

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>DATE</u>
1448. Definitions of Inactive Portion, Active Portion and Closed Portion of a RCRA TSDF		AUG 12, 2021
1449. Dangerous Waste Designations and Dangerous Waste Code Determinations		AUG 19, 2021
1450. Method Detection Limits and Hazardous Waste Determinations	ENCORE	AUG 26, 2021
1451. Method Detection Limits and Hazardous Waste Determinations II	ENCORE	SEP 2, 2021
1452. Totals Analysis vs. TCLP and Dividing by 20	ENCORE	SEP 9, 2021
1453. Decharacterized RCRA Waste - Manifesting and LDR Reporting	ENCORE	SEP 16, 2021
1454. Decharacterized Hazardous Waste Listed Solely for Non-Toxic Characteristics	ENCORE	SEP 23, 2021
1455. Decharacterized Wastes and the LDR Dilution Prohibition	ENCORE	SEP 30, 2021
1456. The "Derived from Rule", the "Mixtures Rule", and the "Contained-In Policy"	ENCORE	OCT 7, 2021
1457. Hazardous Debris and Options to Exclude as a Dangerous Waste		OCT 14, 2021
1458. Regulatory Status of Characteristic Baghouse Dust Destined for Reclamation		OCT 21, 2021
1459. RCRA Point of Generation and Baghouse Dust Collection Systems		OCT 28, 2021
1460. Pumps Containing Liquid Hazardous Wastes and Liquids in Landfill Prohibition	ENCORE	NOV 4, 2021
1461. Pumps Containing Liquid Hazardous Waste and Land Disposal Restrictions	ENCORE	NOV 11, 2021
1462. Pumps Containing Liquid Hazardous Wastes and RCRA Empty Containers		NOV 18, 2021
1463. Multiple Characteristic Hazardous Waste Codes and Underlying Hazardous Constituents	ENCORE	NOV 23, 2021
1464. LDR Notifications/Certifications and Generator Permitted Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility	ENCORE	DEC 2, 2021
1465. Multiple Characteristic and Listed Hazardous Waste Codes and the "in lieu of" LDR Principle	ENCORE	DEC 9, 2021
1466. Universal Wastes - Recycling versus Disposal	ENCORE	DEC 16, 2021
1467. 'Twas the Night Before Christmas – The Twenty-Eighth Edition		DEC 24, 2021
1468. Spent Lead Acid Batteries vs., Universal Wastes	ENCORE	DEC 30, 2021
1469. Hazardous Debris and Radioactively Contaminated Cadmium Batteries	ENCORE	JAN 6, 2022
1470. Hazardous Debris and Radioactively Contaminated Lead-Acid Batteries	ENCORE	JAN 13, 2022
1471. Mercury Wet Cell Batteries - Debris or Not Debris	ENCORE	JAN 20, 2022
1472. Hazardous Debris and Non-Radioactive Lead Acid Batteries	ENCORE	JAN 27, 2022
1473. Hazardous Debris and LDR High/Low Mercury Subcategories	ENCORE	FEB 3, 2022
1474. Central Accumulation Areas and the ≤90-day Time Frame	ENCORE	FEB 10, 2022
1475. Central Accumulation Areas with Satellite Accumulation		FEB 17, 2022
1476. Definition of RCRA Empty Tank	ENCORE	FEB 24, 2022
1477. RCRA Empty Acutely Hazardous Waste Containers	ENCORE	MAR 3, 2022
1478. The RCRA Definition of Acute Hazardous Waste		MAR 10, 2022
1479. Regulatory Status of Liquids and Solids Separated from D001 High TOC Wastes	ENCORE	MAR 17, 2022
1480. Generator Accumulation at a Permitted Storage Facility		MAR 24, 2022

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

TO: CENTRAL PLATEAU CLEANUP COMPANY

FROM: PAUL W. MARTIN, RCRA Subject Matter Expert
CPCCo Environmental Protection, Hanford, WA

SUBJECT: GENERATOR ACCUMULATION AT A PERMITTED STORAGE FACILITY

DATE: MARCH 24, 2022

<u>CPCCo Projects</u>	<u>CPCCo Functionals</u>	<u>HMIS</u>	<u>Hanford Laboratories</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>
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Rene Catlow	Danielle Collins	Jerry Cammann	<u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u>	Tina Crane	Robin Varljen
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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Generator Accumulation at a Permitted Storage Facility

Q: A laboratory has been managing all their dangerous wastes at a central accumulation area (CAA) under the large quantity generator provisions at [WAC 173-303-200](#) ([40 CFR 262.17](#)). However, one dioxin-containing wastestream has been difficult to manage within the ≤90-day accumulation time limit and the laboratory will be submitting a Part A form for interim status storage. If the laboratory, or any other generator, becomes an interim status or final status permitted facility, does that prohibit the facility from continuing to accumulate other onsite generated dangerous wastes in central accumulation areas, i.e., can a RCRA storage facility also have CAAs?

