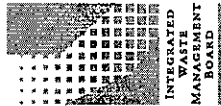
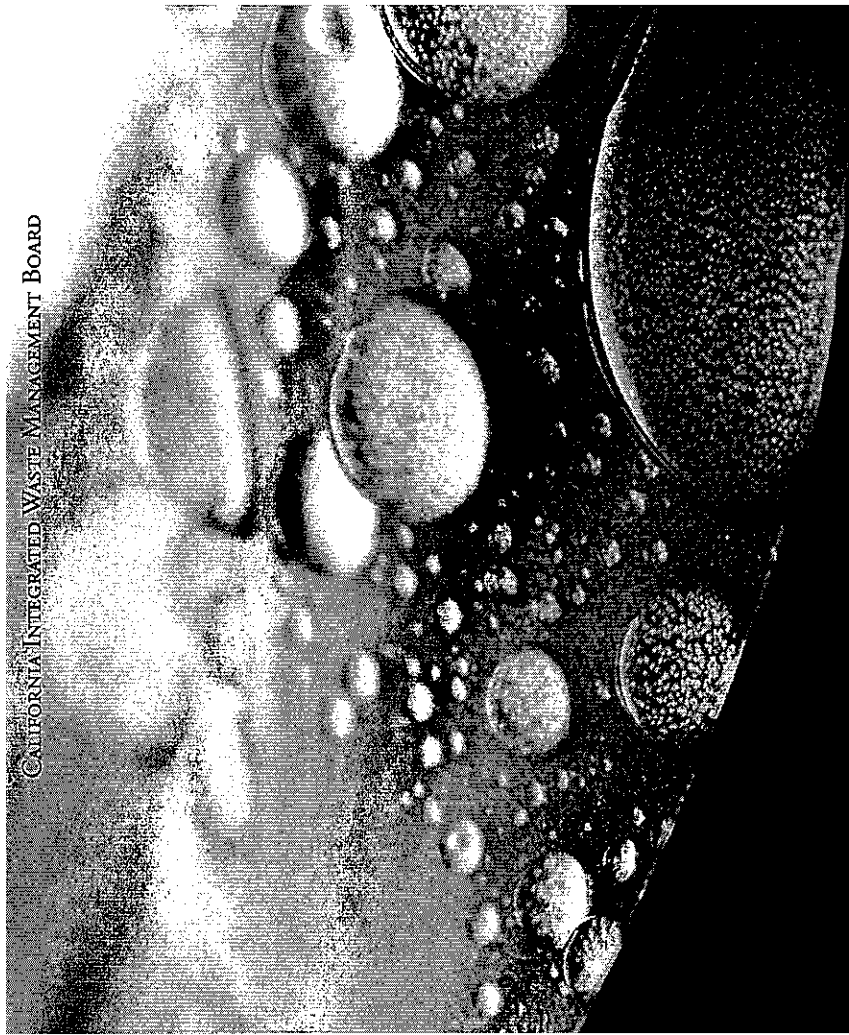


ARTICLES
OF
INTEREST



Margo Reid Brown
Chair

Sheila Kuehl
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Carole Migden
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Rosalie Mulé
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Gary Petersen
Member

Mark Leary
Executive Director

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Accomplishments

A YEAR OF PROGRESS

Successes

STATE CELEBRATES 58 PERCENT WASTE DIVERSION

Despite growth in population, employment, and taxable sales, California sent less of its solid waste into landfills during 2007 than it did during the prior year.

The statewide solid waste diversion rate for 2007, which was calculated and announced as 2008 was drawing to a close, rose from 54 percent in 2006 to 58 percent in 2007. Once again, California can lay claim to being the nation's leader in managing its solid waste.

Overall, during 2007 Californians were able to divert about 53.5 million tons of solid waste away from landfills and into higher and better uses. The amount diverted away from landfills during 2007 is the equivalent of filling more than 100 football fields to a height equal to the Empire State Building.

Yet even with more people living and working in California, less solid waste was being discarded into the waste stream during 2007.

Continued progress in waste diversion is one of the highlights for the California Integrated Waste Management Board during 2008.

A NEW WAY TO MEASURE WASTE

The 2007 waste diversion rate marks a transition in the way local jurisdictions will measure their compliance with the statewide legislative mandate to reduce the flow of solid waste into California landfills.

During 2008, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger signed into law a Waste Board-sponsored bill, SB 1016 (Wiggins, Chapter 343, Statutes of 2008), which changes the calculation/reporting method from one of waste diversion to one of waste disposal.



The new formula provides a faster, more timely, and more accurate measurement of whether a jurisdiction is meeting, or exceeding, its own customized waste disposal rate.

The per capita disposal rate will be just one indicator in evaluating local jurisdiction performance and waste-reduction program implementation.

