructions by voice or signal to all personnel immediately following an emergency.
- Use devices such as a telephone or two-way portable radio that can call local police, fire departments, and local and state emergency response teams for emergency assistance.
- Make extinguishing equipment immediately accessible to your employees, such as portable fire extinguishers, fire control devices (including special extinguishing equipment that uses foam, water, inert gas, or dry chemicals), hoses, automatic sprinklers, or spray equipment.
- Provide enough aisle space for emergency equipment and response teams to reach all areas of your facility.
- Make arrangements with local fire, police, hospital officials, state, and local response teams in case of emergency. This can include familiarizing local responders with the layout of the facility, the properties of the hazardous waste on-site at the facility, where personnel are likely to be working at the facility, and evacuation routes.
- Keep records that describe these arrangements or any attempts to make such arrangements. You do not need to submit these records to TCEQ unless requested to do so.

72. [www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-262/section-262.15#p-262.15\(a\)\(3\)](http://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-262/section-262.15#p-262.15(a)(3))

73. [www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-262/section-262.16#p-262.16\(b\)\(8\)](http://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-262/section-262.16#p-262.16(b)(8))

Emergency Planning

In addition, you must have basic safety guidelines and response procedures for staff to follow. All employees need to know proper waste handling, emergency procedures, and their responsibilities in an emergency.

Appoint an employee to be the emergency coordinator⁷⁴ who implements emergency procedures in the event of an accident. The emergency coordinator must be available 24 hours a day, either at the facility or by phone, and know who to contact and the steps to follow in an emergency. For most small businesses, the owner or operator may already perform these functions, it is not required to hire a new employee to fill this role. Emergency contact information and emergency response procedures must be posted next to telephones or in other appropriate areas where the facility generates or accumulates hazardous waste.

You should also have a contingency plan in place in case of an emergency. Contingency plans outline steps to take during an emergency. They answer “what if” questions, such as “What if a fire breaks out in the area where hazardous waste is stored?” or “What if a hazardous waste spills or one of my containers leaks?” SQGs are not required to write a formal contingency plan, but having one provides organization and coordination in the event of an emergency. If your generator status changes frequently, please note that LQGs must have a contingency plan and a quick-reference guide of their contingency plan ([40 CFR 262, Subpart M](#)⁷⁵).



74. SQG see 40 CFR 262.16(b)(9).

75. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/part-262/subpart-M

CHAPTER 5.

SHIPPING HAZARDOUS WASTE OFF-SITE

Transporters and Waste Management Facilities

Waste generators are responsible for the management, transport, and disposal of waste. You must allow yourself time to thoroughly research transporters and TSDFs who will manage your waste responsibly.

Transporters of hazardous waste within Texas must register with TCEQ Form-00002. Transporters should check with environmental departments in other states to determine if there are additional requirements before transporting waste across state lines. Transporters are responsible for the cleanup after an accident.

Before selecting a transporter and TSDF, contact them to verify that they have EPA identification numbers, can and will handle the kind of hazardous waste you have, and have all necessary authorizations.

Locating a Transporter or TSDF

You can use the following resources to find a transporter or TSDF that meets your needs.

- Our [Commercial Management Facilities for Hazardous and Nonhazardous Industrial Waste](#)⁷⁶ (GI-225) document lists facilities that accept and manage hazardous industrial waste, nonhazardous industrial waste, or both on a commercial basis.
- Nearby businesses using a hazardous waste transporter or TSDF may share their information with you.
- A trade association may keep a list of companies that manage hazardous waste for your industry.
- You can verify a facility has a solid waste registration number, industrial and hazardous waste permit, or EPA ID number in [TCEQ's Central Registry database](#).⁷⁷

Preparing Hazardous Wastes for Shipment

When shipping hazardous wastes, use containers that meet the requirements for packaging and labeling hazardous wastes in [49 CFR Part 172](#).⁷⁸ SQGs and LQGs must label shipping containers with RCRA waste codes before shipping per [40 CFR 262.32](#).⁷⁹ The [Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration](#)⁸⁰ can help you understand additional shipping requirements.

Tracking Hazardous Waste Shipments

Generators must track hazardous and Class 1 industrial waste shipments. Common hazardous wastes reporting forms are described in the rest of this chapter; the requirements are summarized in [Table 5](#) at the end of this chapter.

Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

The manifest is a multi-page shipping document designed to track hazardous waste shipments from “cradle to grave” (point of generation to final disposal). Generators who require a solid waste registration must use the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest to track shipments of Class 1 industrial wastes and hazardous waste. In 2018, the EPA authorized the use of an electronic manifest system for tracking hazardous waste shipments known as e-Manifest.

76. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/gi-225-ihw-commercial-management-facilities.pdf

77. www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.welcome

78. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/part-172

79. www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/section-262.32

80. www.fmcsa.dot.gov/mission/field-offices

Generators do not need to turn in a copy of the manifest to the TCEQ. However, they must keep legible copies of the manifest on-site and readily available if a TCEQ investigator visits. The generator creates the manifest, keeps a copy for their records, and the remaining copies of the manifest stay with the transporter while in transit. SQGs and LQGs must register and maintain an e-Manifest account to access final signed manifests from receiving facilities as of January 2025. For more information about this system and how to register, visit [EPA's e-Manifest User Registration](#)⁸¹ webpage.

Keep in mind when you use the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest form:

- The manifest must include your EPA identification number (or registration number for only Class 1 waste), Texas waste codes, and relevant EPA codes.
- Signing the manifest certifies:
 - The manifest fully and accurately describes the shipment (Ex: proper shipping name, and classification).
 - The shipment is ready for transport per DOT requirements (Ex: packaged in good condition, marked, and labeled/placarded).
 - The management arrangements are the most compatible with the nature of your hazardous waste.

Options to obtain Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest forms include:

- Register as a regulatory user with EPA's e-Manifest system to initiate a fully electronic manifest.
- Ask the transporter or disposal facility you selected to provide you with manifests.
- View EPA's list of Approved Registered Printers⁸² to find an approved company who can print the manifest for you.

Contact TCEQ's IHW Registration & Reporting Section⁸³ for questions about Texas' manifest requirements.

Exception Report

You are responsible for what happens to waste you generate, including its disposal. After you ship the hazardous waste off-site and it is no longer in your possession, you remain potentially liable for any mismanagement of your hazardous waste. The manifest will help you track your waste during shipment and make sure it arrives at the correct destination. You must confirm your waste was delivered by monitoring EPA's e-Manifest system. Call your transporter and TSDF if you do not get a completed, signed copy of your manifest within 60 days (SQGs) or 45 days (LQGs) of the shipment off-site. LQGs and SQGs must submit an exception report through EPA e-Manifest system if a completed manifest has not been received within 60 days of the date the waste was shipped. These reports do not need to be mailed to TCEQ.

Land Disposal Restrictions

Listed and characteristic hazardous waste require treatment to meet appropriate standards before disposing on land. LQGs and SQGs must determine whether their waste is restricted from land disposal. As explained in [Chapter 1](#), you need to make this determination via testing or process knowledge.

Typically, disposal facilities or transporters will manage hazardous waste testing for land disposal and will attach the appropriate information to the manifest. However, generators are still responsible for their waste from "cradle to grave." You must keep copies of land disposal restriction notices with the appropriate manifests and copies of determination results. Keep all documentation and statements on file for three years.

Other Waste Shipping Forms

If your facility plans to dispose special waste in a municipal landfill, you may need to submit a [Request for Authorization for Disposal of a Special Waste](#)⁸⁴ (TCEQ Form-00152).

81. www.epa.gov/e-manifest/e-manifest-user-registration

82. www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/approved-registered-printers-epas-manifest-registry#table

83. See Appendix D

84. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/msw/forms/00152.pdf

VSQGs or generators of Class 2 or 3 nonhazardous industrial waste may retain bill of lading records as documentation that they disposed waste at an authorized facility. Episodic event hazardous waste generated by a VSQG is subject to manifesting requirements.

The most important thing is to keep track of who transports your waste and where it goes. Table 5 outlines the forms you may need.

