LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR INSPECTION

Revision: 11/06/2025
WASTE & MATERIALS
MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Section A: Notification and Category Determination

A.01: Generator has an EPA ID number.		662.018(1)
A.02: Generator submitted an annual report by March 1.		662.018(4)(b)
A.03: Generator notified as a Large Quantity Generator.		662.013

Section B: Waste Determination

B.01: Generator accurately determined if their solid waste is also a hazardous waste.		662.011
B.02: No diluting, mixing or alteration of the waste occurred prior to making the waste determination.		662.011(1)
B.03: The generator determined whether their solid waste is excluded from regulation under s. NR 661.0004.		662.011(2)
B.04: Generator accurately determined if any P, U, K, or F code(s) apply to their hazardous waste.		662.011(3)
B.05: Generator accurately determined if any D code(s) apply to their hazardous.		662.011(4)
B.06: If the waste is determined to be hazardous, the generator referred to chs. NR 661, 664 to 668, and 673 for other possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to management of the specific waste.		662.011(5)
B.07: Waste determination records are maintained for at least 3 years.		662.011(5)

Section C: Waste Accumulation and Disposition

C.01: Hazardous waste is not stored on-site for more than 90 days unless a 30-day extension has been granted by the department or the waste is F006 waste managed in accordance with the 180-day or 270-day requirements.		662.017(1)
C.02: The generator uses a licensed hazardous waste transporter that has a license under chapter NR 663.		291.21(9)
C.03: The generator did not offer its hazardous waste to a transporter that have not received an EPA identification number.		662.018(3)
C.04: The generator did not offer its hazardous waste to TSD facilities that have not received an EPA identification number.		662.018(3)

Section C: Waste Accumulation and Disposition

C.05: Hazardous wastes are sent to a TSD facilities holding a license issued under chapter NR 670 or have been issued a license under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Note that this is a statutory violation.		291.21(9)
C.06: Hazardous wastes are not disposed on-site without a license issued under chapter NR 670. Note that this is a statutory violation.		291.25(2)
C.07: Hazardous wastes are not thermally treated (e.g., burning, detonation, evaporation) on-site without a license issued under chapter NR 670.		291.25(2)
C.08: Prior to the disposal of bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids in a hazardous waste landfill, the liquids meet the additional requirements specified in ss. NR 664.0314 or 665.0314. Note this requirement does not prevent a generator from sending liquid hazardous waste to a TSD facility where the waste will be stabilized or solidified prior to landfilling.		662.035

Section D: Manifests

D.01: The generator uses a uniform hazardous waste manifest to ship hazardous waste. If NO, go to Section F.		
D.02: Paper manifest: If a generator that transports or offers for transport a hazardous waste for off-site treatment, storage, or disposal and chooses to use a paper manifest, the paper manifest was prepared using the uniform hazardous waste manifest on EPA Form 8700-22, and, if necessary, EPA Form 8700-22A.		662.020(1)(a)
D.03: If the generator uses an electronic manifest, the generator complies with s. NR 662.024 and 40 CFR 3.10.		662.020(1)(c)
D.04: The generator designated at least one facility that is permitted to handle the manifested waste.		662.020(2)
D.05: The generator designated an alternate facility or instructed the transporter to return the waste if the transporter was unable to deliver the waste.		662.020(4)
D.06: The generator signed the paper manifest by hand. An electronic manifest can have a signature that meets the requirements in s. NR 662.024)1)(a).		662.023(1)(a)
D.07: The manifest had a handwritten signature and a date of acceptance from the initial transporter. An electronic manifest can be signed according to s. NR 662.024(1)(a).		662.023(1)(b)
D.08: The generator retained a copy of the manifest in compliance with ss. NR 662.040(1) and 662.024(3).		662.023(1)(c)
D.09: The generator gave the remaining copies of the manifest to the transporter.		662.023(2)
D.10: The generator complied with manifest requirements when sending bulk shipments within the United States solely by water.		662.023(3)
D.11: The generator complied with manifest requirements when sending shipments within the United States by rail.		662.023(4)

Section D: Manifests

D.12: The generator complied with manifest requirements when sending hazardous waste to a state not authorized to regulate the waste.		662.023(5)
D.13: The generator signed the manifest according to the requirements when a shipment was rejected and returned to the generator.		662.023(6)(a)
D.14: A copy of the manifest was given to the transporter when a shipment was rejected and returned to the generator.		662.023(6)(b)
D.15: A copy of the manifest was sent within 30 days to the designated facility that returned the hazardous waste to the generator.		662.023(6)(c)
D.16: The generator retained a copy of the returned shipment manifest for three years.		662.023(6)(d)
D.17: A large quantity generator shall submit an exception report to EPA's e-manifest system if the generator has not received a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The exception report shall include all of the following: a. A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery. b. A cover letter signed by the generator or its authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those efforts.		662.042(1)
D.18: The generator keeps a copy of the signed manifest for three years in accordance with s. NR 662.023(1).		662.040(1)

Section E: Manifest Review

E.01: The EPA ID number in box 1 correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.02: The total number of pages used to complete the manifest in box 2 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.03: The emergency response phone number in box 3 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.04: The generator's mailing address, phone number, and site address in box 5 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.05: The transporter's company name and U.S. EPA ID number in box 7 (and 7 if needed) is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.06: The designated facility's name, site address, and U.S. EPA ID number in box 8 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.07: The 'X' used to identify hazardous materials in box 9a is used correctly. 1. The letters ‘RQ’ may be used instead ‘X’ if a reportable quantity needs to be identified (49 CFR 172.201(a)(1)(iii)).		662.020(1)(a)

Section E: Manifest Review

E.08: The U.S. DOT proper shipping name, hazard class or division, identification number (UN/NA) and packing group in box 9b is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.09: The number of containers in box 10 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.10: The type of containers in box 10 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.11: The total quantity of waste in box 11 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.12: The unit of measurement in box 12 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.13: The waste code information in box 13 is correct.		662.020(1)(a)
E.14: The signature for the 'Generator's Certification' in box 15 is signed by someone who has knowledge of the generator's waste minimization program.		662.027(1)
E.15: The signature for the 'Generator's Certification' in box 15 is signed by someone the who has had the DOT training requirements under 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart H.		

Section F: Consolidation of Hazardous Waste Received from VSQGs

F.01: Consolidation of HW Received from VSQGs. If NO, go to Section G.		
F.02: The hazardous waste received from the very small quantity generators (VSQGs) are under the control of the large quantity generator (LQG). Control means the power to direct the policies of the generator, whether by the ownership of stock, voting rights, or otherwise, except that contractors who operate generator facilities on behalf of a different person shall not be deemed to "control" such generators.		662.017(6)
F.03: The LQG notified the department at least 30 days prior to receiving the first shipment from a VSQG using EPA Form 8700-12.		662.017(6)(a)
F.04: The 8700-12 notification form identifies the name(s) and site address(es) for the VSQGs as well as the name and business telephone number for a contact person for the VSQGs.		662.017(6)(a)1.
F.05: The LQG submits an updated 8700-12 form within 30 days after a change in the name or site address for the VSQGs.		662.017(6)(a)2.
F.06: The LQG maintains records of shipments for 3 years from the date the hazardous waste was received from the VSQGs.		662.017(6)(b)

Section F: Consolidation of Hazardous Waste Received from VSQGs

F.07: The LQG records contain all the following: 1. The name and address of the VSQG the hazardous waste was received form. 2. The contact information of the VSQG the hazardous waste was received form. 3. A description of the hazardous waste received from the VSQG. 4. The quantity of the hazardous waste was received from the VSQG. 5. The date the hazardous waste was received from the VSQG.		662.017(6)(b)
F.08: The LQG complies with all of the independent requirements identified in s. NR 662.010(1)(a)3. and the conditions for exemption in s. NR 662.017(6) for all hazardous waste received from a VSQGs.		662.017(6)(c)
F.09: The LQG labeled the container or unit with the date the hazardous waste was received from the VSQG.		662.017(6)(c)
F.10: If the LQG is consolidating incoming hazardous waste from a VSQG with either its own hazardous waste or with hazardous waste from other VSQGs, the LQG labeled each container or unit with the earliest date any hazardous waste in the container was accumulated on site.		662.017(6)(c)

Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

General

G.01: Generator has hazardous waste that is land disposed. If NO, go to Section H.		
G.02: The generator determined the hazardous waste meets treatment standards.		668.07(1)(a)
G.03: The generator did total testing to determine if waste met LDR treatment standard.		668.07(1)(a)
G.04: The generator did TCLP testing to determine waste met LDR treatment standard.		668.07(1)(a)
G.05: Hazardous wastes with specified treatment methods were treated properly.		668.07(1)(a)
G.06: The generator determined underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) for characteristic wastes unless not required.		668.09(1)
G.07: The generator identified the treatment standard for a waste that is both characteristic and listed.		668.09(2)
G.08: The generator maintains a one-time notification and certification form for characteristic waste that are no longer hazardous.		668.09(4)
G.09: Generator retains on-site all documentation for 3 years from when the waste was last sent off-site.		668.07(1)(h)

Waste does not meet Treatment Standard

G.11: Waste or contaminated soil does not meet treatment standard or the generator chooses not to make a determination. If NO go to section G.22: Waste meets Treatment Standard.		

Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

Waste does not meet Treatment Standard

G.12: One-time LDR notice is sent to receiving facility for each waste stream.		668.07(1)(b)
G.13: One-time LDR notice is sent to receiving facility for each waste stream.		668.07(1)(b)
G.14: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes all applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of first shipment.		668.07(1)(b)
G.15: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes all of the following: 1. The waste is subject to the LDRs. 2. Identifying the constituents of concern for F001-F005, and F039. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice. 3. Identifying the underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) in characteristic wastes.		668.07(1)(b)
G.16: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes identifying the applicable wastewater/ nonwastewater category.		668.07(1)(b)
G.17: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes identifying the subdivisions or subcategories made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria.		668.07(1)(b)
G.18: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).		668.07(1)(b)
G.19: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) identifies if hazardous debris will be treated using the alternative treatment technologies under s. NR 668.45.		668.07(1)(b)
G.20: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) identifies all of the following for contaminated soil when subject to the alternative treatment standards in s. NR 668.49(1). 1. Identifies the constituents subject to treatment that are reasonably expected to be present at concentrations greater than 10x the universal treatment standard (s. NR 668.49(4)) 2. Identifies if the soils contain or does not contain a listed hazardous waste. 3. Identifies if the soil contains or does not exhibit a characteristic hazardous waste.		668.07(1)(b)
G.21: The generator provided a new notification to the TSDF and kept a copy when the waste or TSDF changed.		668.07(1)(b)

Waste meets Treatment Standard

G.22: Waste meets the treatment standard. If NO go to section G.31: Soil meets Treatment Standard.		
G.23: The generator sent a one-time notice with the initial waste shipment to the TSDF and keeps a copy in the file.		668.07(1)(c)1.
G.24: The notification includes all applicable EPA hazardous waste codes and the manifest number of the first shipment.		668.07(1)(c)1.
G.25: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(c) includes: 1. The waste is subject to the LDRs. 2. Identifying the constituents of concern for F001-F005, and F039. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice. 3. Identifying the underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) in characteristic wastes.		668.07(1)(c)1.

Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

Waste meets Treatment Standard

G.26: The notification includes identifying the applicable wastewater/ nonwastewater category.		668.07(1)(c)1.
G.27: The notification includes identifying the subdivisions or subcategories.		668.07(1)(c)1.
G.28: The notification includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).		668.07(1)(c)1.
G.29: The notification included the following certification statement: "I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in subch. D of ch. NR 668 [or 40 CFR 268]. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment."		668.07(1)(c)1.
G.30: When the waste or designated facility changed, the generator provided a new notification form to the designated facility and placed a copy of that form in generator's file.		668.07(1)(c)3.

Soil meets Treatment Standard

G.31: Contaminated soil meets the treatment standard. If NO go to section G.39: Not Required to meet Treatment Standard.		
G.32: If the soil meets the treatment standards, the generator sent a one-time notice to the TSDF with the initial shipment and kept a copy in the generator's file.		668.07(1)(c)2.
G.33: The notification includes the applicable EPA hazardous waste numbers and manifest number of first shipment.		668.07(1)(c)2.
G.34: The notification required under s. NR 668.07(1)(b) includes: 1. The waste is subject to the LDRs. 2. identifying the constituents of concern for F001-F005, and F039. 3. Identifying the underlying hazardous constituents (UHCs) in characteristic wastes. Note: If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice.		668.07(1)(c)2.
G.35: The notification includes identifying the applicable wastewater/ nonwastewater category.		668.07(1)(c)2.
G.36: The notification includes identifying the subdivisions.		668.07(1)(c)2.
G.37: The notification includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).		668.07(1)(c)2.
G.38: The notification included the following certification statement: "I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in subch. D of ch. NR 668 [or 40 CFR 268]. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment."		668.07(1)(c)2.

Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

Not Required to meet Treatment Standard

G.39: Waste or contaminated soil not required to meet the treatment standard. If NO go to section G.47: Lab Pack.		
G.40: The generator sent a one-time written notice with the initial shipment to the TSDF and kept a copy in the generator's file.		668.07(1)(d)
G.41: The notification contains the applicable EPA waste codes and manifest number of the first shipment.		668.07(1)(d)
G.42: The notification includes a statement that this waste or contaminated soil can be land disposal.		668.07(1)(d)
G.43: The notification includes a copy of the waste analysis data (i.e., analytical test results).		668.07(1)(d)
G.44: The notification includes the date when the waste or contaminated soil became subject to the standard.		668.07(1)(d)
G.45: The notification identifies if hazardous debris was treated using the alternative treatment technologies under s. NR 668.45.		668.07(1)(d)
G.46: When the waste or designated facility changed, the generator provided a new notification form to the designated facility and placed a copy of that form in generator's file.		668.07(1)(d)

Lab Pack

G.47: Waste managed under the alternative treatment standards for lab packs. If NO go to section G.52: Hazardous Debris.		
G.48: A one-time notice was sent with the first shipment to the TSDF and a copy is kept in the generator's file.		668.07(1)(i)1.
G.49. The notification includes applicable EPA waste codes and the manifest number of the first shipment.		668.07(1)(i)1.
G.50. The notification included the following certification statement: I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the lab pack contains only wastes that have not been excluded under ch. NR 668 Appendix IV and that this lab pack will be sent to a combustion facility in compliance with the alternative treatment standards for lab packs at s. NR 668.42 (3) [or 40 CFR 268.42(c)]. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment.		668.07(1)(i)1.
G.51. If the lab pack changes, the generator sent a new notification and certification to the receiving facility and place a copy in the generator's file.		668.07(1)(i)2.

Hazardous Debris

G.52: Hazardous debris is excluded. If NO go to section G.61: No longer contains.		

Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

Hazardous Debris

G.53: A one-time notification was sent to the department.		668.07(4)(a)
G.54: The notification sent to the department included the name and address of the subtitle D facility receiving the debris.		668.07(4)(a)1.
G.55: The notification sent to the department included a description of the initial generated debris and EPA number.		668.07(4)(a)2.
G.56: The generator submitted a one-time notification to the department for debris excluded under s. NR 661.0003(6)(a). The notification includes the technology from s. NR 668.45, Table 1 used to treat the debris.		668.07(4)(a)3.
G.57: An updated notification was sent to the department if the debris was shipped to a different facility. For debris excluded under s. NR 662.00002(5)(a), an updated notification was sent to the department if a different type of debris is treated or a different technology is used to treat the debris.		668.07(4)(b)
G.58: For excluded debris under s. NR 661.0003(6)9a), the treatment facility keep records of the treated debris to determine compliance.		668.07(4)(c)1.
G.59: The treatment facility keeps records that identify key operating parameters of the unit treating the debris.		668.07(4)(c)2.
G.60: For each shipment of treated debris, a certification of compliance with the treatment standards was signed by an authorized representative and placed in the facility's files. The certification stated the following: “I certify under penalty of law that the debris has been treated in accordance with the requirements of s. NR 668.45. I am aware that there are significant penalties for making a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”		668.07(4)(c)3.