This streamlined calculation formula is more cost-efficient, allows the Waste Board to free up staff to increase field presence, and reduces the frequency of Waste Board review for jurisdictions found to be in compliance.

15 YEARS AND STILL CLEANING

The Waste Board continued during 2008 its cleanup grant program to target sites where waste accumulations were determined to pose a risk to public health and safety and a significant environmental hazard.

As 2008 drew to a close, the Solid Waste Disposal and Codisposal Cleanup Program authorized in AB 2136 (Eastin, Chapter 655, Statutes of 2003) was wrapping up its 15th year of service to California.

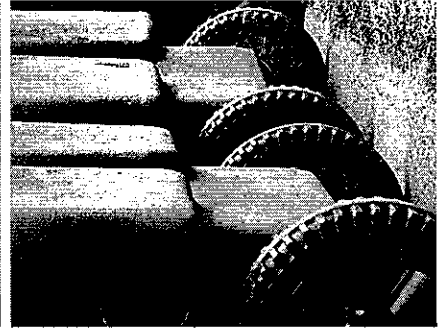
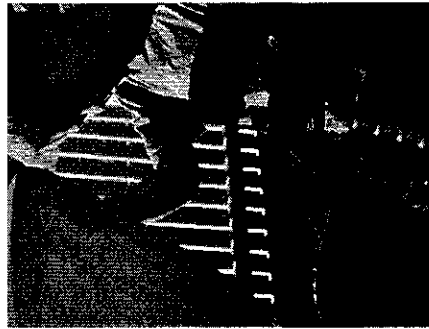
To date, the Waste Board has approved \$85.3 million in cleanup grants through the program, and has leveraged an additional \$48.5 million in funds from project partners. The Waste Board has successfully recovered \$14.2 million in cleanup costs.

Approximately 800 sites statewide have been successfully cleaned up as a result of the program, while cleanup efforts are under way on an additional 185 projects.

The Waste Board approved \$6 million in 2008 to help clean up an additional 12 sites across the state. The Waste Board's Farm and Ranch Cleanup grants awarded nearly \$900,000 in 2008 and helped clear 65 illegal disposal sites on rural farm and ranch property.

*The Solid Waste
Cleanup Program is
a responsible and
accountable use of
resources to protect
Californians and
their environment*

Margo Reid Brown, Chair



MORE TIRES DIVERTED

The Waste Board continues its aggressive efforts to divert waste tires into value-added products instead of ending up in landfills. For 2006, using the latest data available, California diverted an estimated 74 percent of the 43 million waste tires that are generated annually in the state.

The 74 percent diversion rate represents a huge increase from years past (California diverted about one-third of its waste tires back in 1990) and has been achieved through a program of technical assistance, training, guidance, and targeted grants.

Additional progress will be required to meet the Board's Strategic Directive of achieving a 90 percent diversion rate by 2015.

The Tire Cleanup and Amnesty grants awarded \$1.99 million during 2008 to cities, counties, special districts and Indian tribes for waste tire cleanups and waste tire amnesty events. The 44 grants awarded resulted in the proper disposal of 650,000 waste tires, a significant increase from prior years' efforts.

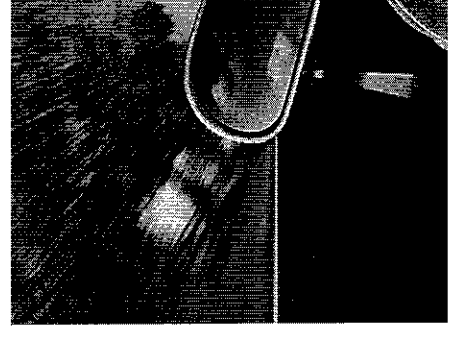
GRANTS AWARDED

The Waste Board awarded more than \$41 million in grants in 2008 to approximately 600 governmental, educational and private entities statewide.

- Markets-related grants – 170 awards for almost \$18 million.
- Enforcement/Compliance Program grants – 107 awards for more than \$11.7 million.
- Entitlement grants to local jurisdictions – 285 awards for more than \$11.4 million.

Staff streamlined the application process for the Rubberized Asphalt Concrete (RAC) grant programs by consolidating the previously stand-alone applications into one joint application. And in August, the Board embarked on the Used Oil Program Evaluation Project where a survey was sent to all Used Oil Block Grant recipients to kick off this effort. The goal was to identify program areas that could be more efficient and maximize services to local government partners.

A Grants Work Group was formed to review all Waste Board grant programs, processes, procedures, and policies for the purpose of increasing consistency, streamlining procedures, and more effectively meeting the needs of our stakeholders. Some recommendations can be handled administratively, some will require Waste Board action to revise policy, and some may require legislative or regulatory changes.



RMDZ LOANS

One of the Waste Board's most successful programs, the Recycled Market Development Zone, achieved a milestone during 2008 when it passed the \$100 million mark in cumulative business loans awarded since the RMDZ began in the early 1990s.

