HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST ISSUES IN CALIFORNIA

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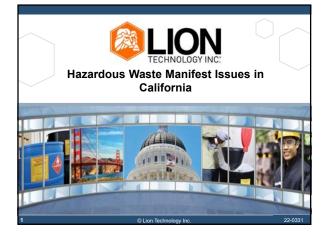
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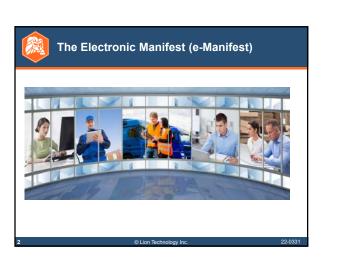
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Requirement to Use an e-Manifest

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In the beginning, the e-manifest is voluntary for generators of hazardous waste

· Generators may continue to use paper manifests



Requirement to Use an e-Manifest

"Receiving facilities" (typically the TSDF) are required to input data into the e-manifest database

· If paper manifests are used, their data still needs to be uploaded





- May 22, 2001 = initial proposal by the EPA
- February 7, 2014 = final rule approving the use of emanifests
- January 3, 2018 = Fee rulemaking and amendments to the original e-manifest rule
- June 30, 2018 = e-manifest system went live



How Does the e-Manifest Database Work?

The EPA requires all e-manifests to be submitted to "RCRAInfo"

 RCRAInfo is an existing online portal that is already used for biennial reports and site notifications in some states

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https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/









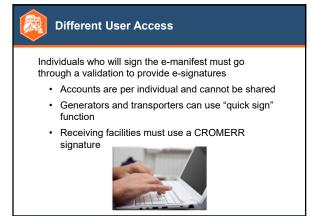


Different User Access

When registering at RCRAInfo, an individual can be a:

- · Site manager
- Viewer (can only view the content)
- Preparer (can fill out the manifest but cannot sign)
- Certifier (can actually sign the manifest)

You've selected 1 si	lte(s), now plea	as choose the permissions	you are requesting.
Module	14	Permission Level	Description of Permission
Site Management		None +	None
Bernal Report		None +	None
n-Marchest		Preparer +	Edit Data



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Site Managers

- Site managers play a crucial role on the RCRAInfo site
 - Can assign roles to employees within the same company (e.g., viewer, preparer, certifier) over multiple sites
- The EPA is advising that companies have two or more site managers





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- Once entered into the system, each regulated person (generator, transporter, TSDF) has access to the e-manifest
 - Must be registered user at RCRAInfo



• e-Manifests can be saved and altered at later dates

EPA ID Numbers

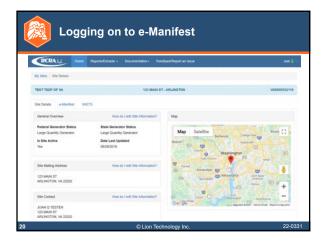
• To use the e-manifest system, receiving facilities (e.g., TSDFs) *must* have an EPA ID number

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- Generators and transporters will need an EPA ID number if they want to *sign* the e-manifest
 - Can still do other functions without an ID number



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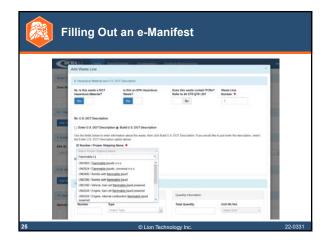
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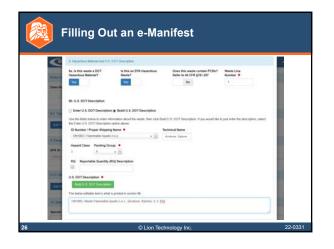
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8. Designated Facility Internation	
EPA ID - Name, City	
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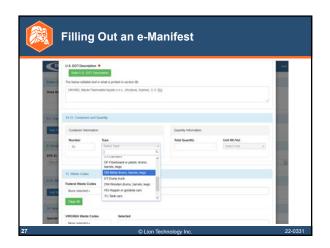
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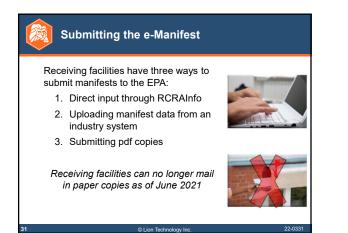
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e-Manifest Responsibilities

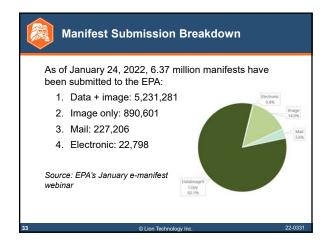
"Receiving facilities" are required to submit e-manifests to the EPA

- Typically, this is the TSDF the generator sends the waste to (as assigned in Box 8 of the manifest)
- · This could also be an alternate destination facility











Generators and transporters have limited responsibility under the e-manifest rules

- · Generators will likely fill out the top of the manifest
- Both may need to print out a copy for transportation purposes



Do I Have to Use an e-Manifest?

