
**Guidelines for Developing Conditionally
Exempt Small Quantity Generator/Household
Hazardous Waste (CESQG/HHW) and
CESQG-only Waste Consolidation Facilities**



**Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment**

**Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division
(303) 692-3300**

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Purpose of this Guidance

This is intended as general guidance for local government agencies and others interested in developing a collection program for conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) hazardous wastes or a combined collection program for CESQG and household hazardous wastes (HHW). The guidelines were designed to help ensure protection of public health, the environment and facility staff through the operation of a carefully planned facility.

These guidelines are intended to encourage more local governments and regional county cooperatives to develop programs to assist local businesses and homeowners in disposing of their hazardous wastes in a safer, more timely and economic manner. We welcome any comments or suggestions for making improvements in future editions. Suggestions or comments can be sent to the address on page 9.

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Guidelines for Developing Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator/Household Hazardous Waste (CESQG/HHW) and CESQG-only Waste Consolidation Facilities

Solid waste landfills and transfer stations in Colorado are not allowed to accept any quantity of non-household generated hazardous waste for disposal, including that from conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG). Solid waste landfills and transfer stations can, however, accept CESQG hazardous waste in order to consolidate it to make it more economic for recycling, treatment and/or ultimate disposal at a facility permitted to accept it *if specifically authorized to do so by state and/or local authorities*. An authorized CESQG waste consolidation facility is not required to obtain a certificate of designation (CD) as a solid waste facility and a hazardous waste permit is not required for persons who own or operate facilities solely for the treatment and storage of CESQG waste. Other requirements do apply, however, and any facility that accepts CESQG hazardous wastes for consolidation, treatment or temporary storage must comply with the waste management, water quality, air quality, health laws, standards and regulations of the Department, as well as all applicable local ordinances. These requirements have been put in place to protect public health, the environment and facility staff.

Many of these facilities also collect and manage household hazardous wastes (HHW) in order to minimize the amount of these wastes disposed of at the landfill. Often times, compatible CESQG wastes and household hazardous wastes are commingled for ease of management and cost savings. Such facilities make it more economically feasible for CESQGs to utilize a legal and environmentally friendly means for the proper recycling, treatment and/or disposal of their wastes within their communities. ***It should be noted, however, that once CESQG wastes and household wastes are commingled, all of the waste must be managed as CESQG waste.*** As a practical matter, this often just means taking extra precautions to properly label the waste and ensure the waste does not get sent to a solid waste landfill in Colorado for disposal.

The consolidation facility does not become the “generator” of the mixture merely by mixing CESQG waste with household waste, regardless of the quantity of the mixture, and is not subject to Part 262 of the state hazardous waste regulations for these activities. If the consolidation facility has a spill or release of the consolidated materials, however, it would be considered to be the generator of this newly generated waste and would be responsible for proper cleanup, management and disposal.

Facilities constructed for the purpose of consolidating CESQG, CESQG/HHW or HHW-only wastes must submit a design and operations (D&O) plan for review by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (the Department) if the facility is co-located at an existing or proposed municipal solid waste landfill. These plans will be reviewed as part of the Department’s review of the overall facility under the state’s solid waste regulations.

The Department will also review and approve plans for stand-alone consolidation facilities seeking authorization to receive CESQG, CESQG/HHW or HHW-only hazardous waste in order to determine compliance with these guidelines if requested to do so by the local authorities or the facility owner/operator. If that is the case, Department personnel will conduct a technical review of the planned facility’s design and operations (D&O) plan and issue a written recommendation to the local governing authority having jurisdiction.

In both cases, local authorities will be the entity that actually issues permits for these facilities under solid waste, zoning, building, fire and other codes.

BACKGROUND

These guidelines were developed to establish minimum health and safety standards for operation of a CESQG or CESQG/HHW hazardous waste consolidation facility. The guidelines are based on the standards for solid waste transfer stations in Section 7 of the Colorado solid waste regulations and practical standards of hazardous waste management. This type of facility should be operated and maintained consistent with the substantive requirements for hazardous waste management, personnel training, prevention and emergency response requirements for small quantity generators of hazardous waste. This will not only protect the health and safety of facility personnel and the public, but will also provide a consistent management framework for handling larger quantities of CESQG hazardous wastes.