Businesses that have been aided with loans and/or technical assistance from RMDZ zone administrators divert about 7 million tons of solid waste annually from California landfills, and have created an estimated 8,800 new jobs to help bolster the California economy.

Four loans valued at more than \$5.7 million were approved during 2008. To date, the RMDZ program has issued 153 loans to 120 businesses located within RMDZ zones, which cover about one-half of California.

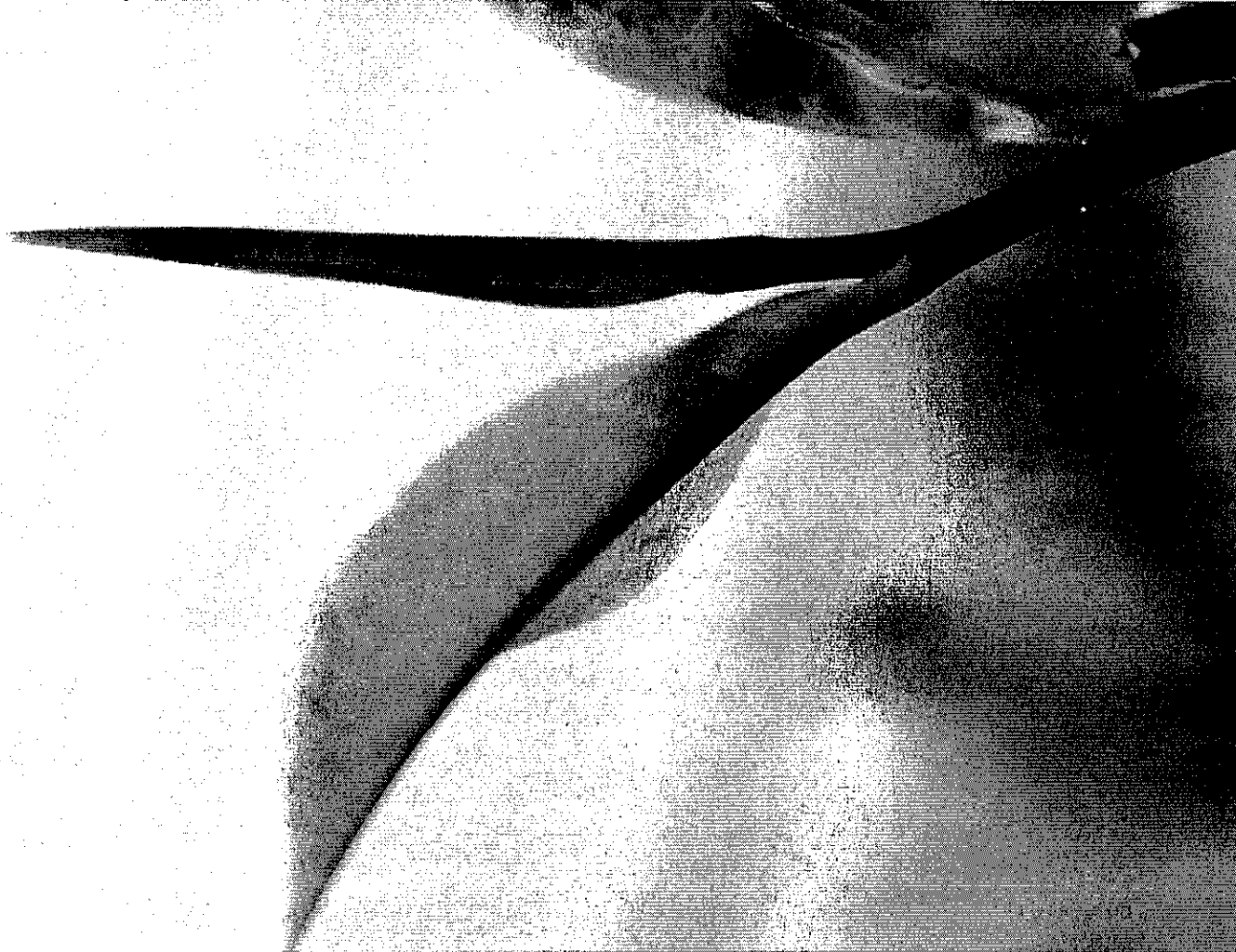
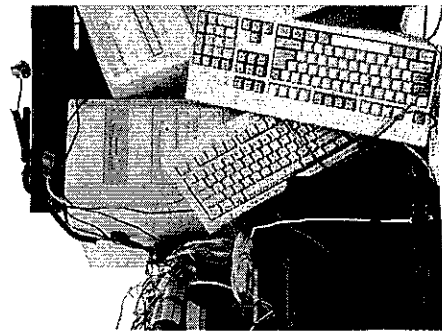


eRecycle.org

ELECTRONIC WASTE RECYCLING

The e-waste program achieved a major milestone during 2008 by exceeding 500 million pounds of obsolete television sets and computer monitors that have been collected and processed for recycling since the covered electronics collection program began in 2003.