Table 5. Transportation and Disposal Forms

Form	Form Number	Description	VSQG	SQG	LQG	Retention
Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest	EPA 8700-22 or e-Manifest	A four-part form that accompanies hazardous and Class 1 waste during shipment and disposal	No	Yes	Yes	3 years
Exception Report	N/A	Notifies through e-Manifest if manifests are not returned from the TSDF.	No, unless opting into e-Manifest or if episodic waste manifest	Yes, after 60 days	Yes, investigate after 45 days and report after 60 days	3 years
Request for Authorization for Disposal of a Special Waste	TCEQ-00152	Requests authorization to dispose of a special waste in a municipal landfill.	Yes, if from an industrial generator	Yes	Yes	3 years
Land Disposal Restriction Documentation	N/A	Notify the disposal facility as to the land ban status of the waste.	No	Yes	Yes	3 years

CHAPTER 6.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Pollution Prevention Planning

LQGs, SQGs, and any facility that reports on the EPA TRI Form R must prepare a five-year Pollution Prevention (P2) plan per the Waste Reduction Policy Act (WRPA). For more information on WRPA requirements, please contact TCEQ's Pollution Prevention.⁸⁵

See the following additional guidance on pollution prevention requirements:

- [A Guide to Pollution Prevention Planning](#)⁸⁶ (RG-409)
- Sector-specific [Example Pollution Prevention Plans](#)⁸⁷
- [Pollution Prevention \(P2\) Planning](#)⁸⁸ webpage

Recycling and Reuse Resources

- RENEW Program: The Texas Legislature established [The Resource Exchange Network for Eliminating Waste \(RENEW\)](#)⁸⁹ to promote the reuse or recycling of industrial waste. Industries, businesses, and governmental units can network to sell surplus materials and by-products to those who will reclaim or reuse them.
- Electronic Recycling: TCEQ encourages Texans to support the state's economy and environment by repairing, reselling, donating, or recycling used electronics. Find resources for safe electronics recycling on [TCEQ's Electronic Recycling webpage](#).⁹⁰
- [Can I Recycle Some of My Industrial or Hazardous Wastes?](#)⁹¹ (RG-240): Guidance document intended to assist those who recycle nonhazardous industrial waste, hazardous waste, or hazardous secondary material.

Reporting Spills or Emergencies

It is important to minimize risk in the event of a hazardous waste spill. If you have a serious emergency, contact your local fire department immediately. Call the National Response Center at 800-424-8802 and the TCEQ Spill Reporting line at 800-832-8224 if a spill goes beyond your property line or may reach surface water. If a spill does not leave your property, you may need to report to TCEQ, depending on the substance and volume spilled. You can find more information on our [Spills, Discharges, and Releases](#)⁹² webpage.

Have this information on hand to assist emergency response workers in the event of an emergency:

- Name, address, EPA identification number, and state solid waste registration number.
- Date, time, and type of incident.
- Volume of spill and type of hazardous waste.
- Extent of injury, if any.
- An estimate of the volume of recovered spill material, if any, and how you will manage the material.

It is the generator's responsibility to clean a hazardous waste spill as soon as possible.

Personnel Training

SQGs and LQGs must train all employees handling hazardous waste on hazardous waste management procedures and emergency procedures. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) may require Hazardous

85. See Appendix D.

86. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/p2/wrpa/rg-409.pdf

87. www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/wrpa/exampleplans.html

88. www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/wrpa

89. www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/recycle/renew

90. www.tceq.texas.gov/p2/recycle/electronics/elec_recycle

91. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/permitting/waste-permits/publications/rg-240.pdf/view

92. www.tceq.texas.gov/response/spills

Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (HAZWOPER) training for certain employees. Generators can find RCRA training topic providers online.

LQGs must train facility personnel within six months of employment, complete an annual review of the training, and keep training records for employees until the facility closes.⁹³

CHAPTER 7.

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

Depending on your business processes, you may be subject to additional state and federal environmental laws. This document has primarily focused on waste regulations, but you also need to determine whether any air and water regulations apply to your facility. You will need to consider issues such as stormwater permitting and air authorization. For more information, contact the [SBLGA program](#).

Local, city, county, state, and federal agencies may impose other requirements pertaining to registrations, notifications, permits, inspections, certificates of occupancy, and business licenses. For example, some municipal sewage treatment plants issue local sewer discharge permits and local fire departments frequently have reporting requirements. The TCEQ requires reporting of hazardous chemicals under its [Tier II program](#).⁹⁴ Businesses are also subject to federal [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](#)⁹⁵ standards.

Inspections and Enforcement

A TCEQ investigator may visit your facility at any time to determine whether you have complied with environmental regulations. Use the following questions to assess how well your facility conforms with hazardous waste regulations.