A: An EPA guidance letter dated March 12, 1985, ([RO 11062](#)), answered a series of questions from a laboratory on generator requirements vs., permitting requirements.

The laboratory asked EPA, if they submit a Part A form for the dioxin-containing wastes, will they also be required to submit a Part A application for all the other hazardous wastes they generate that they have been able to manage per the generator requirements without the need for an interim status permit.

EPA replied:

"No. Any waste that you are able to ship off-site within 90 days that is stored in either a tank or a container can still take advantage of the requirements in 40 CFR 262.34, whether or not you need a permit for any other part of your operation."

This means that a facility with an interim status or final status permit, can still manage onsite generated wastes in a CAA. The permitting status of a facility does not prohibit management of onsite generated wastes in CAAs.

Note that the above response was before the [2016 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule](#) and other regulatory changes since 1985. Now a generator can accumulate in either containers, tanks, containment buildings or drip pads and take advantage of the generator requirements at 40 CFR 262.17 [WAC 173-303-200].

SUMMARY:

- If wastes can be managed per the generator standards at WAC 173-303-200, the wastes can be accumulated in a CAA.
- If wastes cannot be managed per the generator standards, the facility must submit a Part A form and obtain interim status and eventually submit a Part B application for a final status permit.
- Nothing precludes an interim or final status storage facility from managing their onsite generated dangerous wastes in CAAs.

The March 12, 1985, EPA letter is attached to the e-mail. If you have any questions, contact me at Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 3/24/2022

FILE: 2MT\2022\032422.rtf

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Generator Accumulation at a Permitted Storage Facility

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

Date: 11.19.2021

COVERSHEET: EXPLANATION OF CITATION AND/OR TERMINOLOGY CHANGES IN THIS POLICY DOCUMENT

This policy document remains wholly in effect, but some or all of the regulatory citations within it have changed. These changes do not alter the existing regulatory interpretations.

As part of the [2016 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule](#), many of the regulations that apply to hazardous waste generators were moved to, or reorganized within, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 262. To view a crosswalk between the old and new citations, please visit the [Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations Crosswalk webpage](#).

The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule also made changes to terms that may be included in this document. The most common term change was replacing “conditionally exempt small quantity generators” (CESQGs) with “very small quantity generators” (VSQGs). In addition, EPA defined the term “central accumulation area” (CAA) to mean a generator’s 90- or 180-day accumulation area for hazardous waste.

Jessica Young
Chief of the Recycling and Generator Branch
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 3/24/2022

FILE: 2MT\2022\032422.rtf

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING -ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Generator Accumulation at a Permitted Storage Facility

9453.1985(02)

MAR 12 1985

Dr. Alex Katona
Occidental Chemical Corporation
360 Rainbow Boulevard South, Box 728
Niagara Falls, New York 14302

Dear Dr. Katona:

Thank you for your letter of February 5, 1985, which was referred to me by Dr. Bellin. In your letter, you state that the Grand Island, NY Research and Development Laboratory Complex of Occidental Chemical Corporation performs analytical work on samples that contain TCDD. The laboratory, therefore, generates laboratory wastes consisting of used rubber gloves, contaminated disposable clothing, used disposable glassware, etc. that are contaminated with TCDD at the ppt level. You requested clarification of certain questions relating to RCRA permitting requirements.

Before we respond to your specific questions, however, we would like to clarify the scope of the listing. In particular, wastes resulting from laboratory operations such as contaminated clothing, glassware, etc., are not currently subject to the dioxin hazardous waste listing.* Unused portions of the specific EPA hazardous wastes that are analyzed by a laboratory, however, are EPA hazardous waste and are subject to the new regulation. With this in mind, the answers to your questions are as follows:

- Is the exclusion (40 CFR 262.34) from the RCRA permitting requirements available for generators who accumulate dioxin-containing hazardous waste on-site for less than 90 days?

- Yes. Generators who store their wastes in either a tank or a container and are able to ship their waste off-site within 90 days can take advantage of the requirements in 40 CFR 262.34 (i.e., they do not need a RCRA permit

* Although these wastes are not currently included in the January 14, 1985, dioxin listing, we would suggest that you manage them in a very careful manner (i.e., as if they were listed wastes).

- If we determine that we cannot realistically take advantage of the less-than-90-day-accumulation-time exclusion for dioxin-containing waste, we will also be required to submit a Part A application for Interim Status storage of the other hazardous waste that we generate in the laboratory complex and which we have been shipping to date without need for an Interim Status permit?

- No. Any waste that you are able to ship off-site within 90 days that is stored in either a tank or a container can still take advantage of the requirements in 40 CFR 262.34, whether or not you need a permit for any other part of your operation.

I hope this answers your questions. If you need further application, you may wish to call Dr. Bellin at (202) 382-4787.

Sincerely,

Matthew A. Straus, Chief
Waste Identification Branch (WH-562B)

RO 11062

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 3/24/2022

FILE: 2MT\2022\032422.rtf

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