



## Fact Sheet

# Hazardous Waste Generator Fees

Navigating the regulatory landscape of hazardous waste management is crucial for generators of hazardous waste to ensure compliance and contribute to environmental safety. One key aspect of compliance involves understanding the obligations related to hazardous waste generator fees. These fees are assessed annually and vary depending on generator category, which is based on the quantity of hazardous waste produced or accumulated.

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

The following breakdown clarifies who is responsible for paying these annual hazardous waste generator fees, outlining the criteria for Very Small Quantity Generators, Small Quantity Generators, and Large Quantity Generators, along with their respective hazardous waste limits and fee requirements.

Generator Category	Hazardous Waste Limits per Calendar Month	Acutely Hazardous Waste Limits	Requirements
Very Small Quantity	No more than 220 pounds	No more than 2.2 pounds	No Annual Activity Verification fee
Small Quantity	More than 220 pounds but less than 2,200 pounds	No more than 2.2 pounds	Must submit an annual report and pay fees
Large Quantity	More than 2,200 pounds	More than 2.2 pounds at any one time	Must submit an annual report and pay fees

## How DEQ uses hazardous waste generator fee revenue

Revenue generated from hazardous waste fees primarily funds Oregon's federally mandated hazardous waste management program. This program, administered by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, includes inspection and investigation of complaints. It also offers [technical assistance](#) to the regulated community to ensure proper hazardous waste management, compliance with state and federal regulations, and to help reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated.

## How are fees determined?

Hazardous waste generator fees have two components:

1. Annual activity verification fee
2. Annual hazardous waste generation and management fee

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These two fees are combined to determine the total fee on the hazardous waste invoice.

## Annual Activity Verification Fee

This fee is determined by your generator category.

- Large Quantity Generators: \$945
- Small Quantity Generators: \$540
- Very Small Quantity 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 the administrative costs of issuing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Site Identification Number.

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

## Annual Hazardous Waste Generation and Management Fee

This fee applies to Large and Small Quantity generators who report their hazardous waste generation and management activities within a calendar year and Very Small Quantity Generators who report [episodic events](#). The fee for each generator is determined by taking the base fee of \$130 per metric ton and multiplying it by the weight of each type of hazardous waste handled and then by a variable fee factor that ranges from 0.00 to 3.40. These fee factors mirror Oregon's preference for certain waste management practices, providing financial motivation for the responsible handling and minimization of hazardous waste.

Management Method	Fee Factor
Management method unknown or not reported	3.40
Land disposal	2.55
Incineration	1.70
Aqueous inorganic treatment	1.70
Aqueous organic treatment	1.70
Aqueous organic and inorganic treatment combined	1.70
Sludge treatment	1.70
Other treatment	1.70
Stabilization	1.70
Energy recovery (reuse as fuel)	1.28
Fuel blending	1.28
Neutralization off-site	1.28
Solvents recovery	0.85
Metals recovery (for reuse)	0.85
Other recovery	0.85
Hazardous wastewater that is not managed immediately upon generation, only in on- site elementary neutralization unit(s) (ENU) or wastewater treatment unit(s) (WWTU)	0.85
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

Grant-funded environmental cleanup of a Brownfield or orphaned industrial property involving hazardous waste residues for off-site treatment and/or landfill disposal	0.00
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## When is my payment due?

DEQ issues invoices for hazardous wastes generated and managed during the preceding year, typically around the middle of the following year. Generators must pay these invoices by the deadline specified on the invoice, which is 45 days from the mailing date set by DEQ. If payment is not made by this deadline, a late fee of 10% of the owed amount will be applied. Additionally, for every 30 days that the payment is delayed past the due date, up to 90 days, an extra late fee of 10% of the outstanding balance will be charged. The generator is responsible for ensuring that payment reaches DEQ on time.