These guidelines are intended to encourage more local governments and regional county cooperatives to develop programs to assist local businesses in disposing of their hazardous wastes in a safer, more timely and economic manner. HHW-only and one-day HHW collection events are strongly urged to follow this guidance in designing and conducting their operation. The Department stresses that properly trained individuals that oversee these types of events are necessary for safe operations.

CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR WASTE

What is a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator?

Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG) of hazardous waste generate no more than 100 kilograms (about 220 pounds or 25 gallons) of hazardous waste, and no more than 1 kilogram (about 2.2 pounds or <1 quart) of acutely hazardous waste in any calendar month AND never accumulate more than 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste or 1 kilogram of acutely hazardous waste on-site at one time. [6 CCR 1007-3 Section 261.5]

What regulations apply to Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators?

CESQGs are excepted from certain portions of the Colorado hazardous waste regulations, *but not all*. Conditionally exempt generators have two primary responsibilities: 1) they must identify all of the hazardous wastes that they generate, and 2) they must ensure that these wastes are ultimately treated or disposed of at a facility that is approved to take it. Colorado hazardous waste regulations are more stringent than Federal regulations in that conditionally exempt generators are not allowed to dispose of their hazardous wastes onsite [6 CCR 1007-3 Sections 261.5 (f)(3) and (g)(3)]. And while the Colorado hazardous waste regulations do not prohibit the disposal of CESQG waste at municipal solid waste landfills, the Colorado solid waste regulations do not allow non-residential hazardous waste to be disposed of in solid waste landfills located in this state. [6 CCR 1007-2 Section 2.1.2]

CESQGs are excepted from having to obtain a hazardous waste permit to treat their own wastes on site, and there is no time limit on how long they store their hazardous wastes as long as they never exceed 1000 kilograms of hazardous waste and/or 1 kilogram of acutely hazardous waste on site at one time. CESQGs are exempted from having to obtain an EPA identification number and from using the hazardous waste manifest system, so they can transport their hazardous wastes to treatment or disposal facilities using a common carrier under a standard bill of lading. Many of these wastes may still be

regulated as *hazardous materials* under U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations, and the generator must ensure that all applicable U.S. DOT requirements are met when shipping their wastes.

How should conditionally exempt small quantity generators manage their hazardous wastes?

Although not specifically required in State regulations, common sense prescribes that CESQG waste should be stored in tanks or containers that are in good condition in order to prevent releases to the environment. The tanks or containers should be labeled to avoid inadvertent mixing of wastes and incompatible wastes should not be stored together unless separated by a berm, dike, wall or other device. In addition, workers at CESQG consolidation facilities should receive sufficient training to be able to identify hazardous wastes and handle the wastes safely.

CESQG wastes must ultimately be sent to a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facility, sent to a legitimate recycler of the waste, or sent to an out-of-state solid waste disposal facility that is authorized to accept CESQG wastes. Wastes that are hazardous wastes ONLY because they exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste (ignitable, reactive, corrosive, or toxic) and that are successfully treated to remove the characteristic may be disposed of at a permitted Colorado municipal solid waste facility. [6 CCR 1007-3 Section 261.20]

Who else can manage conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste?

While it remains the responsibility of the generator to ensure their wastes are properly managed from the point of generation until it is finally recycled, treated, or disposed (“cradle to grave”), there may be intermediate sites or facilities that handle CESQG waste on its way to its final disposition.

Parent facility

A large facility, which may itself be a small or large quantity generator of hazardous waste, can have multiple satellite plants that are each conditionally exempt generators. The large facility can accumulate and manage wastes from its satellite plants as CESQG waste at one or more accumulation points without obtaining a hazardous waste storage permit. The CESQG wastes should be segregated from the wastes generated by the larger facility and adequate records must be maintained in the facility files to document the source(s) of the waste and their final disposition. Alternatively, the CESQG waste may be commingled with the hazardous wastes from the larger facility, but once mixed together, all wastes would have to be managed in accordance with the requirements applicable to the larger facility. The conditionally exempt waste would not be counted toward the monthly generator total of the larger facility if good records are maintained in the facility files to document this process.

