Morris County
Municipal Utilities Authority
Solid Waste Division
Household Hazardous Waste Program

VERY SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS (VSQGs) WASTE APPROVIAL FORM

DATE: _____

To be completed by the Very Small Quantity Generator ("VSQG") intending to deliver material to the MCMUA's Household Hazardous Waste Facility. Print or type unless otherwise noted.

PART I: GENERATOR INFORMATION

Company Name: _____

Contact Person: _____ **Phone Number: (** **)** _____

E-mail: _____ **Fax Number: (** **)** _____

Site Address: _____

Mailing/Billing Address: _____

PART II: WASTE INFORMATION

List the specific hazardous or universal wastes and the associated quantities proposed to be brought to our Mount Olive/Flanders Household Hazardous Waste collection facility by the VSQG listed in Part I of this form.

Type of Waste or DOT Class and Division	EPA Waste Code (E.G. D001 or CR02)	Amount (Gallons or Pounds/Tons)
Example: Ignitable (Solvents, Oil Based Paint) SEE APPENDIX 1 ATTACHED	Example: D001 / Petroleum Solvents SEE APPENDIX 1 ATTACHED	Example: 20 Gallons

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Phone: (973) 285-8383 • Fax: (973) 285-8397 • E-mail: info@mcmua.com • Website: www.mcmua.com

PART III: WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

For each hazardous or universal waste listed in Part II of this form, describe how it was determined that the waste is a hazardous or universal waste. Please check either: Information provided on the container label, Safety Data Sheet (SDS), Knowledge of the generating process, Analytical Testing or other.

Waste Type or DOT Class and Division	Container Label	Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	Knowledge of Process	Analytical Testing	Other (Please Specify)
Example: F-list (Non-Specific Source Waste) OR Class 2 (Gases) & Division (Non-Flammable) **SEE APPENDIX 1 OR 2 ATTACHED**					

PART IV: CERTIFICATION

The VSQG must sign this part. The form will be considered incomplete unless the required signature is provided.

"I certify that during a calendar month: I have not generated more than two hundred twenty (220) pounds of non-acutely hazardous waste; I have not generated more than (2.2) pounds of acutely hazardous waste, I have not generated more than (220) pounds of any residue from a cleanup of acute hazardous waste, I am not currently storing more than two thousand two hundred (2,200) pounds of non-acutely hazardous wastes; and that I meet the definition of a VSQG.

I also certify that _____ is a Very Small Quantity Generator pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 261.5, and the above information is true and accurate, under penalty of law. This approval form is complete and accurate forms as prescribed by the Authority without alteration of the text."

_____ _____

Signature of Generator/Transporter Date

_____ _____

Name of Generator/Transporter (print or type) Title (if applicable)

NOTE: This form must be submitted to the MCMUA prior to scheduling a delivery to the MCMUA's Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

APPENDIX 1

EPA Hazardous Waste Codes for Waste Streams Commonly Generated by Small Quantity Generators

This list can be used as a guide for small quantity generators to determine which of their wastes, if any, are hazardous, and to determine the EPA waste codes associated with each waste. It is not intended to provide a comprehensive list of all waste codes and waste streams that small businesses could generate. Except for the pesticide and wood preserving categories, this list does not include waste codes for commercial chemical products that are hazardous when discarded unused. These wastes, as well as all others not listed here, can be found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 261 (www.epa.gov/epacfr40). If you have any questions, contact your state agency or the RCRA Call Center at 703 412-9810 or TDD 703 412-3323 in the Washington, DC, area or at 800 424-9346 or TDD 800 533-7672 from other locations.

