



**GEORGIA**  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

# Hazardous Waste Management at Manufacturing Facilities

**Holly Nelson**  
Hazardous Waste Management Program  
Georgia EPD - Land Protection Branch

**General Overview Presentation**  
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# HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

- **Primary hazardous waste activities at manufacturing facilities:**
  - **Hazardous Waste Generation**
  - **Universal Waste Generation**
  - **Permitted Storage, Treatment, and Disposal**



# HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS

- **Hazardous Waste Generation:**
  - Produced during manufacturing operations
  - Stored (accumulated) for a short-period of time (~90-180 days)
  - Transported offsite to a Permitted TSDf
  
- **Common manufacturing hazardous wastes:**
  - Spent solvents, by-products, residues, unused chemicals, wastewater, sludges, spill residues
  
- **Three categories of Generators:**
  - Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG):  $\leq 220$  lbs/month
  - Small Quantity Generator (SQG):  $> 220$  lbs and  $< 2200$  lbs/month
  - Large Quantity Generator (LQG):  $\geq 2,200$  lbs/month
  
- **All categories must comply with Rules specific to the generator category**



# UNIVERSAL WASTE HANDLERS

- **Universal Waste is a type of hazardous waste that is widely-produced/commonly-generated**
- **Five Types - Waste Batteries, Lamps (light bulb/tube), Aerosol Cans, Pesticides, and Mercury-Containing Equipment**
- **Manufacturers could be one of the following:**
  - **Small Quantity Handler: < 11,000 lb of universal waste**
  - **Large Quantity Handler: ≥ 11,000 lb of universal waste**
  - **Universal Waste Destination Facilities\* (less common)**
- **All categories must comply with Rules specific to the handler category**

\* Destination facilities are facilities that treat, dispose of, or recycle a particular category of universal waste. These facilities may require a TSD Permit.



# HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMITS

- **Required for one or more of the following:**
  - Onsite Treatment\* of Haz Waste
  - Onsite Storage of Haz Waste (typically one year storage timeframe)
  - Onsite Disposal of Haz Waste (e.g. HW Landfills)
- **Often referred to as TSDF (Treatment, Storage, and Disposal) Permits or TSDF Facilities**
- **Permitting process ~1yr for brand new facilities if application is complete and accurate**
- **Multiple public comment periods**

\*Limited onsite treatment of waste is allowed at generator sites without a Permit



# HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMITS

- Most manufacturing facilities in Georgia are generators and not permitted facilities
- Most common type of TSDF Permit is for storage
  - Up to one year of storage versus shorter timeframe allowed under generator rules
- Currently two active Permits for treatment of hazardous waste
- Currently no active Permits in Georgia for disposal of hazardous waste



# HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS

- Vary slightly for each type of facility
- Include but are not limited to:
  - Building construction standards
  - Storage and labeling requirements
  - Routine Inspections
  - Recordkeeping
  - Safety and emergency response procedures
  - Hazardous waste training
  - Waste tracking
  - Reporting
  - Notification and clean-up of releases
- Routinely inspected by EPD to ensure compliance