If an invoice remains unpaid for 90 days or more, DEQ may forward it to the Oregon Department of Revenue or a private collection agency. In such cases, to cover some of the costs associated with the collection effort, the invoice amount will be increased by an additional 20% of the unpaid balance or \$100, whichever is larger. To avoid late fees, DEQ recommends initiating a payment plan before the invoice's due date.

For businesses that are closing or have concluded their remediation activities and wish to settle their financial accounts, DEQ offers the option of requesting an expedited invoice. For further details, please contact DEQ at the phone number provided below or consult the [Hazardous Waste Fees for Environmental Cleanups Fact Sheet](#).

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

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

## Examples of calculating hazardous waste generator fees

The following examples show how DEQ determines total hazardous waste generator fees based on different fee factors, including the generator status fee. This example is for a Small Quantity Generator that manages waste in two ways – landfill disposal and fuel blending.

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
Landfill Disposal (H132)	4 metric tons (8,820 pounds)	X \$130	X 2.55	= \$1,326	+ \$540 =	\$1,866
Fuel Blending (H061)	4 metric tons (8,820 pounds)	X \$130	X 1.28	= \$665.60	+ \$540 =	\$ 1,205.60
*Assume no more than 2,200 lbs. are generated in any one month for SQG status.						
** The annual maximum any one generator may pay in hazardous waste generation fees are \$32,500. This annual maximum <u>does not</u> include the activity verification fee.						

## 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 to be multiplied by the base fee of \$130. DEQ converts to kilograms and 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 pounds per kilogram.
2. Convert to metric tons by dividing by 1,000 kilograms per metric ton.

Example:  $8,820 \text{ pounds} \div 2.205 \text{ pounds per kilogram} = 4,000 \text{ kilograms}$

$4,000 \text{ kilograms} \div 1,000 \text{ kilograms per metric ton} = 4 \text{ metric tons}$

### Gallons to metric tons

1. If the density is pounds per gallon, convert it to pounds by multiplying the gallons by the density. If the density is unknown, use the density of water, which is 8.345 pounds per gallon.
2. If the density is in specific gravity, convert to pounds by multiplying gallons by specific gravity and then by the density of water.
3. Convert to kilograms by dividing by 2.205 pounds per kilogram.
4. Convert to metric tons by dividing by 1,000 kilograms per metric ton.

Example for 8,820 gallons of waste solvent with an unknown density:

$8,820 \text{ gallons} \times 8.345 \text{ pounds per gallon} = 73,602.90 \text{ pounds}$

$73,602.90 \text{ pounds} \div 2.205 \text{ pounds per kilogram} = 33,380 \text{ kilograms}$

$33,380 \text{ kilograms} \div 1,000 \text{ kilograms per metric ton} = 33.38 \text{ metric tons}$

### 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 pounds per kilogram.
3. Convert to metric tons by dividing by 1,000 kilograms per metric ton.

Example for 8.82 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil with a density of 2,700 pounds per cubic yard:

$8.82 \text{ cubic yards} \times 2,700 \text{ pounds per cubic yard} = 23,814 \text{ pounds}$

$23,814 \text{ pounds} \div 2.205 \text{ pounds per kilogram} = 10,800 \text{ kilograms}$

$10,800 \text{ kilograms} \div 1,000 \text{ kilograms per metric ton} = 10.8 \text{ metric tons}$

## More Information and Program Contacts

### Where can I learn more about generator fees?

Refer to Oregon Administrative Rule [340-102-0065](#).

### Who do I contact about reporting, fee, or invoice questions?

Call 1-844-841-4938 or email [hazwaste@deq.oregon.gov](mailto:hazwaste@deq.oregon.gov).

## Where can I learn more about reducing waste?

DEQ's team of Hazardous Waste Technical Assistance Specialists is available to clarify hazardous waste regulations and assist to identify strategies for waste minimization and disposal cost reduction. For detailed guidance, please reach out to your regional office. Details about the Technical Assistance program, including contact information, are accessible on the DEQ [Technical Assistance web page](#).

## Non-discrimination statement

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