At this time, generators can still choose to use an emanifest or an actual paper copy manifest

 EPA strongly encourages the use of an emanifest!



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Do I Have to Use an e-Manifest?

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• There is no difference in how the electronic vs. paper forms are filled out, as they require the same information



• When using paper manifests, they must still be obtained from registered manifest printers





Why Switch to the e-Manifest

Using an e-manifest rather than a paper copy has benefits:

- · Paper manifests will eventually be phased out
 - EPA's goal was for generators to switch to electronic within five years (June 2023)
 - However, with little adoption, no specific timeline for when generators must use emanifests

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• Satisfies the recordkeeping retention requirement for the EPA with less paperwork to file away

Changes to Paper Copies

If using paper copies of the manifest, the shipment must include multiple copies

• Originally, manifests had to have six copies in total (each copy given to a different regulated entity)

Old Rules	New Rules
Page 1 (top copy): "Designated facility to	Page 1 (top copy): "Designated facility to EPA's e-
consignment state" (if required);	Manifest system";
Page 2: "Designated facility to generator state"	Page 2: "Designated facility to generator";
(if required);	Page 3: "Designated facility copy";
Page 3: "Designated facility to generator";	Page 4: "Transporter copy"; and,
Page 4: "Designated facility copy";	Page 5 (bottom copy): "Generator's initial copy."
Page 5: "Transporter copy"; and	
Page 6 (bottom copy): "Generator's initial copy."	



sent to State authorities (and will now be accessed via the e-manifest database), one copy can cover two states

• Five copies in total now needed for paper manifests

Old Rules	New Rules
Page 1 (top copy): "Designated facility to	Page 1 (top copy): "Designated facility to EPA's e-
consignment state" (if required);	Manifest system";
Page 2: "Designated facility to generator state"	Page 2: "Designated facility to generator";
(if required);	Page 3: "Designated facility copy";
Page 3: "Designated facility to generator";	Page 4: "Transporter copy"; and,
Page 4: "Designated facility copy";	Page 5 (bottom copy): "Generator's initial copy."
Page 5: "Transporter copy"; and	
Page 6 (bottom copy): "Generator's initial copy."	

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What Is a "Hybrid" Manifest?

To help bridge paper manifests to electronic manifests, generators/transporters can utilize "hybrid" manifests

- Paper manifest is created and signed by the generator and initial transporter, which generator retains a copy
- The initial transporter and subsequent handlers then
 process the remainder of the transaction electronically

Generators would still need to register with e-Manifest to view their TSDF-signed copies or make special arrangements with the TSDF to obtain a paper copy

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State Adoption of e-Manifest

- States MUST revise their programs to align with the new e-manifest rules
 - E-manifest requirements became effective in all states on the same date (June 30, 2018)
- RCRAInfo system has State user functionality





Import/Export Shipments

- Receiving facilities of import shipments must submit them to the new e-manifest database
- Export shipments are not subject to the new submission rules
 - EPA plans on expanding applicability in the next rule update





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The e-manifest system does *not* affect the LDR paperwork that must be submitted to your TSDF

 Continue with the same protocol you have been following



EPA vs. DOT Requirements

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The Department of Transportation (DOT) still requires a physical shipping paper to accompany hazmat shipments

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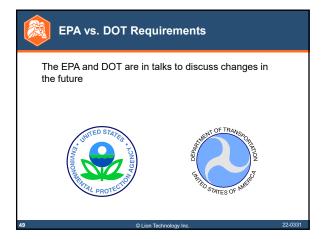
 Still need a hard copy of the manifest to accompany the shipment

Could have single-page printout if using e-manifest, as opposed to five copies if still using paper



•

manifests



DOT Shipping Documents

- Since both generators and transporters have access to RCRAInfo, either can print the manifest as the physical copy
 - Generators and transporters should discuss who will do this

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 The DOT allows electronic copies to satisfy its record retention requirements



Who's Paying for This?

