

# Hazardous Waste Generator Fee Information



State of Oregon  
Department of  
Environmental  
Quality

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## How are hazardous waste generator fees used?

Revenue from hazardous waste generator fees primarily funds Oregon's federally-mandated hazardous waste management program, which includes inspection and complaint investigation activities. The program, administered by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, also provides technical assistance to the regulated community on proper hazardous waste management, how to comply with state and federal regulations, and how to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated.

## Who is required to pay hazardous waste generator fees?

You must pay hazardous waste generator fees if you:

- Generate more than 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of hazardous waste in any calendar month
- Generate more than 2.2 pounds (1 kilogram) of acutely hazardous waste in any calendar month
- Accumulate more than 2,200 pounds (1,000 kilograms) of hazardous waste at any time in a calendar year
- Accumulate more than 2.2 pounds (1 kilogram) of acutely hazardous waste on-site at any one time

The fee amount depends on the quantity of hazardous waste you generate and how that waste is managed.

If your business generates no more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste or no more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste in any single calendar month, it is considered a Conditionally Exempt Generator and waste generation fees are not assessed.

If you accumulate more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste onsite, you are either a Small Quantity Generator or a Large Quantity Generator and are required to report and to pay appropriate fees.

If you accumulate more than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste onsite at any one time, you are categorized as a Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator.

## How are fees determined?

Hazardous waste generator fees have two components:

1. An annual activity verification fee
  2. An annual hazardous waste generation fee
- Both are combined to represent the total fee included on the hazardous waste invoice.

### 1. Annual Activity Verification Fee

This fee is based on your generator category. All generators of hazardous waste who have notified DEQ of their activities and obtained a RCRA Site Identification Number must verify their basic registration information with DEQ annually. They are assessed a fee according to their generator category.

Current Annual Activity Verification Fees are:

- Large Quantity Generators \$945
- Small Quantity Generators \$540
- Conditionally Exempt Generators - No fee

There is also a one-time fee of \$200 when submitting the initial Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity form. This fee covers administrative costs of issuing the RCRA Site Identification Number.

For electronic reporting forms and information on determining your hazardous waste generator category or other hazardous waste activities, search DEQ's website for 'Hazardous Waste Reporting System.'

### 2. Annual Hazardous Waste Generation Fee

Large- and small-quantity generators reporting hazardous waste generation and management during a calendar year are subject to this fee. Each generator's fee is calculated by multiplying the base fee (\$130 per metric ton) by the weight of each hazardous waste stream, then by a fee factor ranging from 0.00 to 2.75.

The fee factors reflect Oregon's environmental hierarchy of preferred management methods and offer financial incentives to responsibly manage and reduce hazardous waste.

Fee factors are listed below. Examples of calculating hazardous waste generator fees are in the table on page 3.

MANAGEMENT METHOD	FEE FACTOR
Management method unknown or not reported	2.75
Land disposal	2.06
Incineration	1.38
Aqueous inorganic treatment	1.38
Aqueous organic treatment; aqueous organic and inorganic treatment combined	1.38
Sludge treatment	1.38
Other treatment	1.38
Stabilization	1.38
Energy recovery (reuse as fuel)	1.03
Fuel blending	1.03
Neutralization offsite	1.03
Solvents recovery	0.69
Metals recovery (for reuse)	0.69
Other recovery	0.69
Hazardous wastewater not managed immediately upon generation, only in on-site elementary neutralization unit(s) or wastewater treatment unit(s)	0.69
RCRA-exempt management elementary neutralization unit(s) on-site [includes only corrosive characteristic hazardous waste managed immediately upon generation only in an on-site elementary neutralization unit(s)]	0.00
Permitted discharge under the federal Clean Water Act Section 402 or 307b [includes only hazardous wastewater managed immediately upon generation only in an on-site wastewater treatment unit(s)]	0.00

### When is my payment due?

DEQ sends invoices out mid-year for hazardous wastes generated and managed during the previous year. Payment must be received by the due date shown on the invoice (45 days from the date mailed by DEQ). A late charge of 10 percent of the fee due will be assessed if fees are not received by due date. DEQ will assess an additional late charge of 10 percent of the unpaid amount each 30 days the invoice remains unpaid. The generator is responsible for ensuring DEQ receives the payment by the due date.

DEQ refers invoices 90 days or more past due to the Oregon Department of Revenue or to a private collection agency for collection. In order to recover a portion of collection referral costs DEQ will increase the invoice by an additional 20 percent of the unpaid amount or \$100, whichever is greater. A payment plan initiated before the due date will halt the late fees.

