

## BACKGROUND

**A**quaculture is the production of marine and freshwater organisms under controlled conditions. This includes fish and shellfish for human consumption, sport fishing, backyard ponds, and release to enhance wild populations. Some types of aquaculture are practiced in the open ocean and in bays where products such as mussels, clams, oysters, salmon, flounder, and cobia are grown. Other aquaculture occurs in artificial earthen ponds that are the primary source of farm-raised catfish, tilapia, bass, shrimp, crawfish, baitfish, and ornamental fish and plants.

As part of its normal operation in maintaining a fish farm, some hazardous waste is typically generated. Generators of hazardous wastes, including those in the aquacultural industry, are subject to hazardous waste laws and regulations. To assist the aquacultural industry in complying with the hazardous waste requirements, this bulletin provides some general regulatory information on the reporting, management, transporting, and disposal of these waste streams specific for this industry.

**DISCLAIMER** - The information contained in this Important Notice is based upon the statutes and regulations and is intended to provide a basic overview to help achieve compliance. This document does not replace or supersede relevant statutes and regulations and is not intended as legal advice. All interested parties should monitor changes to relevant statutes and regulations for updates.

**SACRAMENTO**  
C O U N T Y

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

11080 White Rock Road Suite 200 • Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

## IMPORTANT REGULATORY INFORMATION

### HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM INFORMATION

### FOR AQUACULTURAL FACILITIES

**SACRAMENTO**  
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# SUMMARY OF HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATORY INFORMATION GENERATED AT AQUACULTURAL FACILITIES

## WHO MUST COMPLY:

Aquacultural facilities that generate any quantity of hazardous waste

## WHAT YOU MUST DO:

1. Obtain a permit for generation of hazardous waste from Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (SCEMD)
2. Obtain an EPA ID number
3. Properly accumulate/store and manage hazardous waste
4. Undergo triennial inspections by SCEMD and/or a designated agency (i.e. Agricultural commission)

## COMMON HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED AT AQUACULTURAL FACILITIES

- Used oil

## ON-SITE MANAGEMENT

- Label all hazardous waste containers with the following:
  1. The words “hazardous waste”
  2. The statement “State and federal law prohibit illegal disposal. If found, contact the nearest police, or public safety authority, or the US EPA or the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.
  3. Facility name, address, phone number and EPA ID Number
  4. Waste description, Physical state and hazardous properties
  5. Accumulation start date
- Hazardous wastes must be stored in suitable containers (e.g. do not store liquid waste in cardboard containers)
- Maintain hazardous waste containers in good condition (free of dents, rust, etc.)
- Hazardous waste containers must be kept closed unless adding or removing waste
- Handle hazardous waste containers to minimize spills and accidental releases
- Maintain spill management materials onsite (e.g. rags, absorbent, etc.)
- Report any significant spill to EMD and Emergency Management Agency
- \* For used oil only you may label “used oil” rather than “hazardous waste”
- \* Label used oil filters as “drained used oil filters” with an accumulation start date
- \* Label universal waste as “universal waste with an accumulation start date”

## REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

- Obtain a state or federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Identification Number. An EPA ID Number is required for facilities that generate any quantity of hazardous waste.
- Maintain hazardous waste disposal document (e.g. manifests, bills of lading, etc.) for 3 years.
- A waste generator must characterize their wastes to determine if they are hazardous or non-hazardous. A waste is hazardous if any of the following apply:
  1. It is listed as a federal or state hazardous waste
  2. It exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic)
  3. It is tested by laboratory analysis and determined to exceed any of the hazardous waste regulatory level

## TRAINING REQUIREMENT

- Employee training is required for all hazardous waste facilities.
- Employees should be thoroughly familiar with routine and emergency procedures for handling and managing hazardous waste.

## EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

- Have and maintain emergency equipment (e.g. fire extinguishers)
- Maintain adequate aisle space for emergency responders
- Label emergency shut-offs