Solvents:

Solvents, spent solvents, solvent mixtures, or solvent still bottoms are often hazardous. The following are some commonly used hazardous solvents (also see ignitable wastes for other hazardous solvents, and 40 CFR 261.31 for most listed hazardous waste solvents):

Benzene	F005	Toluene	F005
Carbon Disulfide	F005	Trichloroethylene	F001, F002
Carbon Tetrachloride	F001	Trichlorofluoromethane	F002
Chlorobenzene	F002	Trichlorotrifluoroethane	F002
Cresols	F004	(Valclene)	
Cresylic Acid	F004	White Spirits	D001
O-Dichlorobenzene	F002		
Ethanol	D001		
2-Ethoxyethanol	F005		
Ethylene Dichloride	D001		
Isobutanol	F005		
Isopropanol	D001		
Kerosene	D001		
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	F005		
Methylene Chloride	F001, F002		
Naphtha	D001		
Nitrobenzene	F004		
2-Nitrobenzene	F004		
Petroleum Solvents (Flashpoint less than 140°F)	D001		
Pyridine	F005		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	F001, F002		
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	F002		
Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)	F001, F002		

Acids:

Acids, bases, or mixtures having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 are considered corrosive (for a complete description of corrosive wastes, see 40 CFR 261.22). All corrosive materials and solutions have the waste code D002. The following are some of the more commonly used corrosives:

Acetic Acid
Ammonium Hydroxide Diluum
Chromic Acid
Hydrobromic Acid
Hydrochloric Acid
Hydrofluoric Acid
Nitric Acid
Perchloric Acid
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Hydroxide
Sodium Hydroxide
Sulfuric Acid

Drycleaning Filtration Residues:

Cooked powder residue (perchloroethylene plants only), still residues, and spent cartridge filters containing perchloroethylene or valclene are hazardous and have the waste code F002. Still residues containing petroleum solvents with a flashpoint less than 140°F are considered hazardous and have the waste code D001.

Heavy Metals/Inorganics:

Heavy metals and other inorganic waste materials are considered hazardous if the extract from a representative sample of the waste has any of the specific constituents concentrations as shown in 40 CFR 262.24, Table 1. Materials may include dusts, solutions, wastewater treatment sludges, paint wastes, and waste inks. The following are common heavy metals/inorganics:

Arsenic	D004	Lead	D008
Barium	D005	Mercury	D009
Cadmium	D006	Selenium	D010
Chromium	D007	Silver	D011

Ink Sludges Containing Chromium and Lead:

This category includes solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, and water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead. All ink sludges have the waste code K086.

Ignitable Wastes:

Ignitable wastes are any liquids that have a flashpoint less than 140°F; any non-liquids that are capable of causing a fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical change that creates a hazard when ignited; or any ignitable compressed gas as described in 49 CFR 173.300 (for a complete description of ignitable wastes, see 40 CFR 261.21). Examples are spent solvents, solvent still bottoms, epoxy resins and adhesives, and waste inks containing flammable solvents. Unless otherwise specified, all ignitable wastes have the waste code D001.

Acetone	F003	Chlorobenzene	F002
Benzene	F005	Cyclohexanone	F003
n-Butyl Alcohol	F003	Ethyl Acetate	F003
Ethyl Benzene	F003	Ethyl Ether	F003
		Ethylene Dichloride	D001
		Methanol	F003
		Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	F003
		Petroleum Distillates	D001
		Xylene	F003

Lead-Acid Batteries:

Used lead-acid batteries should be reported on the notification form only if they are not recycled. Used lead-acid batteries that are recycled do not need to be counted in determining the quantity of waste that you generate per month. Special requirements do apply if you recycle your batteries on your own premises (see 40 CFR Part 266).

Lead Dross	D008
Spent Acids	D002
Lead-Acid Batteries	D008

Pesticides:

The pesticides listed below are hazardous. Wastes marked with an asterisk (*) have been designated acutely hazardous. For a more complete listing, see 40 CFR 261.32 for specific listed pesticides, and other wastes, wastewaters, sludges, and byproducts from pesticide formulators.

