

1. Generators - A generator is anyone who produces a hazardous waste, as loosely defined above. The EPA requires that all generators must obtain an identification number before they can treat, store, dispose of or transport their waste. Further, the EPA sets standards for pre-transportation packaging and labeling of waste, and provides for an elaborate manifest record-keeping system which allows the government to account for the waste from the point of its creation to its final disposal.

Generators may accumulate a limited amount of waste on-site for up to 90 days without a permit. After that, unless the EPA grants a 30-day extension for unforeseen delays in removing the waste, an owner/operator permit is required. No more than 55 gallons of hazardous waste and one gallon of "acutely" hazardous waste may be accumulated during this 90-day period.

In addition to the EPA requirements, Florida law requires any generator that produces more than 1,000 lbs. of hazardous waste in a year to file a separate report with the DER at the end of that year.

Federal law allows for certain exemptions to the permitting requirements. The two most important are listed below:

Small Quantity Generators - Generators who produce less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste per month may be entitled to status as "small quantity generators." SQG's are entitled under the federal rules to some "conditional exemptions," like an exemption from certain land-disposal restrictions, a right to accumulate waste on-site for longer periods of time without a permit, and greater disposal options.

Under Florida law, all SQG's should be notified by the DER, by mail, of their legal responsibilities and disposal alternatives. In response, each SQG is required to disclose to the DER all waste management practices, including the types and quantities of waste dealt with. Failure to disclose this information can lead to fines of up to \$100 per day, for not more than 100 days.

Farmer's Pesticide Exemption - Specifically exempt from the requirements governing generators are farmers who dispose of their own pesticides. They must, however, comply with the disposal instructions on the pesticide label and must triple-rinse each container.

2. Transporters - Like generators, transporters must obtain an ID number from the EPA and maintain detailed records of all wastes they handle. Transporters are not required to obtain an owner/operator permit so long as they do not store waste more than 10 days.

In the event of a spill, transporters must take all necessary action, including notification of crisis management authorities, in order to protect public health and the environment and to clean up the spill. Florida rules impose financial responsibility on transporters of up to \$1 million per accident and require that all transporters submit evidence of adequate insurance coverage.

Transporters should note that they may also be subject to regulation by the U. S. Secretary of Transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. This act governs vehicular activities such as driving, parking and refueling of vehicles which are hauling, in commerce, any poisonous, flammable, combustible, corrosive or other materials "which may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property."

3. Owner/Operators of Treatment, Storage, Disposal Facilities- Anyone involved in the treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous waste must have a permit from the DER and the EPA. The only relevant exceptions to this rule are the limited on-site accumulations allowed to generators, the farm pesticide exceptions, and facilities which completely re-use waste in some other production process.