Nearly \$240 million has been paid out to an expanding network of approved e-waste collectors and recyclers. During 2008, the Waste Board approved a new fee schedule on the purchase of covered electronic products, effective January 1, 2009, to ensure an adequate flow of funds to pay for this rapidly growing recycling program.



LOCAL JURISDICTION PERFORMANCE

Every two years the Waste Board formally evaluates the progress of each jurisdiction in California toward meeting the legislative mandate of 50 percent waste diversion, and whether the jurisdiction is adequately implementing the programs it chose and planned.

During 2008, a total of 340 jurisdictions were deemed to have met these goals.

There were 61 other jurisdictions that were below the 50 percent waste-diversion goal. These jurisdictions went through a more rigorous process to determine if they were making a good-faith effort to implement their programs. The evaluations involved months of analysis, site visits, and extensive management review.

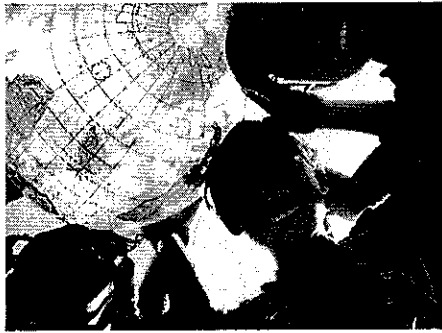
Ultimately, 55 of those 61 jurisdictions were recommended for a good-faith effort finding, which the Waste Board approved in December 2008.

MAINTAINING STRONG ENFORCEMENT

The Waste Board traditionally has followed a carrot-and-stick approach to enforcing waste-disposal and recycling regulations, placing an emphasis on the “carrot” by working closely with local partners to help them achieve their solid waste reduction goals, and relying on enforcement penalties only when needed.

Among the significant enforcement actions during 2008 were:

- Golden By-Products, a major waste tire facility, paid \$50,000 in penalties and entered into a stipulated agreement that required additional fire protection to meet State standards. A fire in late 2008 was quickly brought under control thanks to the Waste Board-required tire fire protection.
- Tri-C, a tire hauler, was found to be operating four illegal waste tire sites. The company did not comply with the cleanup and abatement orders, and was assessed \$120,000 in penalties. Those penalties have not been paid, and staff is initiating actions to revoke the firm’s tire hauler registration.
- Between October 2007 and October 2008, staff issued 19 Notices of Intent to list non-complying solid waste facilities on the Waste Board’s Inventory of Facilities Violating State Minimum Standards. Nine of the facilities came into compliance.
- The Waste Board collected \$225,045 in penalties from three companies for failure to comply during the 2005 certification cycle with the Rigid Plastic Packaging Container minimum recycled-content requirements.



EDUCATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE

Major progress was reported during 2008 by the staff working on the Education and the Environment Initiative (EEI) curriculum project.

All 85 curriculum units are now in some stage of the development process. Experts from across the nation are providing feedback on the proposed curriculum and are assuring accuracy of its content. Completed curriculum units are now being field-tested and pilot-tested in school districts across California, and teachers using the new curriculum units have been providing invaluable feedback.

Additional financial support for the project was provided during 2008 from Cal/EPA and Resources Agency boards, departments, and offices, thus ensuring adequate funding to complete the new curriculum.

Once the EEI curriculum is completed, it will be made available, without cost, to more than 1,000 California school districts, reaching more than 10 million students in grades K-12.

TRAINING

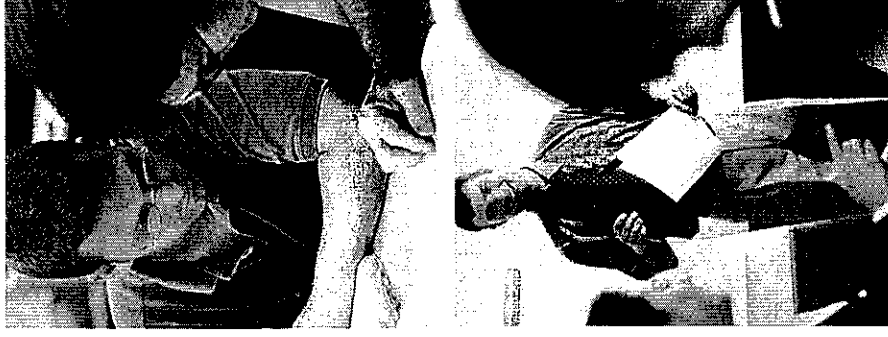
The Waste Board maintained its commitment during 2008 to provide ongoing training to its stakeholders and its internal staff.