*Aldicarb	P070
Amitrole	U011
Endrin	D012
2,4-D	D016
1,2-Dichloropropene	U084
*Heptachlor	P059
Lindane	U129, D013
Methoxychlor	D014
*Methyl Parathion	P071
*Parathion	P089
*Phorate	P094
Toxaphene	D015
Silvex	D017

Reactives:

Reactive wastes include materials or mixtures that are unstable, react violently with or form explosive mixtures with water, generate toxic gases or vapors when mixed with water (or when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 in the case of cyanide or sulfide bearing wastes), or are capable of detonation or explosive reaction when heated or subject to shock (for a complete description of reactive wastes, see 40 CFR 261.23). Unless otherwise specified, all reactive wastes have the waste code D003. The following materials are commonly considered to be reactive:

Acetyl Chloride	Cyanides	Organic Peroxides	Permanganates
Chromic Acid	Hypochlorites	Perchlorates	Sulfides

Spent Plating and Cyanide Wastes:

Spent plating wastes contain cleaning solutions and plating solutions with caustics, solvents, heavy metals, and cyanides. Cyanide wastes may also be generated from heat treatment operations, pigment production, and manufacturing of anticaking agents. Plating wastes generally have the waste codes F006-F009. Cyanide heat treating wastes generally have the waste codes F010-F012 (see 40 CFR 261.31 for a more complete description of plating wastes).

Wood Preserving Agents:

Wastewaters, process residuals, and spent formulations from wood preserving processes that contain chlorophenolic or creosote formulations, or certain inorganic preservatives are considered hazardous and have the waste codes F032, F034, and F035, respectively. Wood preserving solutions that are recycled are not subject to hazardous waste regulations. Bottom sediment sludges from the treatment of wastewater processes that use creosote and pentachlorophenol have the waste code K001. In addition, unless otherwise indicated, specific wood preserving compounds are:

Chromated Copper Arsenate	D004	Pentachlorophenol	F027
Creosote	U051		

APPENDIX 2

Hazardous Materials Warning Labels

Actual label size: at least 100 mm (3.9 inches) on all sides

CLASS 1 Explosives: Divisions 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6

Subsidiary Risk Label

§172.411

CLASS 2 Gases: Divisions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3

§172.405(b), §172.415, §172.416, §172.417

CLASS 3 Flammable Liquid

§172.419

CLASS 4 Flammable Solid, Spontaneously Combustible, and Dangerous When Wet: Divisions 4.1, 4.2, 4.3

§172.420, §172.422, §172.423

CLASS 5 Oxidizer, Organic Peroxide: Divisions 5.1 and 5.2

§172.426, §172.427

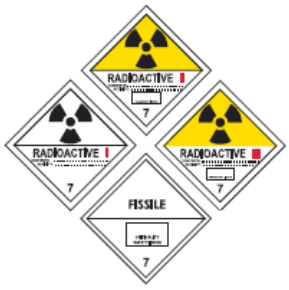
* Include compatibility group letter.
** Include division number and compatibility group letter.

CLASS 6 Poison (Toxic), Poison Inhalation Hazard, Infectious Substance: Divisions 6.1 and 6.2

§172.323, §172.405(c), §172.429, §172.430, §172.432

For Regulated Medical Waste (RMW), an Infectious Substance label is not required on an outer packaging if the OSHA Biohazard marking is used as prescribed in 29 CFR 1910.1030(g). A bulk package of RMW must display a BIOHAZARD marking.

CLASS 7 Radioactive

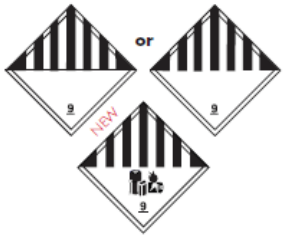


§172.436, §172.438, §172.440, §172.441

CLASS 8 Corrosive

§172.442

CLASS 9 Miscellaneous Hazardous Material



§§172.446, §172.447

Effective January 2019, the NEW Class 9 lithium battery handling label must be used for lithium battery shipments.

Cargo Aircraft Only

§172.448

Empty Label

§172.450