- "Receiving facilities" are required to pay all filing fees associated with submitting the e-manifest
- Although not required by the EPA, filing costs will likely be passed along to generators by their TSDFs





Submission Fees

A submission fee will apply "per manifest"

- The amount owed will vary depending on the "difficulty" of the EPA to process the manifest
- Fees for 2022–2023 are as follows:

Manifest Submission Type	Fee per Manifest
Scanned Image Upload	\$20.00
Data + Image Upload	\$13.00
Electronic Manifest (Fully Electronic and Hybrid)	\$8.00

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Submission Fees

- The EPA will revise the fee schedules at two-year intervals
- The fee schedule will be published on the EPA's emanifest program website by July 1 of each oddnumbered calendar year.



Submission Fees

The revised fees will cover the two fiscal years beginning on October 1 of that year and ending on September 30 of the next odd-numbered year

• Second year will be subject to an inflation adjuster





Changes to 40 CFR 262

The EPA eliminated the following from the *Code of Federal Regulations,* which were previously found at 40 CFR 262, Appendix:

- The manifest instructions
- · Sample forms (including continuation sheet)

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Can still access instructions at the e-manifest website



e-Manifest Website

EPA has a dedicated website for e-manifests

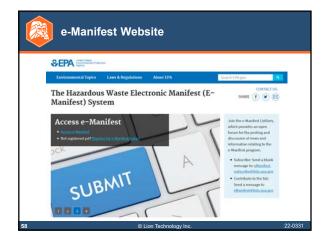
Can use to track the status of the program

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 Can join the e-manifest listserv to keep up-to-date on all things e-manifest and join EPA webinars

Website also has helpful FAQ pages







Shipping Waste Off Site What's It All About?

Generators are not allowed to accumulate their hazardous waste for an unlimited amount of time and therefore must manage two regulatory program requirements





Completing the Manifest What You Need to Know

- The hazardous waste's properties
- The site's EPA ID number
- · How the waste will be packaged
- · Who will be transporting the waste
- Who the TSDF is that will receive the waste



Is It a Hazardous Material? Hazardous Wastes vs. Hazardous Materials

- The DOT includes in its definition of "hazardous material" anything that meets the DOT definition of a "hazardous waste"
- A DOT hazardous waste is "any material that is subject to the Hazardous Waste Manifest Requirements of the US Environmental Protection Agency specified in 40 CFR Part 262"



RCRA vs. Non-RCRA Hazardous Wastes and DOT Hazardous Wastes

RCRA hazardous wastes are required to be shipped using a manifest per *Federal* rules, which means they are always:

- DOT hazardous wastes
- DOT hazardous materials
- · Regulated by the DOT when shipped





Classifying Hazardous Materials

All DOT hazardous materials must be classified by:

- Type of hazard (hazard class or division)
- Degree of hazard (typically the "packing group")
 - PG I = highest severity
 - PG II = moderately severity





Classifying Hazardous Materials

The DOT has nine hazard classes

- Hazard Classes 1–8 represent specific kinds of hazards (e.g., poisonous gas, flammable solid, radioactive material)
- Hazard Class 9 is for "miscellaneous" hazards



Classifying RCRA Hazardous Wastes as Hazardous Materials

RCRA wastes must be assigned a hazard class

- If the waste meets the definition of any DOT Hazard Class 1 through 8, then it's assigned to that hazard class
- If it does NOT meet the definition of any DOT Hazard Class 1 through 8, then it's assigned to Class 9 by default



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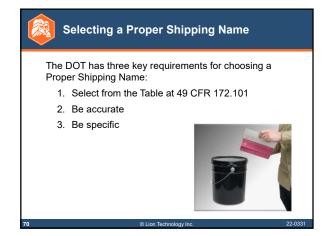
Classifying Non-RCRA Hazardous Wastes as Hazardous Materials

<u>Non-RCRA wastes</u> will only be assigned a hazard class if they meet the DOT hazard class criteria

- If the waste meets the definition of any DOT Hazard Class 1 through 8, then it's assigned to that hazard class
- If it does NOT meet the definition of any DOT Hazard Class 1 through 8, then it's assigned to Class 9 ONLY if it meets the definition of a Class 9

