



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

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COVERSHEET: EXPLANATION OF CITATION AND/OR TERMINOLOGY CHANGES IN THIS POLICY DOCUMENT

This policy document remains wholly in effect, but some or all of the regulatory citations within it have changed. These changes do not alter the existing regulatory interpretations.

As part of the [2016 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule](#), many of the regulations that apply to hazardous waste generators were moved to, or reorganized within, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 262. To view a crosswalk between the old and new citations, please visit the [Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations Crosswalk webpage](#).

The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule also made changes to terms that may be included in this document. The most common term change was replacing “conditionally exempt small quantity generators” (CESQGs) with “very small quantity generators” (VSQGs). In addition, EPA defined the term “central accumulation area” (CAA) to mean a generator’s 90- or 180-day accumulation area for hazardous waste.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jessica Young".

Jessica Young
Chief of the Recycling and Generator Branch
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery

9441.1986(64)

RCRA/SUPERFUND HOTLINE MONTHLY SUMMARY

AUGUST 86

6. SQG Quantity Determinations

The new small quantity generator (SQG) regulations, effective September 22, 1986, establish standards under 40 CFR 261.5(c) and (d) for counting hazardous waste generated on a monthly basis. 40 CFR 261.5(d)(3) states that an SQG need not include spent materials that have been reclaimed and subsequently reused on-site in the quantity determination, provided they have already been counted once. The regulation does not specify, however, whether this allowance applies only within a month or applies to all waste counting. For example, if an SQG counts and reclaims a solvent on-site in October and uses it again in November, must the SQG include the spent solvent in the quantity determination for November?

Yes; the SQG must include the reused material in the quantity determination for the subsequent month, assuming that it becomes a spent material, and hence, a hazardous waste again in November. All counting occurs on a month-to-month basis, so the "multiple counting" exemption only applies within one month. Therefore, a SQG would only count a material once if the SQG reclaims and reuses it more than once within one month. In addition, the SQG should note the allowance in 40 CFR 261.5(c) (51 FR 10174) which excludes from monthly counting wastes that are subject only to waste identification, RCRA §3010 notification, recordkeeping and biennial report requirements. The SQG must count wastes that are subject to the rest of Part 262 (manifesting, on-site accumulation, exports), §261.6(b) or (c), or Part 266 Subparts C, D, or F.

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