



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

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Episodic Generation Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) **40CFR 262.230**

Definition of Episodic Event

Two Types of Episodic Events:

- A ***planned episodic event*** is one the generator planned and prepared for, including regular maintenance, tank cleanouts, short-term projects, and removal of excess chemical inventory.
- An ***unplanned episodic event*** is one the generator did not plan nor expect to occur, including, but not limited to, production process upsets, product recalls, accidental spills, or acts of nature such as a tornados, hurricanes, or floods.

Generation Provisions:

Allows generators to maintain their existing category provided they comply with the streamlined set of existing requirements:

- **One event per calendar year** with ability to petition for second event
- If first event is planned and the petition for a 2nd event must be for an unplanned event or vice versa.
- Notify EPA or FDEP at least **30 days prior to initiating a planned episodic event**. This must include information about the event; and identify a facility contact and/or emergency coordinator with a 24-hour telephone access to discuss the details of the notification submittal and/or respond to an emergency related to the episodic event. Must submit 8700-12 FL form. Label tanks/containers with words "episodic HW" and began date.
- Notify EPA or state within **72 hours after an unplanned event**. This must include information about the event; and identify a facility contact and/or emergency coordinator with 24-hour telephone access to discuss the notification submittal or respond to an emergency related to the episodic event. Must submit 8700-12 FL form. Label tanks/containers with words "episodic HW" and began date.
- Conclude the episodic event **within 60 days**, including getting the episodic waste off-site

Three Categories of Hazardous Waste Generators:

- **Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs)** – renamed in this rule (previously called “conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs)”) generate less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste per month and less than 2.2 pounds of acute hazardous waste.
- **Small Quantity Generators (SQGs)** generate 220 to 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste per month.
- **Large Quantity Generators (LQGs)** generate 2,200 pounds or more of hazardous waste per month or 2.2 pounds or more of acute hazardous waste per month.

Possible Episodic Generation Scenarios:

- **VSQG to SQG**
- **VSQG to LQG**
- **SQG to LQG**

Streamlined Requirements for VSQGs:

- Obtain RCRA identification number.
- Use hazardous waste manifest and transporter to send episodic waste to RCRA-designated facility (TSDF or recycler).
- Manage the episodic hazardous waste in a manner that minimizes the possibility of an accident or release.
- Label each episodic waste containers with the words “Episodic Hazardous Waste,” an indication of the hazards of the contents, and the date the episodic event began.
- Identify an emergency coordinator.
- Maintain records associated with episodic event for at least 3 years (see 262.232(a)(7) for the 6 required documents).
- SQGs need only comply with existing SQG regulations and maintain records associated with the episodic event & must also distinguish episodic waste with the label “Episodic Hazardous Waste”.