Training was provided throughout the year to Local Enforcement Agency, Enforcement Agency, and facility staff on a host of topics, including CEQA and solid waste permitting; landfill gas; conflict management; dead animal disposal; U-waste, e-waste, and radioactive waste; tire facilities and manifesting; and a wide range of health and safety courses. The 11th annual LEA Conference included landfill operators, who attended for the second year, as well as LEAs, Waste Board staff, and tire enforcement grantees.

The Waste Board's health and safety training programs reached in excess of 1,100 participants, 33 percent more than a year earlier. The LEA Conference attracted 350 attendees, which represents an increase of nearly 30 percent from the previous year.

Internal staff training topics included administrative and technical writing; public presentations; interviewing techniques; Leadership series; contracts management; analytical work; and accounting and auditing.

From the inception of the Staff Training Program, more than 90 classes have been conducted with a total enrollment of nearly 900 staff. More than 350 staff have attended at least one training session. A series of training classes are planned for 2009 on the Principles of Integrated Waste Management.





Program Improvements and Ongoing Work

SUSTAINABILITY PROGRAM

AUDITING

The Waste Board began implementing a new audit program to enhance the fiscal integrity of internal processes relative to grants, loans, and contracts. The Audits and Evaluations Unit has established ambitious new goals approved by the Waste Board in June 2008.

The ideals and hard

work of our LEAs are

central to the California

success story...'

Margo Reid Brown, Choir

PROGRAM EFFICIENCY

The Waste Board's staff began conducting program evaluations to identify improvements in the Waste Tire Enforcement Program, the Used Oil Recycling Program, the Recycled Market Development Zone Program, the Waste Reduction Awards Program, and the E-waste Program.

EXPANDING LEA AUTHORITY

There has been ongoing work with the Legislature on statutory changes to expand and enhance the authority of the Waste Board and Local Enforcement Agencies regarding solid waste facilities. Proposed changes would streamline the process for assessing administrative civil penalties; allow for direct Waste Board enforcement with approval of the LEA; repeal the automatic stay of an enforcement action when a hearing is requested; and establish criminal penalties.

CLIMATE CHANGE

The Waste Board continued to play a key role in California's climate change initiatives by chairing the recycling and waste management subgroup of the Climate Action Team, which is comprised of State Agency Secretaries, Board and Commission Chairs, and other key representatives of State agencies. The Climate Action Team is charged with implementing global warming emission reduction programs and reporting on the progress made toward meeting the statewide greenhouse gas targets established by Executive Order S-03-05. The subgroup chaired by the Waste Board already has developed seven measures designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

Ongoing efforts continued during 2008 to obtain legislative authority to implement the Extended Producer Responsibility Framework and other activities relating to voluntary product producer responsibility.

ORGANICS

Progress continued on the Organics Roadmap, focusing on new or expanded facilities that produce compost, mulch, biofuels, and bioenergy. The Waste Board was presented with the Organics Roadmap II in December, which includes a schedule of actions that could be taken to increase siting and capacity.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

Board members finalized the contract award for the long-awaited Infrastructure Project, a comprehensive inventory of California's solid waste, diversion, and market infrastructure and material flows.

WASTE COMPLIANCE AND MITIGATION PROGRAM

TEMPORARY PERMITS

Waste Board staff worked diligently to develop emergency regulations required by AB 1473 (Feuer, Chapter 547, Statutes of 2007) to authorize enforcement agencies to issue a temporary solid waste facilities permit, and concurred on 15 temporary permits.

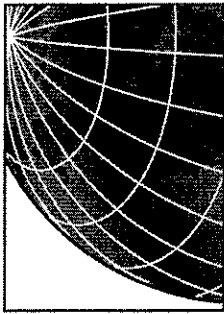
ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERMITTING

The Waste Board served as the Enforcement Agency for the Sunshine Canyon landfill permit, which brought together two separately permitted facilities into one permit, and conditionally approved a new Local Enforcement Agency for the consolidated facility.

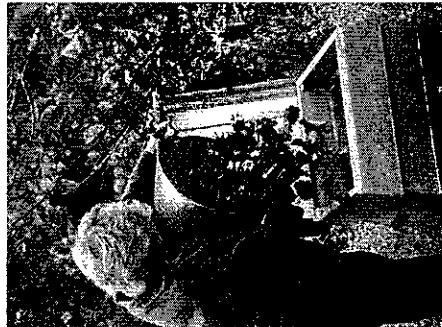
PERMITS APPROVED

The Waste Board approved controversial, complex permits for Redwood Landfill, Cold Creek Compost Facility, Norcal Waste Systems Hay Road Landfill, and Florin Perkins Public Disposal site materials recovery facility and large volume transfer station.