CESQG and CESQG/HHW waste consolidation facility

Some counties have developed hazardous waste collection programs that accept wastes from multiple CESQGs for consolidation in order to make it more economic for recycling, treatment or ultimate disposal at a facility permitted to take it. Most of these facilities also collect household hazardous wastes (HHW) and commingle it with the CESQG wastes for ease of management and cost savings.

CESQG AND CESQG/HHW WASTE CONSOLIDATION FACILITIES

The following elements are what the Department will be looking for during the review of a design and operations plan for a consolidation facility. Element descriptions are intentionally broad to accommodate the wide variability in local needs. For the most part, these design and operations

elements are likely to be similar to those required by the local permitting agencies. Therefore, duplicates of materials prepared for the local permitting agencies will normally be sufficient for Department review.

It is especially important for the Department to review design and operations plans for CESQG, CESQG/HHW and HHW-only consolidation facilities if the facility proposes to conduct hazardous waste treatment activities such as elementary neutralization or treatment to remove a characteristic from a characteristic-only hazardous waste. In that case, the design and operations plan should include detailed descriptions of all planned treatment activities.

Facility Design

The facility design plan should identify waste handling and storage areas, adjacent land use and natural features, facility layout and steps taken to protect the site from unauthorized personnel. The design plan must comply with local zoning and building requirements and with the Uniform Fire Code (UFC) for hazardous materials.

Loading and unloading area

The loading and unloading area should be adequately sized to facilitate efficient operation and movement of waste, equipment and personnel. These areas would ideally be constructed of concrete or asphalt paving material and must have adequate drainage provided. Waste handling should be confined to the smallest practical area, yet have sufficient internal storage areas for incoming and outgoing waste. Safety measures should include adequate ventilation in enclosed areas and measures to prevent vehicles from backing into structures or previously received wastes while loading or unloading. This area should be supervised by competent personnel and be inspected regularly while in use.

Onsite roads

Onsite roads should be designed to accommodate expected traffic flow in a safe and efficient manner. Road surfaces should be suitable for the types of vehicles expected at the facility and signs should be prominently posted to direct the flow of traffic as appropriate.

Fencing and signage

The facility should be provided with a gate and fencing of a type and height suitable to control entry by unauthorized persons at all times. A “Danger – Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out” sign should be posted at each point of entry. The facility should also consider posting a sign warning against illegal waste dumping after hours.

Operations area

There should be an adequate buffer around the active operating area as established by local ordinances and fire codes. Adequate aisle space should be provided to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, and spill control and decontamination equipment to any area of the facility in an emergency.

Waste storage area

Storage space should be adequate to safely accommodate all incoming hazardous waste streams. Tanks and containers holding ignitable or reactive hazardous wastes must be located sufficient distances from property lines as required by local ordinances or fire codes, and must be separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction. Incompatible wastes should be separated from other materials or protected from them by a dike, berm, wall or other adequately protective device.

Water control measures

Facility designs should encompass site-specific water quality control permitting and plan requirements including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or its state-equivalent Colorado Discharge Permit System (CDPS), Source Water Protection Program (SWPP), Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans, and other federal, state or local requirements as applicable.

Site Maps

The vicinity map should show access to the site, adjacent and onsite zoning and land use designations, nearby residences, water wells, natural features such as surface water bodies, topography and natural drainages, manmade features related to the facility, and the location of any 100-year flood plain boundaries. The site map should show adjacent properties including land use, site property boundaries, present site conditions including all site buildings, fences, gates, entrances/exits, parking, roadways, location of water supplies and utilities. The site map should also show all proposed structures and areas designated for unloading, consolidation, storage and loading – including dimensions, floor plans, process flow, and identification of specific waste types which will be managed in each area.

Facility Operations

The facility operating plan should provide general facility information including contact information for the facility representative that has authority to take corrective action in an emergency, the address of the facility, and the legal description of the property where the facility will be located. The plan should also include provisions for waste characterization, emergency response actions, and personnel training. The plan should address how waste will be removed from the facility and sent to appropriate treatment, recycling or disposal facilities permitted to take CESQG wastes.

Waste control plan

The plan should describe steps that will be taken to identify ineligible generators and unacceptable waste types, and clarify actions that will be taken if these materials are brought to the facility. The composition, types and expected volume of waste to be accepted should be estimated, along with the proposed capacity of the facility to handle these volumes. The facility should also determine the maximum time that specific waste streams will be stored at the consolidation facility.