No longer Contains

G.61: Generator received a no longer contains exclusion from the department for soils with a listed hazardous waste or that no longer exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic. If NO go to section G.64: Generators Treating Hazardous Waste.		
G.62: The generator has a one-time only document with the no longer contains determinations and supporting information.		668.07(5)(a)
G.63: The generator maintained the information in the facility files for a minimum of 3 years.		668.07(5)(b)

Generators Treating Hazardous Waste

G.64: Generator who treats or dispose of a hazardous waste. If NO go to section H		
G.65: Hazardous waste is not diluted		668.03(1)
G.66: Metal bearing hazardous waste is not combusted.		668.03(3)
G.67: Dilution: Iron filings or other metallic forms of iron are not added to lead-containing hazardous wastes in order to achieve any LDR treatment standard for lead.		668.03(4)

Section G: Land Disposal Restrictions

Generators Treating Hazardous Waste

G.68: The generator developed a WAP if treating waste and contaminated soils.		668.07(1)(e)
G.69: The generator followed the WAP if treating waste and contaminated soils.		668.07(1)(e)
G.70: WAP- The WAP is based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the waste being treated and contain all information necessary and testing frequency to treat the waste in accordance with the requirements of chapter NR 668.		668.07(1)(e)1.
G.71: The WAP is retained on-site for at least 3 years from the date of the last on-site treatment.		668.07(1)(e)2.
G.72: WAP- Wastes shipped off-site complies with the notification and certification requirements of s. NR 668.07(1)(c).		668.07(1)(e)3.
G.73: Hazardous waste meets treatment standards before land disposed.		668.40(1)
G.74: For all nonwastewaters and D004 through D011 wastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on grab sampling.		668.40(2)
G.75: Wastewaters not containing D004 through D011 wastes, concentration levels are based on maximums for one day.		668.40(2)
G.76: The treatment residue meets the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern when wastes with differing treatment standards are combined for the purpose of treatment.		668.40(3)
G.77: Compliance with treatment standards for organics are specified by footnote 10 in treatment standards table.		668.40(4)
G.78: Characteristic wastes not managed in a wastewater or CWA equivalent unit meet universal treatment standards.		668.40(5)
G.79: When a F001 to F005 nonwastewater that contains one or more of the constituents carbon disulfide, cyclohexanone, or methanol, then these constituents must be included on the LDR notification form. If any of these three constituents are present in the waste along with the other solvent constituents, then these three constituents are not “constituents of concern” and are not required to be included on the LDR notification form.		668.40(6)
G.80: Prior to land disposal hazardous debris met one or more of the following: 1. The debris meet the treatment standard in 668.40. 2. The department determines under s. NR 661.03(6)(b) that the debris is no longer contaminated with hazardous waste. 3. The debris is treated to the waste-specific treatment standard provided in 668.45.		668.45(1)
G.81: Prior to land disposal, a hazardous waste that exhibits a characteristic of a hazardous waste also complied with any applicable treatment standards for a listed hazardous waste.		668.09(3)

Section H: Personnel Training

Training program

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

Training records

H.10: The generator's training records document the job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management.		662.017(1)(g)4.a
H.11: The generator's training records document the name of the employee filling each job that is related to hazardous waste management.		662.017(1)(g)4.a
H.12: Training records contain a written job description for each job related to hazardous waste management.		662.017(1)(g)4.b
H.13: The generator's training records contain a written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position listed under s. NR 662.017(1)(g)4.a.		662.017(1)(g)4.c
H.14: The generator's training records document that the training or job experience, required under s. NR 662.017(1)(g)1. 2. and 3., has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.		662.017(1)(g)4.d

Section H: Personnel Training

Training records

H.15: Training records on current personnel are kept until closure of the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.		662.017(1)(g)5.
H.16: Training records on former employees are kept for at least 3 years from the date the employee last worked at the facility.		662.017(1)(g)5.

Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Maintenance and operation, and required equipment

I.01: The generator maintains and operates its facility to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.		662.251
I.02: Facility has an alarm or internal communication system that can be used in the event of an emergency.		662.252(1)
I.03: Facility or facility personnel have a communication device in hazardous waste areas.		662.252(2)
I.04: Facility has fire extinguishers and fire control equipment in hazardous waste areas, as needed for the wastes present.		662.252(3)
I.05: Facility has spill kits in hazardous waste areas, as needed for the wastes present.		662.252(3)
I.06: Facility has decontamination equipment is hazardous waste, as needed for the wastes present.		662.252(3)
I.07: Facility has a sprinkler system, foam system, or fire suppression systems, as needed for the wastes present.		662.252(4)

Testing, maintenance, access, and required aisle space

I.08: All communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.		662.253
I.09: In all areas where hazardous waste is managed personnel have access to emergency communication devices.		662.254(1)
I.10: In the event only one employee is at the facility while operations are occurring, that employee has access to emergency communication devices.		662.254(2)
I.11: The generator maintains aisle space.		662.255

Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Arrangements with local authorities

I.12: The generator determined the potential need for local emergency services, attempted to make arrangements with those local emergency services, and familiarize those local emergency services serves with the facility. The local emergency services, including: 1. Local police department. 2. Local fire department 3. Other emergency response teams. 4. Emergency response contractors. 5. Equipment suppliers. 6. Local hospitals.		662.256(1)
I.13: Where more than one police or fire department might respond to an emergency, the generator attempted to make arrangements to designate a primary emergency authority to a specific fire or police department, and arrangements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority.		662.256(1)(c)
I.14: The generator documents arrangements were attempted.		662.256(2)
I.15: The generator maintains a waiver from making arrangements.		662.256(3)

Contingency Plan

I.16: The generator has a contingency plan for the facility. If there is no contingency plan go to I.36		662.260(1)
I.17: The contingency plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.		662.260(1)
I.18: The provisions of the contingency plan is carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.		662.260(2)
I.19: The contingency plan describes the actions facility personnel must take in response to fires, explosions, or releases.		662.261(1)
I.20: Arrangement with local emergency services are described in the plan.		662.261(3)
I.21: The contingency plan lists the names and emergency telephone numbers of all emergency coordinators.		662.261(4)
I.22: The emergency coordinator list in the contingency plan is kept up to date.		662.261(4)
I.23: If there is more than one person is listed as the emergency coordinator, then one of the emergency coordinators is named as the primary emergency coordinator.		662.261(4)
I.24: If there is more than one person is listed as the emergency coordinator, then the emergency coordinators are listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.		662.261(4)
I.25: The contingency plan includes a list of all required emergency equipment at the facility.		662.261(5)

Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Contingency Plan

I.26: The contingency plan's list of emergency equipment at the facility is kept up to date.		662.261(5)
I.27: The contingency plan's list of emergency equipment at the facility includes the location, physical description, and a brief outline of its capabilities.		662.261(5)
I.28: The contingency plan includes an evacuation plan.		662.261(6)
I.29: A copy of the current contingency plan with any revisions is maintained by the generator.		662.262
I.30: The generator submitted a copy of the contingency plan, and any revisions, to all local emergency responders.		662.262(1)