Hazard Class Definitions							
Class and Divisio n	Name and Description of Class or Division	49 CFR Reference	Class and Divisio n	Name and Description of Class or Division	49 CFR Reference		
1.1	Explosives (with a mass explosion hazard)	173.50	4.1	Flammable solid	173.124		
1.2	Explosives (with a projection hazard)	173.50	4.2	Spontaneously combustible material	173.124		
1.3	Explosives (with predominately a fire hazard)	173.50	4.3	Dangerous when wet material	173.124		
1.4	Explosives (with no significant blast hazard)	173.50	5.1	Oxidizer	173.127		
	,	170.50	5.2	Organic peroxide	173.128		
1.5	Very insensitive explosives; blasting agents	173.50	6.1	Poisonous materials	173.132		
1.6	Extremely insensitive detonating substances	173.50	6.2	Infectious substance	173.134		
2.1	Flammable gas	173.115	7	Radioactive material	173.403		
2.2	Non-flammable compressed gas	173.115	8	Corrosive material	173.136		
2.3	Poisonous gas	173.115	9	Miscellaneous hazardous material	173.140		
3	Flammable or combustible liquid	173.120	ORM-D	Other regulated materials	173.144		





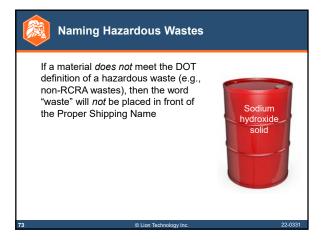
(49 CFR 172.101 "Hazmat Table"												
	49 CFR 172.101 - Hazardous Materiais Table												
		kiamed	Identifica				Pack	(8) aging [§1:	73.***]	Quantity	9) limitations and 175.75)	Vest	(10) sel Stowage
Sym- bols (1)	Hazardous matrials descriptions and proper shipping name (2)	class or Division (3)	tion	PC	Label coder (5)	Special provisions [§172.102] (7)	Excep- tions (EA)	Non-bulk (88)	Bulk (8C)	Passenger aircraft/tail (9A)	Cargo aircraft only (98)	Loca- tion (10A)	Other [§176.84] (108)
1	Accelerene, see p-Nitrosodimethylaniline Accumulatoris, electric, see Batteries, wet etc. Accumulatoris, pressurized, preumatic or hydraulic (containing non-fiammable gas) see Articles pressuized, preumatic or hydrau- lic (containing on-fiammable gas)												
	Acetal Acetal	3	UN1088	ŀ	3	102, T4, TP1 A3, 816, T11, TP2	150 Norm	202	242	5 L.	60 L 30 L	E E	
	Acetaidehyde ammonia	9	UN1841		9	103, 101, 101, 102 108, 103, 107, 11 1033	155	204	240	200 kg	200 kg		34
	Acetaidehyde oxime	3	UN2332		3	B1, IB3, T4, TP1	150	203	242	220 L	200 L		
	Acetic acid, glacial or Acetic acid solution, with more than 80 per- cent acid, by mass	8	UN2789	ŀ	8, 3	A3, A6, A7, A10, B2 IB2, T7, TP2	154	202	243	30 L	30 L	^	
	Acetic acid solution, not less than 50 percent but not more than 80 percent acid, by mass	8	UN2790	ŀ	•	A3, A6, A7, A10, B2 IB2, T7, TP2	154	202	242	30L	30 L	^	
	Acetic acid solution, with more than 10 percent and less than 50 percent acid, by mass	8	UN2790	•	8	IB3, T4, TP1	154	203	242	60 L	60 L	^	
	Acetic anhydride	8	UN1715	ŀ	8,3	A3, A6, A7, A10, B2 IB2, T7, TP2	154	202	243	30 L	30 L	^	40
71			©Ц	on	Techno	ology Inc.						2	2-0331

Naming Hazardous Wastes

If a material meets the DOT definition of a hazardous waste (e.g., RCRA wastes), then the word "waste" must be placed in front of the Proper Shipping Name, unless "waste" is already a part of the name

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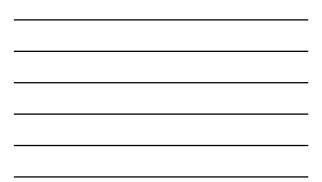