Waste handling plan

The manner in which wastes will be accepted at the facility should be described, including how it will be received, handled, stored, labeled and otherwise managed at the facility. Personnel should be provided with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and other equipment necessary for safe materials handling.

Compatible wastes can be consolidated from one container to another, but wastes with different hazardous waste codes or different US DOT shipping descriptions should not be mixed unless specifically approved by the Department. Other treatment of CESQG waste should not occur unless specifically pre-approved by the Department. This is basically a safety issue since many consolidation station staff lack sufficient experience and training in the treatment of hazardous wastes.

Incompatible wastes must not be placed in the same tank or container, or in a tank or container that previously held incompatible materials unless it has been adequately cleaned. Lab packs, where small intact containers of waste are placed together within a larger container for shipment, may be used as

long as the lab pack meets the requirements of 6 CCR 1007-3 Section 265.316 and does not contain any of the heavy metal-bearing waste codes identified in Part 268, Appendix IV. The facility should contact the Department if they have any questions regarding lab packs.

The CESQG or CESQG/HHW consolidation facility must send the wastes to a permitted hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facility, to a legitimate recycler of the waste, or to a solid waste disposal facility that is specifically authorized to accept it. CESQG and commingled CESQG/HHW wastes generally cannot be disposed of at a solid waste landfill in Colorado unless the consolidation facility is authorized to conduct treatment activities (for example, some solidification or neutralization activities) that render the waste non-hazardous and suitable for landfill disposal. If a waste is determined to be suitable for disposal in a solid waste landfill after treatment, the waste must pass a paint filter test for liquids before landfilling. All waste received at the consolidation facility should be transferred to an appropriate destination facility as soon as practicable, generally within one year of acceptance at the facility.

Management of waste containers

Hazardous waste containers should be located away from high-traffic areas and uncontrolled floor drains. Containers should be in good condition, not leaking and be compatible with the waste placed in them. Containers should be kept closed during storage except when necessary to add or remove waste. They shouldn't be opened, handled or stored in a manner that could cause the container to rupture or leak. If feasible, it's good management practice to provide secondary containment in hazardous waste container storage areas. This can take the form of commercially available secondary containment units or erecting a low berm and placing an impervious coating on the floor to contain and prevent waste from soaking through the floor. Container storage areas should be inspected at least weekly, looking for leaks or deterioration caused by corrosion or other factors. To remind facility workers what is expected during these inspections, it is recommended that a written inspection log be maintained that identifies the types of problems that are to be looked for during the inspection, with spaces to note the date of inspection and inspector's signature.

Management of waste tanks

Hazardous waste tanks should be located away from high-traffic areas and uncontrolled floor drains. Tanks to be used for storage of hazardous waste should be adequately designed and compatible with the waste to be stored to ensure that they will not collapse, rupture or fail. Appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from the tank or containment system should be in place. It's always a good idea to provide secondary containment in hazardous waste tank storage areas. Waste tank storage areas should be inspected at least weekly for signs of leakage or deterioration caused by corrosion or other factors. To remind facility workers what is expected during these inspections, it is recommended that a written inspection log be maintained that identifies the types of problems that are to be looked for during the inspection, with spaces to note the date of inspection and inspector's signature.

Personnel plan

An adequate number of employees (generally two or more for safety reasons) should be on duty at all times that the facility is open. A personnel training plan should be provided that describes training appropriate to the job duties of each employee. Training should address waste identification, proper waste handling procedures, how to recognize unauthorized waste, how to safely operate equipment, and proper container and tank management procedures. All personnel should have emergency response training so they can respond effectively in an emergency. This should include procedures to

be followed to handle an emergency situation, how and when to contact emergency response personnel, and the location, type and use of emergency response equipment.

Suggested training:

- applicable environmental regulatory awareness training
- emergency response training
- bloodborne pathogen training (facility specific)
- 40-hour OSHA hazardous materials and incident management training with annual 8-hour refreshers (current)
- US Department of Transportation training and certification (current)
- CPR and first aid (current)
- hazcat or other field chemistry compatibility training
- forklift training (facility specific)

It is recommended that training plans be in writing and records kept of when and for whom training occurs to ensure that all employees have the knowledge necessary to do their work correctly and safely. Initial training should be conducted within 90 days of the employee's start date, with at least annual refresher training appropriate to the worker's job duties and responsibilities. It may also be appropriate for personnel responsible for waste handling to also undergo medical monitoring and respirator fitness testing.