Quick Reference Guide

I.31: The generator submitted a quick reference guide to emergency responders. If not applicable go to I.53		662.262(2)
I.32: The quick reference guide includes the types and names of hazardous wastes and the associated hazards.		662.262(2)(a)
I.33: The quick reference guide includes the estimated maximum amount of each hazardous waste that may be present at any one time.		662.262(2)(b)
I.34: The quick reference guide includes the identification of any hazardous wastes where exposure would require unique or special treatment by medical or hospital staff.		662.262(2)(c)
I.35: The quick reference guide includes a map of the facility showing where hazardous wastes are generated, accumulated and treated and routes for accessing these wastes.		662.262(2)(d)
I.36: The quick reference guide includes a street map of the facility in relation to surrounding businesses, schools and residential areas to understand how best to get to the facility and also evacuate citizens and workers.		662.262(2)(e)
I.37: The quick reference guide includes the locations of water supply (e.g., fire hydrant and its flow rate).		662.262(2)(f)
I.38: The quick reference guide includes the identification of on-site notification systems (e.g., a fire alarm that rings off site, smoke alarms).		662.262(2)(g)
I.39: The quick reference guide includes the name of the emergency coordinator(s) and emergency telephone number(s).		662.262(2)(h)
I.40: The generator updates the quick reference guide as necessary and submits copies to local emergency services.		662.262(3)
I.41: The contingency plan was reviewed and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever the contingency plan fails in an emergency.		662.263(2)

Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Quick Reference Guide

I.42: The contingency plan is updated to reflect facility changes.		662.263(3)
I.43: The contingency plan was reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever the list of emergency coordinators changes.		662.263(4)
I.44: The contingency plan was reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever the list of emergency equipment changes.		662.263(5)
I.45: There is always an emergency coordinator on-site or available on call.		662.264
I.46: The emergency coordinator is familiar with the plan and facility operations.		662.264
I.47: The emergency coordinator has the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.		662.264

Imminent or Actual Emergency Situation

I.48: Did the facility have an imminent or actual emergency situation. If no go to section J		
I.49: Every time there was an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) immediately activated the internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel.		662.265(1)(a)
I.50: Every time there was an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) immediately notified appropriate state or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.		662.265(1)(b)
I.51: Every time there was a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator immediately identified the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. The emergency coordinator may do this by observation or review of the facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.		662.265(2)
I.52: Concurrently with s. NR 662.265(2), the emergency coordinator assessed the possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion.		662.265(3)
I.53: If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, then the emergency coordinator must determine if an evacuation of local areas is advisable. If evacuation is advisable, then the emergency coordinator must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The emergency coordinator must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated.		662.265(4)(a)

Section I: Preparedness, Prevention, and Emergency Procedures

Imminent or Actual Emergency Situation

I.54: If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, then the emergency coordinator must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area, or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include all of the following: 1. Name and telephone number of reporter. 2. Name and address of the generator. 3. Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire). 4. Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known. 5. The extent of injuries, if any. 6. The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.		662.265(4)(b)
I.55: Every time there was an emergency, the emergency coordinator took all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the generator's facility.		662.265(5)
I.56: If the generator stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator monitored for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.		662.265(6)
I.57: Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator provided for the treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.		662.265(7)
I.58: The emergency coordinator ensured that, in the affected area(s) of the facility, no hazardous waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed.		662.265(8)(a)
I.59: The emergency coordinator ensured that, in the affected area(s) of the facility, all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.		662.265(8)(b)
I.60: The generator noted in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan.		662.265(9)
I.61: Within 15 days after the incident, the generator submitted a written report on the incident to the department.		662.265(9)
I.62: The written report on the incident to the department included all of the following: 1. Name, address, and telephone number of the generator. 2. Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion). 3. Name and quantity of material(s) involved. 4. The extent of injuries, if any. 5. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable. 6. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.		662.265(9)

Section J: Pre-Transport

J.01: If no pre-transportation activities are taking place during the inspection go to section K.		
J.02: The generator packaged the waste with applicable DOT regulations before transportation off-site.		662.030

Section J: Pre-Transport

J.03: The generator labeled each package of hazardous waste according to DOT regulations before transportation off-site.		662.031
J.04: The generator labeled each package of hazardous waste according to DOT regulations before transportation off-site.		662.032(1)
J.05: Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off site, the generator marked each container of 119 gallons or less used in such transportation with the following words and information in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR 172.304. 1. HAZARDOUS WASTE—Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2. Generator's Name and Address ____. 3. Generator's EPA Identification Number ____. 4. Manifest Tracking Number ____. 5. EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) ____. Under s. NR 662.032(c) a generator may use a nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding, to identify the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) in D.5.		662.032(2)
J.06: Lab packs that will be incinerated under s. NR 668.42(3) and have EPA hazardous waste numbers D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D010, and D011 are marked with EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s). Under s. NR 662.032(3)(c) a generator may use a nationally recognized electronic system, such as bar coding, to identify the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s).		662.032(4)
J.07: Before transporting hazardous waste or offering hazardous waste for transportation off-site, the generator placarded or offer the initial transporter the appropriate placards according to Department of Transportation regulations for hazardous materials under 49 CFR part 172, subpart F.		662.033

Section K: Recordkeeping and Reporting

K.01: Generator retains manifest copies for 3 years.		662.040(1)
K.02: Generator retains annual reports and exception reportreports for 3 years.		662.040(2)
K.03: During the course of any unresolved enforcement action, the generator extended the record retention time identified in s. NR 662.010 for the regulated activity or as requested by the department.		662.040(4)
K.04: Generator submitted the annual report by March 1 of each year.		662.041(1)
K.05: LQG for at least 1 month and treats, stores, or disposes of hazardous waste on-site submitted their annual report by March 1 of each year.		662.041(2)
K.06: The generator must furnish additional reports concerning the quantities and disposition of wastes when requested by the department.		662.043

Section L: Satellite Accumulation Containers

L.01: Generator accumulates hazardous in satellite accumulation containers. If NO, go to Section M.		
L.02: A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of nonacute hazardous waste and either 1 quart of liquid acute hazardous waste or 1 kg of solid acute hazardous waste in containers.		662.015(1)
L.03: Accumulation is at or near the point of generation.		662.015(1)
L.04: The accumulation is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.		662.015(1)
L.05: Satellite containers are in good condition.		662.015(1)(a)
L.06: Satellite containers are appropriate for the waste being contained.		662.015(1)(b)
L.07: Incompatible wastes are not stored in the same container, unless commingling the wastes does not create a dangerous situation.		662.015(1)(c)1.
L.08: Waste is not placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste, unless reuse of the container does not create a dangerous situation.		662.015(1)(c)2.
L.09: Containers of incompatible waste are physically separated by space or structure.		662.015(1)(c)3.
L.10: Satellite containers are kept closed unless adding or removing waste, or for necessary venting.		662.015(1)(d)
L.11: The hazardous waste containers are marked with the words "Hazardous Waste".		662.015(1)(e)1.
L.12: The hazardous waste containers are marked with an indication of the hazards of the hazardous waste.		662.015(1)(e)2.
L.13: Within 3 days of exceeding 55 gallons of waste ins a satellite accumulation area (SAA) the excess waste is moved to a central accumulation area (CAA), or the SAA is managed as a CAA. Note: For acute hazardous waste the limit is 1 quart of liquid waste or 1 kilogram of solid waste.		662.015(1)(f)1.
L.14: Once a satellite accumulation area exceeds 55 gallons of waste the container(s) holding the excess waste are dated. Note: For acute hazardous waste the limit is 1 quart of liquid waste or 1 kilogram of solid waste.		662.015(1)(f)3.
L.15: All SAAs meet the preparedness and preparedness, prevention, and emergency procedures specified in subch. M of ch. NR 662 (See section I).		662.015(1)(h)

Section M: Central Accumulation Containers

M.01: Generator accumulates hazardous in containers. If NO, go to Section N.		
M.02: Hazardous waste containers are in good condition.		662.017(1)(a)2
M.03: Hazardous waste containers are appropriate for the waste being contained.		662.017(1)(a)3
M.04: Hazardous waste containers are kept closed unless adding or removing waste, or for opening of a safety device.		662.017(1)(a)4.a.
M.05: The hazardous waste container is not opened, handled, or accumulated in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.		662.017(1)(a)4.b.
M.06: Central accumulation areas are inspected weekly.		662.017(1)(a)5.
M.07: Containers of ignitable or reactive waste are stored at least 50 feet from the property line, unless written approval has been granted waiving this requirement.		662.017(1)(a)6.a
M.08: Reactive or ignitable wastes are protected against sources of ignition or reaction, including the placement of "No Smoking" signs.		662.017(1)(a)6.b
M.09: Incompatible wastes are not stored in the same container, unless commingling the wastes does not create a dangerous situation.		662.017(1)(a)7.a.
M.10: Waste is not placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste, unless reuse of the container does not create a dangerous situation.		662.017(1)(a)7.b.
M.11: Containers of incompatible waste are physically separated by space or structure.		662.017(1)(a)7.c.
M.12: The hazardous waste containers are marked with the words "Hazardous Waste".		662.017(1)(e)1.a.
M.13: The hazardous waste containers are marked with an indication of the hazards of the hazardous waste.		662.017(1)(e)1.b.
M.14: The hazardous waste container is dated with the accumulation start date.		662.017(1)(e)1.c.
M.15: The accumulation start date is clearly visible for inspection on each container of hazardous waste.		662.017(1)(e)1.c.