- Do you have documentation on the amounts and kinds of hazardous waste you generate and how you made your waste determinations? ([Chapter 1](#))
- Have you properly determined your generator status? ([Chapter 2](#))
- Do you need an EPA identification number and TCEQ solid waste registration number? ([Chapter 3](#))
- Do you store your hazardous waste in proper containers? Are the containers properly dated and marked? ([Chapter 4](#))
- Are your employees thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency response procedures? ([Chapter 4](#) and [Chapter 6](#))
- Have you designated an emergency response coordinator and posted emergency telephone numbers and the location of emergency response equipment? ([Chapter 4](#))
- Do you ship hazardous waste off-site? ([Chapter 5](#))
- Do you have copies of manifests used to ship your hazardous waste off-site? Are they filled out completely and correctly? Have they been signed by the transporter and TSDF? ([Chapter 5](#))
- If applicable, do you have a copy of your pollution prevention plan available for review? ([Chapter 6](#))

[The TCEQ Has Inspected Your Business: What Does This Mean to You?](#)⁹⁶ (RG-344) describes the inspection and enforcement process. If you are uncertain about how to manage your hazardous waste or have questions about the rules, contact the [TCEQ's IHW Registration and Reporting Section or SBLGA](#) before an investigator shows up.

93. Keep records of former employees for at least 3 years.

94. www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/tier2

95. osha.gov

96. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/publications/rg/the-tceq-has-inspected-your-business-rg-344.pdf

You can find additional guidance for generators on our [Industrial and Hazardous Waste: Compliance Resources](https://www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/waste/ihw-compliance-resources)⁹⁷ webpage.

Texas Audit Privilege Act

The Texas Environmental, Health, and Safety Audit Privilege Act (known as the Audit Act) provides an incentive for you to perform voluntary audits of your facility's compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations. Information discovered from an audit may be kept privileged and confidential in most circumstances and cannot be used against you in civil or administrative proceedings. For more information, contact [TCEQ Litigation Support](#). You could be exempt from penalties for violations you find in a voluntary audit if you follow these steps:

1. Notify the TCEQ that you plan to do an audit.
2. Complete the audit.
3. Notify the TCEQ of any potential violations.
4. Correct the potential violations in a timely manner.

You can also review [A Guide to the Texas Environmental, Health, and Safety Audit Privilege Act](#)⁹⁸ (RG-173).