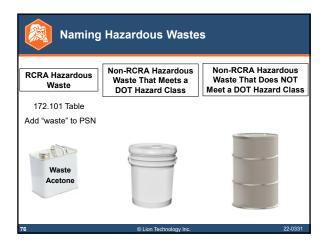




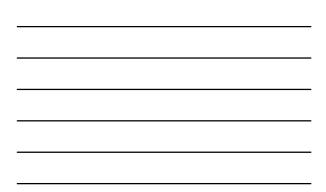






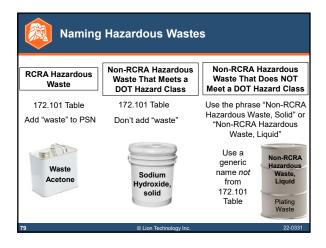


Naming Hazardous Wastes					
RCRA Hazardous Waste	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste That Meets a DOT Hazard Class	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste That Does NOT Meet a DOT Hazard Class			
172.101 Table	172.101 Table				
Add "waste" to PSN					
Waste Acetone	Sodium Hydroxide, solid				
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Naming Hazardous Wastes						
RCRA Hazardous Waste	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste That Meets a DOT Hazard Class	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste That Does NOT Meet a DOT Hazard Class				
172.101 Table Add "waste" to PSN	172.101 Table Don't add "waste"	Use the phrase "Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste, Solid" or "Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste, Liquid"				
Waste Acetone	Sodium Hydroxide, solid	Use a generic name not from 172.101 Table Don't add "waste"				
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The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest

The manifest is used to ship and track hazardous waste shipments

- US EPA requires that RCRA hazardous wastes are manifested
- DTSC requires that RCRA and non-RCRA hazardous wastes are manifested

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		No.	0	-	 1445
		No.	0	-	 1445
	Guiles Guiles	Sealer Sealer Sea	0	-	 1445
		500,00 500,00 500,00 500,00 500,00 50,000	0	-	 1445
		500,00 500,00 500,00 500,00 500,00 50,000	0	-	 1445
		Sec.		-	

		bing Papers Description			
1		A identification Number	er I		
	0.4.4				
2.	Prope	r Shipping Name	S		
3.	Hazar	d Class(es)	Н		
4.	Packi	ng Group	Р		
				_	
	9a. HM	9b. US DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, ID Number, and Packing Group)			
	х	UN 1090; Waste Acetone			
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Number of Packages and Quantity

The DOT requires all hazmat shipping papers include:

- Number and type of packages
- Total quantity

Information will be in Boxes 10–12 on the manifest

10. Contair	10. Containers		12.Unit	
No.	Type	Quantity	WVK.	
10	DM	3,400	Ρ	
2	DM	1,050	Ρ	
4	DF	200	Ρ	
4	DM	2,600	Ρ	

Number of Packages – Abbreviations

Table I—Types of Containers

BA = Burlap, cloth, paper, or DM = Metal drums, barrels, plastic bags kegs CF = Fiber or plastic boxes, DT = Dump truck cartons, cases DW = Wooden drums, barrels, CM = Metal boxes, cartons, kegs cases (including roll-offs) HG = Hopper or gondola cars CW = Wooden boxes, cartons, TC = Tank cars cases TP = Portable tanks CY = Cylinders TT = Cargo tanks (tank trucks) DF = Fiberboard or plastic drums, barrels, kegs



Box 13 – Waste Codes

Waste codes are added to Box 13 of the manifest

- RCRA wastes will have both Federal waste codes and one California waste code
- Non-RCRA wastes will only have a single
 California waste code

F003	D001	212
D008	491	
141		
726		

		The Uniform Hazardo Example	us v	vast	e Ma	ann	res		
	92.	9b. U.S. DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, ID Number, and Packing Group (if any))	10. Con		11. Total Quantity	12. Unit W/Vol.	13	Waste Cod	15
RATOR -	ни Х RQ	1	No.	DM	3,400	P	F003	D001	212
GENEI	RQ	² NA 3077; Hazardous Waste, Solid, n.o.s.; 9; PG III (D008)	2	DM	1,050	Р	D008	491	
	x	³ UN 1823; Sodium Hydroxide, Solid, 8; PG II	4	DF	200	Р	141		
		⁴ Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste, Liquid, Plating Waste	4	DM	2,600	Р	726		
	L	warhadiş hendavi ar Attavar hendavi he above weights are net weights.	·						
87		© Lion Technolog	gy Inc.					22	2-0331

	The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manife	st
TRANSDORFER INT' +		Morth Oay Ser. Morth Oay Ser. 0.90 0.1 2.1 Morth Oay Ser. Morth Cay Ser. 0.00 1.2 2.1
88	© Lion Technology Inc.	22-0331