Section N: Accumulation in Tanks

N.001: Generator accumulates hazardous in tanks. If NO, go to Section O.		

Section O: On-Site Storage on Drip Pads

O.01: Generator accumulates hazardous on drip pads. If NO, go to Section P.		

Section P: On-Site Storage in Containment Buildings

P.01: Generator accumulates hazardous in containment buildings. If NO, go to Section Q.		

Section Q: Used Oil

General

Q.01: Used oil is managed on-site. If NO, go to Section R.		
Q.02: Generator meets ch.NR 664 or 665 requirements if storing used oil in waste piles or surface impoundments.		679.12(1)
Q.03: Used oil is not used as a dust suppressant.		679.12(2)
Q.04: Off-spec used oil burned for energy recovery is only burned in required devices.		679.12(3)
Q.05: Used oil container and tanks are in good condition.		679.22(2)(a)
Q.06: Used oil container and tanks are not leaking.		679.22(2)(b)
Q.07: Used oil container or tank is labeled "Used Oil".		679.22(3)(a)
Q.08: The used oil tank is in good condition (no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration).		679.22(2)(a)
Q.09: The used oil tank is not leaking.		679.22(2)(b)
Q.10: The used oil tank is marked with the words "Used Oil".		679.22(3)(a)
Q.11: The fill pipe to the underground storage tank is labeled "Used Oil".		679.22(3)(b)

Release to the Environment

Q.12: The generator stopped any release of used oil to the environment.		679.22(4)(a)

Section Q: Used Oil

Release to the Environment

Q.13: The generator contained any release of used oil.		679.22(4)(b)
Q.14: The generator cleaned up and managed any release of used oil and materials.		679.22(4)(c)
Q.15: The generator repaired or replaced any leaking used oil container or tank prior to use.		679.22(4)(d)

Used Oil Burning

Q.16: Generator only burns self-generated or household do-it-yourselfer used oil in used oil space heater.		679.23(1)
Q.17: Used oil space heater maximum capacity is not more than 0.5 million Btu per hour.		679.23(2)
Q.18: The used oil-fired space heater's combustion gases are vented to the ambient air.		679.23(3)

Used Oil Transport

Q.19: The used oil transporter has an EPA identification number.		679.24
Q.20: Collection Centers: Self-generated and household do-it-yourselfer used oil is transported by a vehicle owned by the generator or the generator's employee.		679.24(1)(a)
Q.21: Collection Centers: Generator self-transports no more than 55 gallons at one time.		679.24(1)(b)
Q.22: Aggregation Points: The generator may only self-transports used oil in a vehicle that is owned by the generator or owned by an employee of the generator.		679.24(2)(a)
Q.23: Aggregation Points: The generator transports no more than 55 gallons of used oil at any time.		679.24(2)(b)
Q.24: Aggregation Points: The generator transports the used oil to an aggregation point that is owned or operated by the same generator.		679.24(2)(c)
Q.25: The generator's used oil aggregation points comply with the subchapter C standards of chapter NR 679.		679.32(2)
Q.26: Tolling arrangement: When a generator uses a tolling agreement, the agreement includes the type of used oil and frequency of shipments.		679.24(3)(a)
Q.27: Tolling arrangement: When a generator uses a tolling agreement, the agreement includes that the vehicle used is owned and operated by the used oil processor or re-refiner.		679.24(3)(b)
Q.28: Tolling arrangement: When a generator uses a tolling agreement, the agreement includes that the used oil will be returned to the generator.		679.24(3)(c)

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

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

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Applicability (665.1050)

T.01: Is there equipment (e.g., valves, pumps, compressors, pressure-relief devices, sampling systems, open-ended valves or lines, flanges, and other connectors) that contains or contacts hazardous wastes containing (>= 10% by weight organic content being transferred into RCRA permitted units (tanks, container, recycling). If NO, then subchapter BB does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(2)		N.A.
T.02: Is there equipment in vacuum service (5 kPa below ambient air pressure per 665.1031(23)) that is identified in the operating record of the generator per 665.1064(7)(e). If YES, then subchapter BB (665.1052 to 665.1064) does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(5).		
T.03: Is there equipment that contains or contacts hazardous waste for less than 300 hours per calendar year and is identified in the operating record of the generator per 665.1064(7)(f). If YES, then subchapter BB (665.1052 to 665.1064) does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(6)		
T.04: Is the equipment in compliance with the Clean Air Act (CAA)? If YES, subchapter BB does not apply to this equipment. To be eligible for the exemption provided by the relevant CAA requirements must be applicable to the subpart BB equipment; the relevant CAA requirements must include provisions for operation, monitoring, and repair of the Subpart BB equipment; the relevant CAA requirements must be codified within 40 CF part 60, 61, or 63; and compliance with the relevant CAA requirements must be documented in the generator operating record. 665.1064(13)		
T.05: Does the generator generate waste from the surface coating of automobiles and the generator uses this exclusion and meets the record keeping requirements of s. NR 665.1064(11) for the related equipment? If YES, then BB does not apply to this equipment. 665.1050(8)		

RCRA Air BB: General

T.06: The generator has a leak detection and repair program (LDAR) and is in substantial compliance with subchapter BB of chapter NR 664? If NO go to next section. Subch. BB of ch. NR 664		Subch. BB of 664
T.07: Each piece of equipment to which subchapter BB applies is marked in such a manner that it can be distinguished readily from other pieces of equipment.		665.1050(4)

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

T.08: Are there any non-sealless pumps in light liquid service? If NO go to next subsection. Non-sealless pumps equipped with a closed?vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that complies with s. NR 665.1060 are exempt from s. NR 665.1052 (1) to (5).		
T.09: Each pump in light liquid service is monitored monthly to detect leaks by the methods specified in s. NR 665.1063(2).		665.1052(1)(a)

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

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

T.10: Each pump in light liquid service is checked by visual inspection each calendar week for liquids dripping.		665.1052(1)(b)
T.11: When a leak is detected from a pump, the first attempt at repair was made no later than 5 calendar days after it was detected. A leak is one of the following: a. A method 21 instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected (s. NR 665.1052(2)(a)). b. There are indications of liquids dripping from the pump seal, a leak is detected (s. NR 665.1052(2)(b)).		665.1052(3)(b)
T.12: When a leak is detected from a pump, the pump is repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.		665.1052(3)(a)

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

T.13: Are there any sealless pumps in light liquid service? If NO go to next subsection. Sealless pumps equipped with a closed?vent system capable of capturing and transporting any leakage from the seal or seals to a control device that complies with s. NR 665.1060 are exempt from this subsection (665.1052 (1) to (5)).		N.A.
T.14: The sealless pump is identified and signed by the generator in the operating log as a no detectable emission pump.		665.1064(7)(b)
T.15: The sealless pump operates with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background measured by Method 21 as specified in s. NR 665.1063(3).		665.1052(5)(b)
T.16: Initial upon designation the sealless pump was shown to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background measured by Method 21 as specified in s. NR 665.1063(3).		665.1052(5)(c)
T.17: Annually the sealless pump was shown to operate with no detectable emissions as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background measured by Method 21 as specified in s. NR 665.1063(3).		665.1052(5)(c)