Preparedness and prevention

A CESQG or CESQG/HHW consolidation facility should be operated in a manner to minimize potential for releases of hazardous waste into the environment and to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to the air, soil or water which could threaten human health or the environment. This can be accomplished through the use of fire protection systems, standard operating procedures, effective maintenance schedules, and comprehensive emergency response procedures. In addition, the facility should be managed in a manner to prevent noise, dust or other nuisance conditions from constituting a hazard to human health or the environment.

Although the majority of the wastes handled at a consolidation facility will be fairly common, arrangements should be made with local police, fire, health and emergency response teams to familiarize them with the layout of the facility, properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility and possible evacuations routes. Facilities that are not provided with fire protection services by district or municipal fire departments should have a plan for providing their own fire protection. The facility may find it advantageous to have arrangements with an emergency response contractor and equipment suppliers that are ready to respond in the event of a release. Local hospitals should be informed of the types of hazardous wastes handled at the facility and types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions or releases at the facility.

Spill response

The facility must notify all appropriate agencies of a spill or release and take appropriate immediate action to protect human health and the environment in the event of an emergency. To the maximum extent possible, the flow of waste should be contained and the spill cleaned up as soon as practicable. If the release exceeds the reportable quantity for the spilled material or 55 gallons, whichever is less, or if the facility contacted emergency response personnel for assistance, it is recommended that the

facility maintain records of the release in their files, including the date, time and type of incident, name and quantity of material involved, extent of any injuries, an assessment of hazards to human health or the environment, quantity and disposition of recovered material, remedial actions taken, and quantity and disposition of contaminated media, if any. If a written report is required by state or federal programs (e.g., National Response Center), a copy of that report would suffice.

Recordkeeping

The Department recommends that the facility maintain records for all CESQG wastes received by the facility for a minimum of three years. These records should identify the CESQGs utilizing the facility and the types and quantities of waste received from each generator, including associated US DOT hazard classes (necessary for shipment of waste from the consolidation facility). Copies of hazardous waste manifests, bills of lading or other related shipping documents related to off-site shipments of wastes should also be maintained. At CESQG/HHW consolidation facilities, records should include general types and quantities of wastes received from residents utilizing the facility. These records do not have to identify specific residents or the wastes they brought in, but should include an annual summary of materials received.

Reporting

Each CESQG consolidation facility is asked to submit an annual report to the Department by May 1st for the preceding calendar year regarding the types, quantities and disposition of CESQG and/or CESQG/HHW wastes both received by and transferred out of the facility. A blank reporting form is provided in Appendix A. The information requested in this report is anticipated to be similar to information already required by the facility's sponsoring entity, so this should not create an undue burden on the facility.

Closure plan

Plans for final closure of the facility should include a plan for the removal of all stored waste, a description of the steps needed to decontaminate equipment and a schedule of closure plan implementation. Closure activities should be completed within 180 days after waste is last accepted.

Permits/Fees/Inspections

If the facility will be co-located at an existing or proposed municipal solid waste landfill, facilities constructed for the purpose of consolidating CESQG, CESQG/HHW or HHW-only wastes must submit a design and operations plan for review by the Department. These plans will be reviewed as part of the Department's review of the overall facility and the consolidation facility portion of the facility will be inspected as part of the normal inspection process for the municipal solid waste landfill. This review of the design and operations plan is subject to document review fees, currently \$72.47 per hour. If the design and operations plan is complete and well-laid out, it should not add much time to the overall site review and the incremental review fee should be minimal. There is no per-visit fee for solid waste facility inspections.

If the local authorities or the facility owner/operator requests that the Department review the design and operations plan for a consolidation facility that is not co-located at a proposed or existing solid waste facility, the review will also be subject to the document review fee of \$72.47 per hour. As is the case for any solid waste transfer facility, stand-alone CESQG and CESQG/HHW facilities will be inspected generally on an annual basis to ensure that they are in compliance with the basic standards of solid waste and, in this case, hazardous waste management. Again, there is no per-visit fee for solid waste facility inspections.