Businesses that have closed or have completed remediation activities and want to close their financial records should request an expedited invoice from DEQ. For more information call the telephone number below or refer to the Hazardous Waste Fees for Environmental Cleanups Fact Sheet.

### Who do I call about invoice questions?

For specific questions about your invoice or general questions about hazardous waste fees, call 1-844-841-4938.

### How can I lower my hazardous waste generator fees?

Simply reduce the amount of hazardous waste you produce. If you have no alternative but to produce a hazardous waste, manage it in an environmentally preferred way that provides you the greatest fee break.

### Where can I learn more about reducing waste?

DEQ's Hazardous Waste technical assistance staff can answer questions about hazardous waste regulations. They can also help you identify ways to improve waste reduction and reduce disposal costs. For more information, call your nearest DEQ regional office:

Eastern Region, Bend: 541-388-6146

Eastern Region, Pendleton: 541-276-4063

Northwest Region, Portland: 503-229-5263

Western Region, Salem: 503-378-8240

### Alternative formats

DEQ can provide documents in an alternate format or in a language other than English upon request. Call DEQ at 800-452-4011 or email [deqinfo@deq.state.or.us](mailto:deqinfo@deq.state.or.us).

## Examples of Calculating Hazardous Waste Generator Fees

The examples below show how DEQ determines total hazardous waste generator fees, based on different fee factors, including the generator status fee.

Calculating Hazardous Waste Generator Fees						
Management Method	Annual Amount Managed	Base Fee Per Metric Ton	Fee Factor	Waste Generation Fee	SQG Generator Status Activity Verification Fee*	Total Invoice
<b>Landfill Disposal (H132)</b>	4 metric tons (8,820 lbs.)	X \$130	X 2.06	= \$1,071.20	+ \$540=	\$1,611.20
<b>Fuel Blending (H061)</b>	4 metric tons (8,820 lbs.)	X \$130	X 1.03	= \$535.60	+ \$540 =	\$ 1,075.60
<i>*assume no more than 2,200 lbs. are generated in any one month for SQG status.</i>						
<i>** The annual maximum any one generator may pay in hazardous waste generation fees is \$32,500. This annual maximum does not include the activity verification fee.</i>						

### Conversion to Metric Tons

To calculate the hazardous waste generation fee, the reported weight of the hazardous waste stream must be converted to metric tons (MT) in order to multiply by the base fee of \$130. DEQ converts to kilograms (kg) then to metric tons using the following conversion methods:

#### Pounds to Metric Tons

1. Convert to kilograms by dividing the total pounds by 2.205 lb/kg.
2. Convert to metric tons by dividing by 1,000 kg/MT

Example:  $8,820 \text{ pounds} \div 2.205 \text{ lb/kg} = 4,000 \text{ kilograms}$ .  
 $4,000 \text{ kilograms} \div 1,000 \text{ kg/MT} = 4 \text{ metric tons}$ . See chart above for calculation of generator fees.

#### Gallons to Metric Tons

1. If density is in pounds per gallon, convert to pounds by multiplying the gallons by the density. If the density is unknown, use the density of water (8.345 pounds per gallon).
2. If density is in specific gravity, convert to pounds by multiplying gallons by specific gravity and then by the density of water (8.345 pounds per gallon).
3. Convert to kilograms by dividing by 2.205 lb/kg.
4. Convert to metric tons by dividing by 1,000 kg/MT.

Example for 8,820 gallons of waste solvent with an unknown density:  
 $8,820 \text{ gallons} \times 8.345 \text{ pounds per gallon} = 73,602.90 \text{ pounds}$   
 $73,602.90 \text{ pounds} \div 2.205 \text{ lb/kg} = 33,380 \text{ kilograms}$   
 $33,380 \text{ kilograms} \div 1,000 \text{ kg/MT} = 33.38 \text{ metric tons}$

#### Cubic Yards to Metric Tons

1. Convert to pounds by multiplying the cubic yards by the density.
2. Convert to kilograms by dividing by 2.205 lb/kg.
3. Convert to metric tons by dividing by 1,000 kg/MT.

Example for 8.82 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil with a density of 2,700 pounds per cubic yard:  
 $8.82 \text{ cubic yards} \times 2,700 \text{ pounds per cubic yard} = 23,814 \text{ pounds}$   
 $23,814 \text{ pounds} \div 2.205 \text{ lb/kg} = 10,800 \text{ kilograms}$   
 $10,800 \text{ kilograms} \div 1,000 \text{ kg/MT} = 10.8 \text{ metric tons}$