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

T.18: Are there pressure relief devices associated with any equipment transferring hazardous waste with at least 10% organics that are not connected to the top of a tanks? If NO, go to next subsection. Any pressure relief device that is equipped with a closed-vent system capable of capturing and transporting leakage from the pressure relief device to a control device described in s. NR 665.1060 is exempt from this subsection.		N.A.
T.19: Except during pressure releases, each pressure relief device in gas or vapor service is operated with no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background when measured by the Method 21.		665.1054(1)(a)
T.20: After each pressure release, the pressure relief device is returned to a condition of no detectable emissions, as indicated by an instrument reading of less than 500 ppm above background, as soon as practicable, but no later than 5 calendar days after each pressure release, except as provided in s. NR 665.1059.		665.1054(2)(a)
T.21: If the generator ever had a pressure release event with a device in this section, the device was returned to no detectable emissions within 5 days.		665.1054(2)(b)

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Sampling connection systems (665.1055)

T.22: Are there sampling connectors in contact with hazardous waste with greater than 10% organic content? If NO, then go to next subsection. In-situ sampling systems and sampling systems without purges are exempt from this subsection.		N.A.
T.23: Each sampling connection system is equipped with a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system.		665.1055(1)
T.24: Each sampling connector for a closed-purge, closed-loop, or closed-vent system meets one of the following: a. It returns the purged process fluid directly to the process line or routing to the appropriate treatment system. b. It collects and recycles the purged process fluid. c. It is designed and operated to capture and transport all the purged process fluid to a waste management unit that meets container, tank or closed vent system RCRA air emission standards.		665.1055(2)

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

T.25: Are there any open-ended valves, open ended lines or valves in series transferring hazardous waste with 10% or greater organics? If NO go to next subsection.		N.A.
T.26: For each open-ended line or valve, a cap, blind flange, plug, or second valve seals the open end at all times except during operations.		665.1056(1)
T.27: When there are two valves used to meet the open-ended standard, the valve closest to the source of the hazardous waste is closed first and the valve closest to the opening is closed second.		665.1056(2)
T.28: All double block and bleed system closed except when the line requires venting.		665.1056(3)

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

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

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

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

T.30: Each valve in gas, vapor or light liquid service is monitored monthly to detect leaks using Method 21. Exceptions to monthly monitoring: a. Quarterly monitoring is permitted when a valve does not leak for 2 consecutive months (665.1057(3)). b. Semiannual monitoring of valves within a hazardous waste management unit is permitted when no more than 2% of the valves are leaking during 2 consecutive quarters (665.1062(2)(b)). c. Annual monitoring of valves within a hazardous waste management unit is permitted when no more than 2% of the valves are leaking during 5 consecutive quarters (665.1062(2)(c)). d. Annual monitoring of valves within a hazardous waste management unit is permitted when no more than 2% of the valves are leaking (665.1061). If an instrument reading of 10,000 ppm or greater is measured, a leak is detected		665.1057(1)
T.31: When a leak is detected from a valve, the first attempt at repair was made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.		665.1057(4)(b)
T.32: When a leak is detected from a valve, the valve is repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected.		665.1057(4)(a)
T.33: Sealless valves (e.g., diaphragm valve) have previously been identified and signed by the generator in the operating log as a no detectable emission valve.		665.1064(7)(b)
T.34: For any valve that is designated as unsafe to monitor, the valve is identified in the operating log with an explanation of why it is unsafe and a plan on how the monitoring will be conducted.		665.1064(8)(a)
T.35: For any valve that is designated as unsafe to monitor, the generator adhered to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve as frequently as practicable during safe-to-monitor times.		665.1057(7)(b)
T.36: For any valve that is designated as difficult to monitor, the valve is identified in the operating log with an explanation of why it is difficult or unsafe and a plan on how the monitoring will be conducted.		665.1064(8)(b)
T.37: For any valve that is designated as difficult to monitor, the generator adhered to a written plan that requires monitoring of the valve at least once per calendar year.		665.1057(8)(c)
T.38: For any valve that designated as using an alternative valve monitoring schedule, the generator identifies in the operating record the schedule for monitoring the valve.		665.1064(9)(a)
T.39: For any valve that designated as using an alternative valve monitoring schedule, the generator identifies in the operating record the percentage of leaking valves found during each monitoring period.		665.1064(9)(b)

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

T.40: Are there any flanges, connectors, or other equipment in contact with hazardous waste in heavy liquid service? If NO go to next subsection. Note that any connector that is inaccessible or is ceramic or ceramic-lined (e.g., porcelain, glass or glass-lined) is not subject to this section (s. NR 665.1058(5)).		N.A.

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

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

T.41: When the generator detects (e.g., visual, audible, olfactory or any other detection method) a leak in pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service, flanges, and other connectors, the generator monitors the leaking equipment within 5 days using Method 21.		665.1058(1)
T.42: When a leak is detected, the first attempt at repair was made no later than 5 calendar days after each leak is detected.		665.1058(3)(b)
T.43: When a leak is detected, repair it as soon as practicable, but not later than 15 calendar days after it is detected except when a delay of repair has been met.		665.1058(3)(a)

RCRA Air BB: Delay of repair (665.1059)

T.44: The generator has claimed a delay of repair. If NO go to next subsection. Delay of repair of equipment for which leaks have been detected is allowed a. if the repair is technically infeasible without a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. In such a case, repair the equipment before the end of the next hazardous waste management unit shutdown. b. If the equipment is isolated from the hazardous waste management unit and that does not continue to contain or contact hazardous waste with organic concentrations at least 10% by weight. Delay of repair beyond a hazardous waste management unit shutdown is also allowed for a valve if valve assembly replacement is necessary during the hazardous waste management unit shutdown, valve assembly supplies have been depleted and valve assembly supplies had been sufficiently stocked before the supplies were depleted. Repair may not be delayed beyond the next hazardous waste management unit shutdown unless the next hazardous waste management unit shutdown occurs sooner than 6 months after the first hazardous waste management unit shutdown.		N.A.
T.45: Valves claimed as delay of repair meet all of the following: a. The generator determines that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. b. The repair procedures used collects and destroys or recover the purged material in a control device.		665.1059(3)
T.46: Pumps claimed as delay of repair meet all of the following: a. The repair requires use of a dual mechanical seal system that includes a barrier fluid system b. The repair is completed as soon as practicable, but not later than 6 months after the leak was detected.		665.1059(4)

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

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

T.47: There are pieces of equipment directly and completely enveloped to immediately capture leaks and convey them for destruction. If yes, use separate archived closed vent control devices checklist. If NO, go to next subsection. If YES, complete the 'Closed Vent System to Control Devices' inspection form. "Closed-vent system" means a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device. "Control device" means an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of solvents or other organics for use, reuse or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a solvent recovery unit) is not a control device (s. NR 665.1031(7)).		N.A.