Į	The Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest								
TED FACILITY →	18. Discepancy 18. Discepancy indication Space 19. Attende Facility (or Generation) Facility / Prone: 10. Signalum of Attende Facility (or Generation)	Quanty T	ijoo Residue Manifesi Reference	Partial Rejection Number: U.S. EPA ID Number	Full Pejecton				
DESIGNATED	19. Hazardous Waste Report Management M 1. H020	ethod Codes (i.e., codes for hazardous v 2. H101	vaste treatment, disposal, and recycling systems) 3. H121	4 H132					
E	20. Designated Facility Owner or Operator: C Printed/Typed Name Ryan Keehne PA Form 8700-22 (Rev. 3-05) Previous edi		ials covered by the manifest except as noted in Ite Signature Reynon Kood DESIG		Monin Cay 1987 09 15 21 DN STATE (IF REQUIRED)				
89		©I	Lion Technology Inc.		22-0331				

Manifest Discrepancies

There are five different types of manifest discrepancies:

- 1. Significant discrepancies in quantity
- 2. Significant discrepancies in type
- 3. Container residues that exceed limits for "empty"
- 4. Partial rejections
- 5. Full rejections

L	+	18. Discrepancy					
L		18a. Discrepancy Indication Space	Quantity	Type	Residue	Partial Rejection	E Ful
L	11				Manifest Reference Num	ber.	

© Lion Technology



Required Actions for Significant Discrepancies for Most Hazardous Wastes

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If a TSDF discovers a manifest discrepancy, it must:

- Attempt to reconcile the discrepancy with the generator
- Note the discrepancy in Item 18
 on the manifest



If no reconciliation after 15 days, then the TSDF must notify the DTSC in writing

Reportable Quantities and Differences for Hazardous Wastes of Concern

- A reportable quantity would be:
 - For bulk wastes, variations greater than 3% in weight
 - For containerized wastes, any variation in piece count
- A reportable difference in type would be:
 - An obvious difference upon inspection or analysis





If there is no reconciliation after 24 hours:

- The TSDF must immediately notify the DTSC
- The TSDF must report the discrepancy in writing to the DTSC within five days



TSDF Responsibilities for Rejected Shipments

If a facility rejects a shipment of hazardous waste, then the facility may forward the waste to another TSDF or return it to the generator

- TSDF must amend or prepare a new manifest for rejected shipment
- Manifests must be resubmitted to the state within 30 days



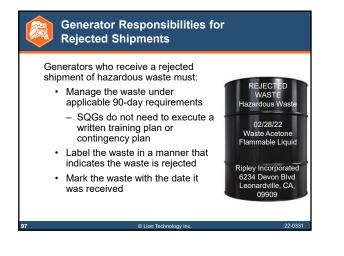


Generator Responsibilities for Rejected Shipments

Generators receiving their own rejected waste must:

Sign in Box 18c or 20 as the designated facility
Provide copies to the transporter, TSDF, and state(s), as necessary





Copies of the Paper Manifest

Each manifest consists of five copies:

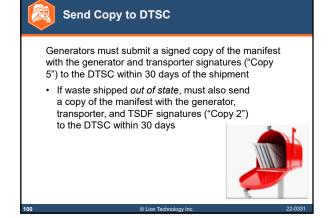
- Copy 5 Kept by generator
- Copy 4 Kept by transporter
- Copy 3 Kept by TSDF
- Copy 2 Sent by TSDF back to generator
- Copy 1 Inputted by TSDF into EPA's e-Manifest system



Generator's Recordkeeping Requirements

Generally, with some exceptions, records need to be kept for a minimum of three years





Corrections to Manifests

A manifest correction letter must be sent to the DTSC whenever hazardous waste manifests containing incorrect or incomplete information are submitted.

- \$20 fee if DTSC discovers the error and requests correction letter.
- No charge if the company submits the correction letter before being notified by the DTSC.



Generator Exception Reporting

An exception report is executed when generator doesn't receive a signed confirmation copy of manifest back from TSDF

- All generators
- Call or contact TSDF after 35 days
- · Large quantity generators
 - Report to the DTSC after 45 days
- Small quantity generators
 - Report to the DTSC after 60 days

Consolidated Manifesting

- To utilize a consolidated manifest, the waste being shipped must be either:
- A non-RCRA hazardous waste; or
- A RCRA hazardous waste that is not required to be manifested under Federal regulations
- Consolidated manifest receipts must contain specific information



Consolidated Manifesting Used oil is most common waste stream used for consolidated manifests

- Full list of eligible waste streams can be found at HSC §25160.2(c)
- Transporter completes the consolidated manifest and leaves a receipt with the generator