Although CESQG and CESQG/HHW consolidation facilities are asked to submit an annual summary report of their activities, there is no document review fee or records submittal fee associated with this report. The information gathered from the annual summaries will be used to direct potential business and residential customers to the proper facility and to determine the amounts and general types of wastes that are being collected.

Since the goal of a CESQG or CESQG/HHW consolidation facility is to prevent these wastes from being disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill, the facility is not required to submit solid waste user fees to the Department for the majority of these wastes. However, if any of the wastes are treated or recycled by the consolidation facility such that the resulting waste or residue is no longer hazardous and is suitable for landfill disposal, such wastes would be subject to solid waste user fees at the time of disposal. If this will be the case, then the consolidation facility may want to incorporate such fees into their rate structure.

In addition to the document review fee as discussed above, there may be fees associated with stormwater or air quality permits. Facilities co-located at a municipal solid waste landfill will be included in any air or stormwater permits associated with the landfill and are not likely to have any significant impact on the status of these permits. The need for air or water permits at stand-alone consolidation facilities will depend on the size of the facility and the types of activities that occur there.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Site-specific questions should be directed to the Solid Waste technical staff assigned to the county where the facility is or will be located. General questions regarding this guidance document can be directed to our Customer Technical Assistance staff by telephone or email. The Customer Technical Assistance staff can also assist you in contacting the Solid Waste technical staff assigned to each county. Facility owner/operators should contact the Air Pollution Control Division and the Water Quality Control Division to determine if permitting is necessary for their proposed or existing facility.

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80246-1530

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division Telephone: (303) 692-3300
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division Toll-free: (888) 569-1831
Customer Technical Assistance Program: (303) 692-3320
Website: www.cdphe.state.co.us/hm/
E-mail: comments.hmwm@state.co.us

Air Pollution Control Division Telephone: (303) 692-3100
Website: www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/
E-mail: comments.apcd@state.co.us

Water Quality Control Division Telephone: (303) 692-3500
Website: www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/
E-mail: comments.wqcd@state.co.us

REFERENCES

Household Hazardous Waste Management: A Manual for One-Day Community Collection Programs; EPA530-R-92-026; http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/househld/hhw/cov_toc.pdf

Colorado's Phase II Municipal Guidance: A guide to application requirements and program development for coverage under Colorado's Phase II municipal stormwater discharge permit; <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/wq/PermitsUnit/ms4guide.pdf>

Reporting Your Air Emissions and Applying for Air Permits Step-by-Step For Colorado Small Businesses; <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ap/down/permittingstepbystep.pdf>

APPENDIX A

Annual Reporting Form for CESQG and CESQG/HHW Consolidation Facilities

Colorado Department Of Public Health And Environment

CESQG/HHW and CESQG-only Consolidation Facility Annual Reporting and Contact Information Update Form

Report for Calendar Year: _____

Section I Facility Information:

Name of Facility: _____

Facility Contact Name: _____

Facility Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: CO Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Facility Email Address: _____

Section II Owner Information (Complete if different from above):

Owner Name: _____

Owner Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____ Fax Number: _____

Owner Email Address: _____

Section III 24-Hour Emergency Contact Information Update:

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Pager Number: _____

Fax Number: _____

Email Address: _____

Submitted by: _____ Date: _____

Instructions

Sections I and II above and the reporting table should be completed and submitted by May 1st of each year, reporting on the results of the previous calendar year. Corrections and updates to Section III should also be made if needed.

Send completed form to:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Solid Waste Unit Leader
HMWMD-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Dr. South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

CESQG and CESQG/HHW Waste Consolidation Facility Annual Reporting Form

Report for Calendar Year: _____

A. Line No.	B. Type of Material Received	C. Quantity of Material Received (Please specify Weight or Volume Unit of Measure)	D. Estimate Percent From Each		E. Disposition of Material (If more than one method of disposition for similar types of material, please use more than one line)
			CESQG	HHW	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					

CESQG and CESQG/HHW Waste Consolidation Facility Annual Reporting Form

Report for Calendar Year: _____

A. Line No.	B. Type of Material Received	C. Quantity of Material Received (Please specify Weight or Volume Unit of Measure)	D. Estimate Percent From Each		E. Disposition of Material (If more than one method of disposition for similar types of material, please use more than one line)
			CESQG	HHW	
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					
17.					
18.					
19.					
20.					