RCRA Air BB: Test methods and procedures (665.1063)

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

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Recordkeeping requirements (665.1064)

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

Section T: Air Emission Standards BB

RCRA Air BB: Recordkeeping requirements (665.1064)

T.58: When each leak is detected, the generator recorded all of the following information in an inspection log and keep it in the generator operating record: a. The instrument and operator identification numbers and the equipment identification number. b. For pumps and valves in heavy liquid service, pressure relief devices in light liquid or heavy liquid service and flanges and other connectors, the date evidence of a potential leak was found by visual, audible, olfactory, or any other detection. c. The date the leak was detected and the dates of each attempt to repair the leak. d. Repair methods applied in each attempt to repair the leak. e. "Above 10,000" if the maximum instrument reading measured by the methods specified in Method 21 (s. NR 665.1063(2)) after each repair attempt is equal to or greater than 10,000 ppm. f. "Repair delayed" and the reason for the delay if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days after discovery of the leak. g. Documentation supporting the delay of repair contains the following: i. The generator determines that emissions of purged material resulting from immediate repair are greater than the emissions likely to result from delay of repair. ii. When repair procedures are effected, collect and destroy or recover the purged material in a control device complying with closed-vent systems and control devices (s. NR 665.1060). iii. The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. iv. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days. v. The date of successful repair of the leak. g. The signature of the owner or operator (or designate) whose decision it was that repair could not be effected without a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. h. The expected date of successful repair of the leak if a leak is not repaired within 15 calendar days. i. The date of successful repair of the leak.		665.1064(4)
T.59: The generator retains records of the equipment leak information for at least 3 years.		665.1064(12)

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Tanks (665.1085)

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

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Tanks (665.1085)

U.02: A general exemption or exclusion applies to the waste stream or unit. If a general exemption or exclusion applies, then describe hazardous waste stream and the unit used to managed it. Examples: a. Containers: i. A container having a design capacity <= 0.1 m3 (26.4 gallons). ii. Satellite accumulation containers. iii.Used oil b. Tanks: i.Totally enclosed treatment unit. ii.Elementary neutralization unit. iii. Wastewater treatment unit. iv. Immediate response unit. v. Used oil vi. Covered by subchapter AA vii. Recycling units viii. Units with controls mandated by the CAA requirements in 40 CFR 60,61, or 63.		
U.03: Tanks. If no level 1 tanks go to next subsection.		N.A.
U.04: The generator determined the maximum organic vapor pressure before the first time hazardous waste was placed in the tank and reflects the conditions where the vapor pressure could be at their highest including the solvent combination in the tank using the procedures in 665.1085(3).		665.1085(3)(a)
U.05: The generator performed a new determination whenever changes to the hazardous waste managed in the tank could potentially cause the maximum organic vapor pressure to increase to a level that is equal to or greater than the maximum organic vapor pressure limit for the tank design capacity category as specified is s. NR 665.1085(2)(a), as applicable to the tank.		665.1085(3)(a)
U.06: generator maintains records for each determination for maximum organic vapor pressure including the date, time of the sample collection, the analysis method used, and the results.		665.1085(2)(b)1.
U.07: The generator has the design capacity records for all hazardous waste tanks in the operating records of the generator.		665.1064(11)
U.08: The tank's fixed roof and its closure devices are designed to form a continuous barrier over the entire surface area of the hazardous waste in the tank.		665.1085(3)(b)1.

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Tanks (665.1085)

U.09: The fixed roof is installed in a manner such that there are no visible cracks, holes, gaps or other open spaces between roof section joints or between the interface of the roof edge and the tank wall.		665.1085(3)(b)2.
U.10: Each opening in the fixed roof (and any manifold system associated with the fixed roof) is properly closed but can be opened during routine inspection, maintenance, and other activities that need to be conducted during routine operations.		665.1085(3)(b)3.
U.11: The fixed roof and its closure devices are made of waste compatible materials that minimize volatile organic emissions to the atmosphere.		665.1085(3)(b)4.
U.12: A pressure-vacuum relief device (also called a conservation vent) is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions except when materials are added to the tank or when the internal pressure of the tank changes due to environmental conditions for the purpose of maintaining the tank internal pressure according to the tank design specifications. The owner operator evaluated the pressure relief device set point to ensure that the device is venting only when tank conditions require it.		665.1085(3)(c)2.
U.13: The generator visually inspects the fixed roof and its closure devices to check for defects that could result in air pollutant emissions. Defects include, but are not limited to, visible cracks, holes or gaps in the roof sections or between the roof and the tank wall, broken, cracked or otherwise damaged seals or gaskets on closure devices and broken or missing hatches, access covers, caps or other closure devices.		665.1085(3)(d)1.
U.14: The generator performs an initial inspection of the fixed roof and its closure devices on or before the date that the tank becomes subject to subchapter CC.		665.1085(3)(d)2.
U.15: The generator performs the inspections at least once every year.		665.1085(3)(d)2.
U.16: The generator records the date of every tank inspection, documents any defects observed and records the actions taken to resolve the defect as described below.		665.1090(2)(a)
U.17: In the event that a defect is detected, the generator repaired the defect as follows: a. Make first efforts at repair of the defect no later than 5 calendar days after detection and complete the repair as soon as possible but no later than 45 calendar days after detection except as provided in item 2 below. b. Repair of a defect may be delayed beyond 45 calendar days if the owner or operator determines that repair of the defect requires emptying or temporary removal from service of the tank and no alternative tank capacity is available at the site to accept the hazardous waste normally managed in the tank. In this case, repair the defect the next time the process or unit that is generating the hazardous waste managed in the tank stops operation. Complete repair of the defect before the process or unit resumes operation.		665.1085(3)(d)3.

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Containers (665.1087)

U.19: If not applicable go to next subsection. Level 1 containers consist of the following: a. A container having a design capacity greater than 26.4 gallons (0.1 m3) and less than or equal to 121 gallons (0.46 m3). b. A container having a design capacity greater than 121 gallons (0.46 m3) and is not in light material service. c. No waste stabilization is occurring in the container.		N.A.
U.20: The generator complies with the level 1 container standards by using a DOT-compliant shipping container.		665.1087(3)(a)1.
U.21: The generator complies with the level 1 container standards by having the container equipped with a cover and closure devices that forms a continuous barrier over the container openings.		665.1087(3)(a)2.
U.22: The generator complies with the level 1 container standards for an open-top container by placing an organic-vapor suppressing barrier on or over the hazardous waste in the container.		665.1087(3)(a)3.
U.23: The generator equipped a container with covers and closure devices that are composed of suitable materials to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere.		665.1087(3)(b)
U.24: When the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the generator promptly secures the closure devices.		665.1087(3)(c)1.a.
U.25: When the container is filled over a period of time, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position.		665.1087(3)(c)1.b.
U.26: When materials are removed from a container, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position.		665.1087(3)(c)2.b.
U.27: After completing the activity that does not include the transfer of hazardous waste, the generator promptly secures the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container. Examples of activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container.		665.1087(3)(c)3.
U.28: A pressure-vacuum relief valve (conservation vent or safety device) is in place and is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions except when materials are added to the container, when there is an unsafe condition, or when the internal pressure of the container changes due to environmental conditions.		665.1087(3)(c)4.
U.29: When a hazardous waste container is received by the generator (e.g., VSQG to LQG consolidation, container is rejected by the TSD generator) and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the generator, the generator (within 24 hours) visually inspects the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position.		665.1087(3)(d)1.
U.30: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator makes the first efforts at repair of the defect within the required repair schedule.		665.1087(3)(d)3.

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 1 Containers (665.1087)

U.31: For non DOT compliant containers that are 121 gallons (0.46 m3) or greater, the generator retains records showing that the hazardous waste in the container is not in light material service.		665.1087(3)(e)

RCRA Air CC: Level 2 Containers (665.1087)