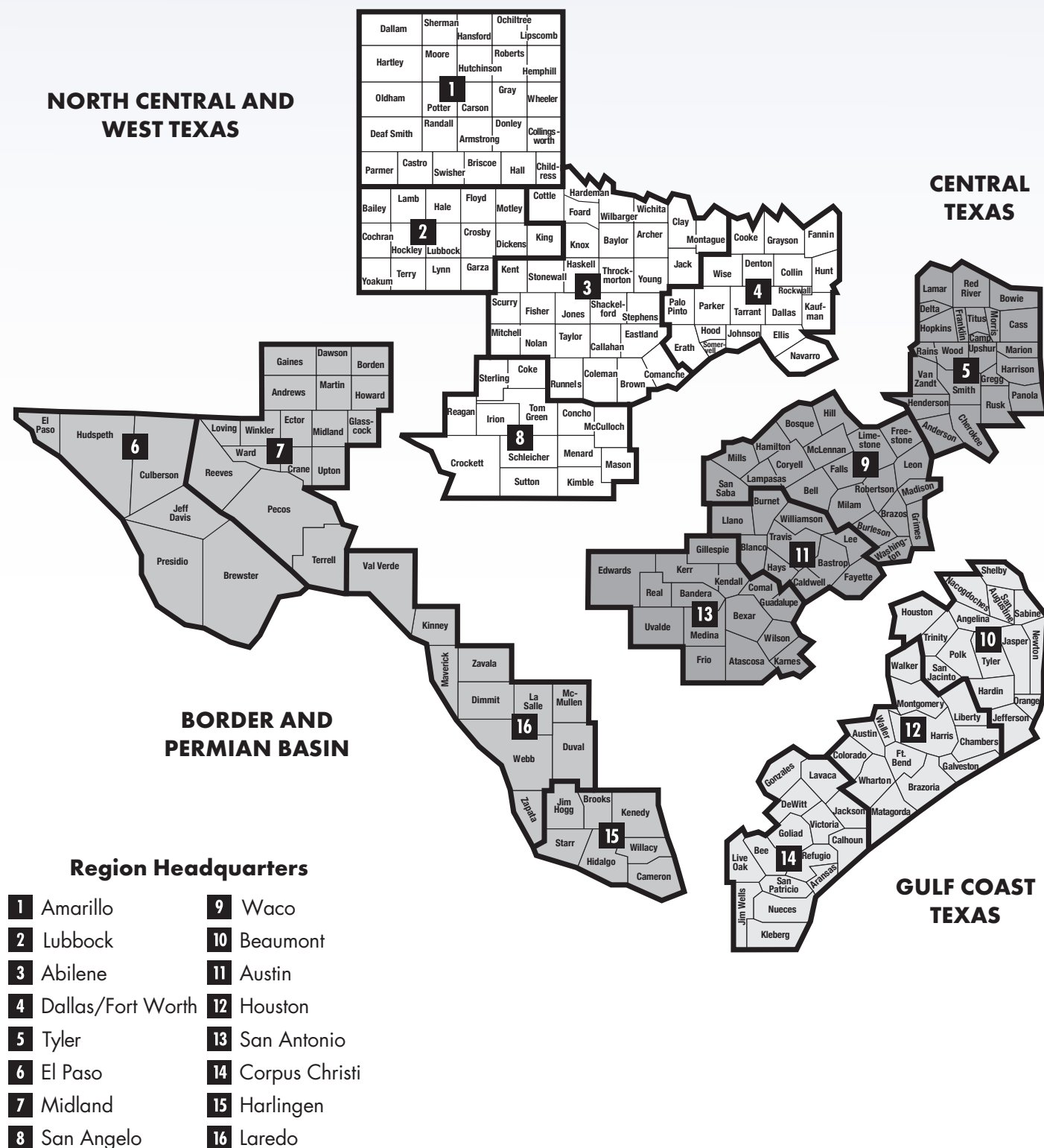


97. www.tceq.texas.gov/assistance/waste/ihw-compliance-resources

98. www.tceq.texas.gov/downloads/rules/publications/rg-173.pdf

APPENDIX A.

TCEQ REGIONAL OFFICE MAP



APPENDIX B.

IDENTIFYING INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

Industrial facilities may have additional regulations that do not apply to nonindustrial facilities. Therefore, you must determine whether your facility is industrial. This guideline is intended to help make that determination.

Regardless of your facility's industrial or nonindustrial status, you must make a proper hazardous waste determination for each waste generated (see [Chapter 1](#)). Nonindustrial facilities do not have to report their nonhazardous waste to TCEQ. Industrial facilities need to classify their nonhazardous waste as Class 1, Class 2, or Class 3.

Industrial Activity Defined

An industrial facility engages in any of the following activities:

- The facility makes a wholesale product with a division of labor.
- The facility changes materials by processing them. TCEQ does not consider repackaging by itself as an industrial activity.
- The facility substantially supports either of the above activities. For example, transporting products or chemicals to another location so they can become part of a manufacturing operation is considered a substantial supporting activity. Substantially supportive activities do not include activities that are indirectly supportive, such as transporting vending machine snacks to a company that manufactures plastics.

If the facility conducts any industrial activities, TCEQ considers all waste that the facility produces as industrial waste, including Class 2 office trash and hazardous waste.

Examples of Common Industrial Facilities

- Apparel and accessories manufacturers
- Intermediate product/chemical storage facilities
- Cabinet or furniture manufacturers
- Mining operations
- Ceramic floor and wall tile manufacturers
- Mobile home construction
- Chemical and allied products manufacturers
- Oil or chemical refineries
- Apparel and accessories manufacturers
- Intermediate product/chemical storage facilities
- Cabinet or furniture manufacturers
- Mining operations
- Ceramic floor and wall tile manufacturers
- Mobile home construction
- Chemical and allied products manufacturers
- Oil or chemical refineries
- Electric generating plants
- Product testing facilities
- Electronic assembly facilities
- Product research and development
- Electroplating operations
- Sawmills and planing mills
- Fabricated metal products facilities
- Slaughterhouses
- Formulating operations (e.g., mixing operations)
- Wineries

Examples of Common Nonindustrial Facilities

- Artisans
- Household hazardous waste collection
- Automobile dealers
- Lawn and gardening services
- Commercial printers
- Meat packaging only (no slaughtering)
- Concrete ready-mix plants
- One-hour eyeglass facilities
- Crude oil and natural gas pipelines
- Petroleum distributors only
- Custom cabinetmakers
- Photographic studios
- Distribution of electricity (no generation)
- Public transportation
- Distribution of goods
- Dry cleaning facilities
- Repair services
- Funeral homes
- Retail stores and outlets
- Furniture refinishing
- Schools
- Gasoline stations
- Telecommunications
- Grocery and convenience stores
- Veterinary services
- Health care and allied services

Note: If one or more of the above facilities or activities is located on an industrial site, resulting wastes are considered industrial waste. For example, printing operation wastes at an industrial facility are considered industrial waste.