C A L I F O R N I A



Climate
A C T I O N T E A M



INSPECTIONS

Waste Board staff conducted nearly 700 facility inspections between October 2007 and October 2008 in accordance with the Waste Board's Strategic Directives and to meet statutory requirements.

FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Waste Board staff continued developing regulations for Financial Assurances for Post-Closure Maintenance of solid waste landfills. The Phase I regulations dealing primarily with closure cost estimating were approved by the Office of Administrative Law and are currently in effect.

The Phase II regulations addressing long-term postclosure maintenance and non-water corrective actions have been drafted and the formal rulemaking process will start shortly.

LANDFILL GAS MONITORING

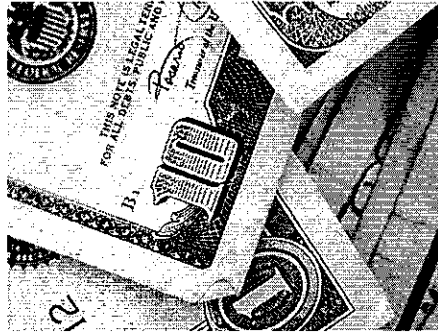
Staff reviewed landfill gas monitoring and control plans, which are required from operators of active California landfills, by the LEA with Board concurrence to ensure effective landfill gas monitoring and control. Extensive guidance was developed for use in the preparation, review, and implementation of the plans. A series of training classes on the guidance was held around the state. Of the 146 plans due, a total of 129 plans have been received by the LEAs, and of those 51 have been approved. Of the 103 plans received by the Board, 21 have received staff concurrence, 8 have been deemed acceptable, and 41 have required additional information.

DISASTER DEBRIS

The Waste Board continued to play a role in disaster debris management during 2008, most recently after the devastating Southern California wildfires in November 2008. The Waste Board joined other State agencies in participating in the Golden Guardian emergency preparedness project, which is developing debris response procedures in planning for a major California earthquake.

RECYCLING PLASTIC BAGS

With the passage of AB 2449 (Levine, Chapter 845, Statutes of 2006), the Waste Board began to address issues related to the low recycling rate for single-use disposable plastic bags, which are contributing to litter problems on land and in our oceans and waterways. Waste Board staff collaborated with the Ocean Protection Council and other agencies in 2008 on strategies to reduce marine pollution, and assisted local governments in launching plastic bag recycling campaigns.





Our mission is to provide the highest level of safety, and to protect public health and the environment from toxic harm.

Fact Sheet, October 2008

Managing Hazardous Waste at Foreclosed Properties

Introduction:

Foreclosures of residential properties are occurring daily across California. As a result, former property owners and their tenants are leaving behind common household chemicals and materials that may pose a hazard or risk to humans and the environment. Entities that have acquired foreclosed residential properties (e.g., lenders, real estate companies, government agencies, and other businesses) are employing businesses such as restoration companies or private individuals to prepare the properties for resale. This often involves removing materials left behind in the residential properties, some of which are hazardous waste.

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) prepared this fact sheet to provide general guidance about managing materials and hazardous waste, and to offer options for handling them. Viewing this fact sheet on the internet provides access to additional information through (underlined) interactive links in the document. This fact sheet does not apply to individual homeowners who may qualify for the household hazardous waste exemptions.

Improper handling of hazardous waste presents a real threat to the environment. There are federal and state laws and regulations that govern the handling of hazardous waste. You should consult the actual statutes and regulations to be sure that you are in compliance.

The basics of hazardous waste

It is the responsibility of the new owner or the restoration company (as the generator) to determine whether or not household chemicals and materials (such as universal waste), left by former residents, are materials that can be used for their intended purpose, or if those materials are a waste. If possible, common household chemicals (such as cleaners, and gardening and automotive products) and materials can and should be used by others instead of being discarded.

If the generator determines that the materials cannot be used for their intended purpose then those materials become a waste. If the wastes are hazardous waste then the new owner, or the restoration company, becomes the hazardous waste generator since that is legally defined as the person whose *act or process first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation* (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 66260.10).

The generator, seeking to dispose of the materials, assumes liability for determining the disposition of all materials and wastes. According to the law, generators must evaluate wastes to determine if they are hazardous waste (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 66260.200(c)). If these wastes have one or more of the hazardous waste characteristics (ignitable, corrosive, toxic, or reactive), or are specifically listed as a hazardous waste (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 66261.3), they are hazardous wastes. Consult with DTSC's on-line guidance and tutorial on "What Is A Hazardous Waste" for more information about hazardous waste classification.





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Hazardous waste must be handled according to the requirements of the California Health & Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, and the implementing regulations in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5. For example, hazardous waste regulations do not allow the mixing of incompatible wastes (such as those which could produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, flammable gasses, etc.), or placing wastes into incompatible containers (for example those that may cause corrosion) (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, §§ 66265.177 and 66265.172, respectively), or contamination of used oil (Health and Safety Code § 25250.7). Additionally, there are specific regulations governing containers that hold hazardous waste that must be followed (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, §§ 66265.170 through 66265.178). Should the hazardous waste be released into the environment from being mishandled anywhere along the way, from generation to disposal, all who handled them are liable for the costs of cleanup, as well as penalties.