U.32: If not applicable go to next subsection. Level 2 containers consist of containers having a design capacity greater than 121 gallons (0.46 m3) and are in light material service.		
U.33: The generator complies with the level 2 container standards by having the container that operates with no detectable organic emissions.		665.1087(4)(a)2
U.34: The generator complies with the level 2 container standards by using a DOT-compliant shipping container.		665.1087(4)(a)1
U.35: The generator complies with the level 2 container standards by demonstrating that the container has been vapor-tight within the preceding 12 months by meeting the requirements of Method 27.		665.1087(4)(a)3
U.36: The generator transfers hazardous waste in or out of a level 2 containers in such a manner as to minimize exposure of the hazardous waste to the atmosphere or environment.		665.1087(4)(b)
U.37: When the container is filled to the intended final level in one continuous operation, the generator promptly secures the closure devices.		665.1087(4)(c)1.a.
U.38: When the container is filled over a period of time, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position.		665.1087(4)(c)1.b.
U.39: When materials are removed from a container, the generator promptly secures the closure devices in the closed position.		665.1087(4)(c)2.b.
U.40: After completing the activity that does not include the transfer of hazardous waste, the generator promptly secures the closure device in the closed position or reinstall the cover, as applicable to the container. Examples of activities include those times when a worker needs to open a port to measure the depth of or sample the material in the container, or when a worker needs to open a manhole hatch to access equipment inside the container.		665.1087(4)(c)3.
U.41: A pressure-vacuum relief valve (conservation vent or safety device), is designed to operate with no detectable organic emissions except when materials are added to the container, when there is an unsafe condition, or when the internal pressure of the container changes due to environmental conditions.		665.1087(4)(c)4.
U.42: When a hazardous waste container is received by the generator (e.g., VSQG to LQG consolidation, container is rejected by the TSD generator) and the container is not emptied within 24 hours after the container is accepted at the generator, the generator (within 24 hours) visually inspects the container and its cover and closure devices to check for visible cracks, holes, gaps, or other open spaces into the interior of the container when the cover and closure devices are secured in the closed position.		665.1087(4)(d)1.
U.43: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator makes the first efforts at repair of the defect within the required repair schedule. See help bubble for schedule.		665.1087(4)(d)3.

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

RCRA Air CC: Level 2 Tanks (665.1085)

U.45: The generator inspects and monitors the air emission control equipment used to comply with subchapter CC according to the applicable requirements in ss. NR 665.1085 to 665.1090.		665.1090(1)
U.46: The generator developed and implemented a written plan and schedule to perform the inspections and monitoring required by s. NR 665.1090(1).		665.1090(2)

RCRA Air CC: Level 3 Containers (665.1087)

U.44: Are there level 3 containers that consist of the following: a. A container having a design capacity of at least 26.4 gallons (0.1 m3) b. Waste stabilization is occurring. If YES, then complete TSD: CC LEVEL 2 TANKS, LEVEL 3 CONTAINERS, AND AIR EMISSION STANDARDS inspection form.		N.A.
U.47: A spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device, which vents to the atmosphere has established settings at which the device opens such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the generator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable rules, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.		665.1087(3)(c)4.
U.48: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator completes the repair as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, remove the hazardous waste from the container and do not use the container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.		665.1087(3)(d)3.
U.49: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, and the generator cannot complete the repairs within 5 calendar days, the generator removed the hazardous waste from the defective container.		665.1087(3)(d)3.
U.50: The generator did not reuse the defective container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.		665.1087(3)(d)3.

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

U.51: A spring-loaded pressure-vacuum relief valve, conservation vent, or similar type of pressure relief device, which vents to the atmosphere has established settings at which the device opens such that the device remains in the closed position whenever the internal pressure of the container is within the internal pressure operating range determined by the generator based on container manufacturer recommendations, applicable rules, fire protection and prevention codes, standard engineering codes and practices, or other requirements for the safe handling of flammable, ignitable, explosive, reactive or hazardous materials. Examples of normal operating conditions that may require these devices to open are during those times when the internal pressure of the container exceeds the internal pressure operating range for the container as a result of loading operations or diurnal ambient temperature fluctuations.		665.1087(4)(c)4.

Section U: Air Emission Standards CC

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

U.52: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, the generator completes the repair as soon as possible but no later than 5 calendar days after detection. If repair of a defect cannot be completed within 5 calendar days, remove the hazardous waste from the container and do not use the container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.		665.1087(4)(d)3.
U.53: When a defect is detected for the container, cover, or closure devices, and the generator cannot be completed the repairs within 5 calendar days, the generator removed the hazardous waste from the defective container.		665.1087(4)(d)3.
U.54: The generator did not reuse the defective container to manage hazardous waste until the defect is repaired.		665.1087(4)(d)3.

Section V: Closure of RCRA Units

Notification of Closure

V.01: Closure of RCRA Units (central accumulation areas for containers, tank systems, containment buildings, and drip pads). A LQG accumulating hazardous wastes in RCRA Units, prior to closing a unit at the facility, or prior to closing the facility is subject to the following section. The closure requirements of this section do not apply to satellite accumulation areas. If not applicable go to W.01.		
V.02: The generator performed one of the following actions when closing a waste accumulation unit: 1. Place a notice in the operating record within 30 days after closure identifying the location of the unit within the facility. 2. Meet the closure performance standards for container, tank, and containment building waste accumulation units or for drip pads and notify the department for the waste accumulation unit. If the waste accumulation unit is subsequently reopened, the generator may remove the notice from the operating record.		662.017(1)(h)1.
V.03: The generator notified the department at least 30 days prior to closing the facility using the 8700-12 form.		662.017(1)(h)2.a.
V.04: The generator notified the department within 90 days of closing the facility on the 8700-12 form that the facility complied with closure performance standards.		662.017(1)(h)2.b.
V.05: If the facility cannot comply with the closure performance standards for containers, tanks or containment buildings, then the generator notified the department on the 8700-12 form within 90 days of closing the facility that the facility will be closing as a landfill.		662.017(1)(h)2.b.
V.06: If the facility cannot comply with the closure performance standards for drip pads, then the generator notified the department on the 8700-12 form within 90 days of closing the facility that the facility will be closing as a landfill.		662.017(1)(h)2.b.
V.07: A generator that requested additional time to clean close notified the department using form 8700-12 within 75 days after the date they notified the closure to request an extension and provided an explanation as to why the additional time is required.		662.017(1)(h)2.c.

Closure of Containers, Tanks, and Containment Buildings

V.08: Closure of central accumulation areas for containers, tank systems, and containment buildings. If not applicable go to V.13.		
V.09: The generator closes the RCRA unit in a manner that minimizes the need for further maintenance by controlling, minimizing, or eliminating the escape of hazardous waste.		662.017(1)(h)3.a.

Section V: Closure of RCRA Units

Closure of Containers, Tanks, and Containment Buildings

V.10: All containment system components, equipment, structures and soils are decontaminated and removed of hazardous waste.		662.017(1)(h)3.b.
V.11: Any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing the RCRA unit is managed and disposed within 90 days.		662.017(1)(h)3.c.
V.12: If the generator cannot remove the waste or decontaminate the unit, the unit is managed as a landfill.		662.017(1)(h)3.d.

Closure of Drip Pads.

V.13: Closure of drip pads. If not applicable go to W.01		
V.14: The generator closes the RCRA unit in a manner that minimizes the need for further maintenance.		662.017(1)(h)3.a.
V.15: Hazardous waste that are generated by the closing of the drip pad is or facility managed according to chs. NR 662, 663, 665, and 668.		662.017(1)(h)3.c.
V.16: At closure of the drip pad, the generator removes or decontaminates all waste material and manages the material as hazardous waste.		665.0445(1)
V.17: If all contaminated material cannot be removed and decontaminated, the generator closed the facility and perform long-term closure requirements.		665.0445(2)

Section W: Exclusions

W.01: Hazardous waste is sewered as required.		291.21(9)
W.02: Solvent-contaminated wipes sent for laundering are managed as required.		291.21(9)
W.03: Solvent-contaminated wipes that are disposed are managed as required.		291.21(9)

Section Z: Generator Status Evaluation

Z.01: Is the facility is operating under subchapter K academic laboratory?		
Z.02: Is the facility transporting universal waste?		
Z.03: Is the facility treating, disposing, or recycling a universal waste?		

LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR INSPECTION

Section Z: Generator Status Evaluation

Z.04: Is the facility operating a used oil collection center or aggregation point?		
Z.05: Is the facility operating as a used oil processor or re-refiner?		
Z.06: Is the facility burning for energy recovery off-spec used oil from off-site?		
Z.07: Is the facility transporting used oil?		
Z.08: Is the facility sending off-spec used oil to a used oil burner or claims that used oil can be burned for energy recovery?		
Z.09: Is the facility a permanent household hazardous waste and VSQG collection site?		
Z.10: Describe any other activities not identified in this form.		