Table 6. Differentiating between Industrial and Nonindustrial Facilities

Facility Example	Industrial	Nonindustrial
Laboratories	Located on an industrial site. Provides services mainly for production purposes.	Services provided for the public (e.g., a laboratory only testing fecal coliform for households would be considered nonindustrial). Services provided to both industrial and nonindustrial customers.
Warehouses	Located on an industrial site or the materials will undergo further processing.	Located on a nonindustrial site and the materials will not undergo further processing.
Machining Operations	Machining occurs on an industrial site. Machining results in production of new parts. Machining results in remanufactured parts and occurs according to an organized plan and a division of labor.	Repairs parts for the public (e.g., automobile engines).
Land Disposal Restriction Documentation	Recycles industrial materials. Recycling results in the production of a product (e.g., smelting, plastic lumber).	Recycles only nonindustrial materials and does not make products (e.g., city collection centers). Separates or combines nonindustrial materials for recycling.
Transportation	Transportation of unfinished goods or goods to be put into a manufacturing process (e.g., shipments of chemicals to manufacturing operation).	Transportation of finished products that will not undergo further processing (e.g., products to a grocery store or service stations). Transportation of people.

APPENDIX C. TOXICITY CHARACTERISTICS

Even though waste may contain a high level of a particular constituent found in Table 7, it is not considered hazardous for the characteristic of toxicity if it does not leach that constituent above the threshold level. Wastes that leach a listed contaminant at or above the threshold levels listed in this table are considered hazardous.

Table 7. D Listed Waste

HW Number	Contaminant	Maximum concentration (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	5
D005	Barium	100
D018	Benzene	0.5
D006	Cadmium	1
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
D020	Chlordane	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	100
D022	Chloroform	6
D007	Chromium	5
D023	o-Cresol	200*
D024	m-Cresol	200*
D025	p-Cresol	200*
D026	Cresol	200*
D016	2,4-D	10
D027	1,4-Dichloroethane	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13**
D012	Endrin	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	3
D008	Lead	5

Table 7. D Listed Waste(Continued)

HW Number	Contaminant	Maximum concentration (mg/L)
D013	Lindane	0.4
D009	Mercury	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	10
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	200
D036	Nitrobenzene	2
D037	Pentachlorophenol	100
D038	Pyridine	5**
D010	Selenium	1
D011	Silver	5
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1
D043	Vinyl chloride	0.2

*If o-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used. The regulatory level for total cresol is 200 mg/L.

**If the quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level, it becomes the regulatory level.



APPENDIX D. TCEQ PROGRAM OFFICES

Table 8. Program Contact Information

Office	Email	Phone	Website
Spill Reporting (24 hours)	Do not report spills via email.	(800) 832-8224	tceq.texas.gov/response/spills
Environmental Complaints and Non-Spill Emergencies	complaint@tceq.texas.gov	(888) 777-3186	tceq.texas.gov/compliance/complaints
Industrial and Hazardous Waste Permits Section	ihwper@tceq.texas.gov	(512) 239-2335	tceq.texas.gov/permitting/waste_permits/ihw_permits
IHW Registration and Reporting Section	wasteval@tceq.texas.gov	(512) 239-6413	tceq.texas.gov/permitting/registration/ihw/
Pollution Prevention	p2@tceq.texas.gov	(512) 239-0010	tceq.texas.gov/p2/wrpa/p2planning.html
Municipal Solid Waste Permits Section and Special Waste	mswper@tceq.texas.gov	(512) 239-2335	tceq.texas.gov/permitting/waste_permits/msw_permits
Tier II	Tier2Help@tceq.texas.gov	(800) 452-2791	tceq.texas.gov/permitting/tier2
Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)	toxic@tceq.texas.gov	(512) 239-4874	
Litigation Division Support Team for Texas Environmental, Health, and Safety Audit Privilege Act	enfaudit@tceq.texas.gov	(512) 239-2545	
Small Business and Local Government Assistance	TexasEnviroHelp@tceq.texas.gov	(800) 447-2827	texasenvirohelp.org
STEERS	steers@tceq.texas.gov	(512) 239-6925	www3.tceq.texas.gov/steers/



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