

## Treated Wood Waste Training Quiz Answer Sheet

1.   Arsenic, chromium, copper, creosote, and pentachlorophenol are chemicals often used to preserve wood and are known to be toxic or carcinogenic.
2.   Treated wood waste (TWW) is non-hazardous waste.  
(Note: TWW is California hazardous waste (non-RCRA hazardous waste))
3.   Generators have the choice of complying with Alternative Management Standards (AMS) or full hazardous waste requirement to manage TWW properly.
4.   A composite-lined solid waste landfill must be authorized by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) in order to accept TWW for disposal.  
(Note: Authorization to receive TWW is indicated by waste discharge requirement issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).)
5.   Utility poles are exempt from TWW management and reporting requirements if they are disposed of in a composite-lined solid waste landfill that is approved to accept TWW.
6.   A solid waste landfill that accepts TWW must monitor the composite-lined portion of a landfill unit at which TWW has been disposed for releases.
7.   TWW facilities include composting facilities and transformation facilities.  
(Note: AMS prohibit composting and burning TWW.)
8.   A person managing TWW must ensure that each unit designated for accumulation of TWW is labeled.
9.   TWW may be accumulated no longer than 180 days under any circumstance.  
(Note: If stored in containers or storage building, TWW may be accumulated no longer than one year.)
10.   TWW needs to be transported with a uniform hazardous waste manifest and using a registered hazardous waste hauler.  
(Note: AMS exempt the shipping requirement for manifest and registered hazardous waste hauler.)
11.   The out-of-state disposal or transport of TWW is exempt from requirements to use a registered hazardous waste hauler and a hazardous waste manifest.
12.   The Alternative Management Standards prohibit TWW from being burned, chipped, ground, or mulched.
13.   TWW facilities that receive one or more TWW shipments including from loadcheck program must submit a semi-annual TWW report.
14.   TWW facility personnel should obtain the following information from originating TWW generators, except when generators are households or cannot be identified: ID Number or site name, address, contact person's name, phone, and mailing address.
15.   An employer managing TWW must provide training to all employees handling TWW, and must keep a record of training for three years.
16.   Facilities are allowed to cut TWW but solely to facilitate transportation or reuse. Any sawdust must be captured and managed as TWW.
17.   The training for employees handling TWW should include all applicable requirements of the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, including all rules, regulations and orders relating to hazardous waste.
18.   A TWW handler that generates more than 10,000 lbs. of TWW in a calendar year must notify DTSC within 30 days of exceeding the weight threshold.

19.   The Alternative Management Standards allow reuse of TWW offsite.  
(Note: AMS allow reuse onsite only)

20.   A TWW facility must keep a record for at least three years from the date a shipment of TWW is received at the facility.

(Note: If shipping TWW to outside California, full hazardous waste law is applicable, thus manifest and registered hazardous waste hauler is required.)