Options for managing materials and hazardous wastes

DTSC offers the following options for handling materials and wastes found in foreclosed homes. Because local household hazardous waste collection facilities operate differently, and because specific situations will vary, DTSC suggests that you contact the local city or county directly to determine if other options are available (such as curbside programs).

Option 1- Use the materials for their intended purpose. Many of the common household chemicals left by prior property owners may still be usable for their intended purpose. There could be opportunities through partnerships with local charities, or other businesses, that will make use of some of the materials. Any material that is used by others for its intended purpose does not constitute a waste. This option will generally be much more cost effective than managing the materials as wastes. However, materials may not be accumulated or stored in lieu of disposal. (Health and Safety Code § 25143.2(b)(2)).

Option 2 – Qualifying as a CESQG

In some cases, businesses may qualify to be a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG). You may qualify to be a CESQG if you generate no more than 100 kilograms of hazardous waste, or 1 kilogram of extremely hazardous waste, in a calendar month, at each site (Health and Safety Code § 25218.1, 40 C.F.R. § 261.5). Although an EPA ID number is still required, CESQGs may self-transport hazardous waste to a nearby household hazardous waste collection facility without being a registered hazardous waste transporter, or using a hazardous waste manifest, as long as the household hazardous waste facility allows it (Health and Safety Code § 25163 (c) and (f)). The total amount that can be transported cannot exceed 100 kilograms (approximately 27 gallons liquid or a total dry weight of 220 pounds), or 1 kilogram of extremely hazardous waste, per month (Health and Safety Code § 25218.5 (b)(1)(C)). A fee may be charged by the facility for any hazardous waste accepted from a CESQG (Health and Safety Code, § 25218.3(c)). *Prior to each transport you must first contact the local household hazardous waste collection facility for any restrictions it may have in place, to verify acceptance of the waste, and identify weight limitations.*

In California, disposal of hazardous waste into the trash, a municipal landfill, down the drain, or at any other unauthorized point is illegal. The illegal disposal of hazardous waste is a crime and someone who illegally disposes of a hazardous waste may be subject to fines of up to \$25,000 (per day, per incident) and/or imprisonment (Health & Saf. Code, §§ 25189 - 25196).





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Option 3 – Disposal using a registered hazardous waste transporter

Generally, hazardous wastes must be transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter using a uniform hazardous waste manifest, under a generator identification number (commonly referred to as an EPA ID number), and taken to an authorized treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF). Generators must have an EPA ID Number specific to the address at which the hazardous waste is generated. A temporary 90-day EPA ID number should be acquired for each site address by calling 1-800-61-TOXIC (1-800-618-6942). See the EPA ID and Manifest page of DTSC's Web site for more information, or the DTSC's Regulatory Assistance Officer's Web page for hazardous waste generators information.

Option 3a – Hire a registered hazardous waste transporter

DTSC maintains a list of registered hazardous waste transporters that will haul hazardous waste for the generator to a permitted facility. The transporter will require an EPA ID number and a uniform hazardous waste manifest signed by the generator, or his representative, at the point of generation.

Option 3b – Register as a hazardous waste transporter

Persons seeking to transport hazardous waste themselves may opt to become registered hazardous waste transporters. This is done by submitting a Transporter Registration Application to DTSC. Public liability coverage is required for registration. Businesses registering as hazardous waste transporters may also need to register with the California Highway Patrol (see Trucks Transporting Hazardous Materials, CHP 800c) as hazardous materials transporters, depending on the amount and type of hazardous waste they transport, and must follow all U.S. Department of Transportation and DTSC requirements for packaging, marking, shipping, and placarding. DTSC's Regulatory Assistance Officers created a Web page just for hazardous waste transporters which contains more information.

Requirements for some common hazardous wastes found in residences

Certain wastes may be managed under alternative requirements. If the requirements are not met, then they are managed under full hazardous waste regulations.

- **Recyclable water-based latex paint**, still in liquid form, may be a hazardous waste. If it is sent for recycling it may be transported *without* the use of a hazardous waste manifest, or without the use of a registered hazardous waste transporter, provided specified conditions are met (e.g., such as use of a bill of lading with all pertinent information: dates, quantities, name, address, phone number, etc., and including signatures of the transporter and representative of the originating location) (Health and Safety Code §§ 25217-25217.4).
- **Lead-acid vehicle batteries** sent for recycling may be transported *without* a hazardous waste manifest, or use of a registered hazardous waste transporter to a person who stores the batteries or who recycles, uses, reuses, or reclaims the batteries (such as an auto parts store), provided ten (10) or fewer batteries are handled and transported at any one time (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 66266.81(a)(1)).
- **Used oil and oil filters** that are not contaminated with hazardous waste may be taken to a certified used oil collection center (usually auto parts store or local household hazardous waste collection center). Generators may self transport, without the use of a





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registered hazardous waste transporter, up to twenty gallons of used oil per trip to these facilities, provided no container is greater than five gallons in capacity. If you first call the certified collection center and get approval, you may transport up to fifty-five gallons of used oil. Used oil filters (drained of all oil) may be managed as exempt scrap metal and transported to any metal recycling facility (Cal. Code Regs. title 22, § 66266.130). Drained oil filters may also be accepted at the used oil collection centers.

- "**Universal Wastes**" such as electronic devices, fluorescent lamps, aerosol cans, and alkaline batteries, are hazardous wastes with reduced management standards (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 66273.9), and may be handled without an EPA ID Number, and may be transported *without the use of a hazardous waste manifest, or use of a registered hazardous waste transporter*. If you are a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity *Universal Waste Generator (CESQUWG)* for the property, the universal wastes may be transported to any other universal waste handler including a household hazardous waste collection facility (if they will accept it), or to an authorized treatment, storage, or disposal facility (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 66273).

Options for consolidating hazardous waste

The issue of whether wastes can be consolidated (mixed) prior to transportation is an important one. There are two options for consolidation of hazardous wastes. The difference between them is what location is considered the "point of generation." As stated previously, hazardous waste regulations do not allow the mixing of incompatible wastes, or storing wastes in incompatible containers (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, §§ 66265.177 and 66265.172, respectively), or contamination of used oil (Health and Safety Code § 25250.7). Additionally, there are container regulations that must be adhered to (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, §§ 66265.170-.178).

Consolidation Option 1 – At point of generation

Compatible hazardous wastes may be combined at the foreclosed property, making this the point of generation. They would then be transported from the property using a hazardous waste manifest and a registered hazardous waste transporter, under an EPA ID number.

Consolidation Option 2 - Remote site consolidation

The law contains a provision that allows generators to transport hazardous wastes from remote, unstaffed sites to a location designated as a "consolidation site", using their own vehicles, without requiring a uniform hazardous waste manifest, or being a registered transporter. The wastes are managed as if they were generated at the consolidation site, making it the point of generation. This provision requires prior notification to the appropriate local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for each site, and compliance with safety, spill response, and record keeping standards (Health and Safety Code §§ 25110.10, 25121.3, and 25163.3). The hazardous waste must then be transported from the consolidation site using an EPA ID Number, hazardous waste manifest, and registered hazardous waste transporter.

Still have questions?

If you have questions about any of this information, or about hazardous waste management, call the Regulatory Assistance Officers at 800-72TOXIC, or e-mail them at RAO@dtsc.ca.gov. You should hear back from one of them in one to two business days. You can also check the Regulatory Assistance Web page on DTSC's Web site for information, resources, FAQs, and updates on hazardous waste regulations at www.dtsc.ca.gov.





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Disclaimer

This fact sheet does not replace or supersede statutes or regulations, and is not binding upon DTSC, nor does it have the force of law. It provides only informal guidance regarding management of hazardous waste for the convenience of the public. If you would like a formal opinion on a matter by DTSC, please contact the responsible program office directly. You should also refer to the statutes and regulations, DTSC Policies and Procedures, and other formal documents.

We also encourage you to complete a Cal/EPA Customer Satisfaction survey.

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Customer/> so that we may improve our Regulatory Assistance Officer Program.

To report illegal handling, discharge, or disposal of hazardous waste, call the Waste Alert Hotline at (800) 698-6942 or file a complaint on-line.





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Common Household Chemicals and Items Found in Foreclosed Homes

Household Cleaners: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerosol can deodorizers & air fresheners• Chlorine bleaches• Laundry detergents• Spot removers• Oven cleaners• Drain openers• Tub, toilet & tile disinfectants & cleaners• Furniture polishes• Floor care products• Rug cleaners	General Household: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Microwave ovens• Televisions• Computers• Batteries• Fluorescent lights• Mercury thermostats• Smoke detectors• Fire extinguishers• Propane tanks	Personal Care: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nail polish removers• Pharmaceuticals
Gardening: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerosol can insecticides• Insecticides (non-aerosol)• Moth balls• Fertilizers• Herbicides• Pesticides• Fungicides	Workshop Products: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aerosol cans• Latex paint in cans• Oil based paints & stains• Paint strippers• Paint thinners• Glues• Epoxies, resins & caulking	Automotive: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Used oils• Filters• Antifreezes• Gasoline & diesel fuels• Brake fluids• Transmission fluids• Chrome polishes• Lead-acid vehicle batteries

