

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>DATE</u>
1394. RCRA Empty vs. DOT Empty	ENCORE	JUL 30, 2020
1395. RCRA Empty vs. DOT Empty II	ENCORE	AUG 6, 2020
1396. Empty Containers and the "Empty" Label	ENCORE	AUG 13, 2020
1397. Exceptions to Free Liquids in Landfills Prohibition	ENCORE	AUG 20, 2020
1398. Dust Suppression in Landfills with Nonhazardous Liquids	ENCORE	AUG 27, 2020
1399. Treated Hazardous Wastes Used as Dust Suppressant	ENCORE	SEP 3, 2020
1400. Regulatory Status of Used Oil Mixed with Diesel Fuel	ENCORE	SEP 10, 2020
1401. RCRA Liquids, Free Liquids, and Releasable Liquids	ENCORE	SEP 17, 2020
1402. Available Regulatory Relief from Underlying Hazardous Constituent (UHC) Requirements	ENCORE	SEP 24, 2020
1403. Smoke Detector Disposal and the NRC	ENCORE	OCT 1, 2020
1404. DOT Shipping of Damaged, Defective, or Recalled Lithium Batteries	ENCORE	OCT 8, 2020
1405. Conservative Declaration that Material is a Hazardous Waste	ENCORE	OCT 15, 2020
1406. Manifest Exception Report Submittal Timeframes – RCRA vs. TSCA	ENCORE	OCT 22, 2020
1407. Characteristic Ignitable, Corrosive or Reactive Debris and Macroencapsulation	ENCORE	OCT 29, 2020
1408. RCRA Satellite Accumulation Areas and Applicability of Personnel Training		NOV 5, 2020
1409. The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule and Designation of Nonhazardous Waste		NOV 12, 2020
1410. RCRA Aisle Space Requirements and Washington State vs., EPA		NOV 19, 2020
1411. The Definition of Good Housekeeping	ENCORE	NOV 24, 2020
1412. Absorbent Additions and Treatment	ENCORE	DEC 3, 2020
1413. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern	ENCORE	DEC 10, 2020
1414. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern – Again!	ENCORE	DEC 17, 2020
1415. 'Twas the Night before Christmas – The Twenty-Seventh Edition		DEC 24, 2020
1416. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern - One Last Time!	ENCORE	DEC 31, 2020
1417. RCRA Empty Containers and Removing as Much Waste as Possible	ENCORE	JAN 7, 2021
1418. Universal Waste, Incandescent Bulbs and Nonhazardous Bulbs	ENCORE	JAN 14, 2021
1419. Listed Waste Codes and Pre-RCRA Wastes	ENCORE	JAN 21, 2021
1420. Commercial Chemical Products and Unused Batteries	ENCORE	JAN 28, 2021
1421. Recycling of Non-Listed Commercial Chemical Products	ENCORE	FEB 4, 2021
1422. RCRA Personnel Training and Classroom Training vs. Online Training	ENCORE	FEB 11, 2021
1423. EPA Definition of "Annual" Refresher Training	ENCORE	FEB 18, 2021
1424. Satellite Accumulation of Aerosol Cans and Determining the 55-Gallon Limit	ENCORE	FEB 25, 2021
1425. PCB Wastes and RCRA Hazardous Waste Characteristics D018 through D043	ENCORE	MAR 4, 2021
1426. PCB Containers and Empty Requirements	ENCORE	MAR 11, 2021
1427. PCB Containers and Empty Requirements II	ENCORE	MAR 18, 2021
1428. PCB Containers and Decontamination Requirements	ENCORE	MAR 25, 2021
1429. F002, Methylene Chloride and Coffee Decaffeination	APRIL FOOL'S	APR 1, 2021
1430. Central Accumulation Area – Location and Total Number		APR 8, 2021
1431. Satellite Accumulation Area Container and Temporary Central Accumulation		APR 15, 2021
1432. Satellite Accumulation and "At or Near"	ENCORE	APR 22, 2021
1433. Generators and Waste Analysis Plans		APR 29, 2021

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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: GENERATORS AND WASTE ANALYSIS PLANS

DATE: APRIL 29, 2021

<u>CPCCo Projects</u>	<u>CPCCo - Env. Protection</u>	<u>HMIS</u>	<u>Hanford Laboratories</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>
Richard Austin Tania Bates Rene Catlow Richard Clinton Stuart Hildreth Stephanie Johansen Sasa Kosjerina Richard Lipinski Stuart Mortensen Dave Richards Sean Sexton Dave Shea Phil Sheely Jeff Westcott	Jeff Bramson Bob Bullock Frank Carleo Danielle Collins Jennifer Copeland Jeanne Elkins Ryan Fisher Jonathan Fullmer Steve Heninger Julie Johanson Barry Lawrence Diane Leist Mitch Marrott Stewart McMahand Brian Mitcheltree Anthony Nagel Chris Plager Linda Petersen Brent Porter Dale Snyder Kat Thompson Wayne Toebe Daniel Turlington Britt Wilkins	Brett Barnes Michael Carlson Mike Demiter Kip George Jerry Cammann Jeff Ehlis Garin Erickson Panfilo Gonzalez Jr. Dashia Huff Mark Kamberg Jon McKibben Saul Martinez Matt Mills Carly Nelson Michelle Oates Eric Pennala Jon Perry Christina Robison Christian Seavoy David Shaw John Skogleie Lana Strickling Greg Sullivan	(TBD) <u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u> Mary Beth Burandt Duane Carter Al Farabee Tony McKarns	Bill Bachmann Dean Baker Scott Baker Lucinda Borneman Paul Crane Tina Crane Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Darrin Faulk Rob Gregory James Hamilton Andy Hobbs Ryan Johnson Megan Lerchen Mike Lowery Michael Madison Terri Mars Cary Martin Grant McCalmant Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Kirk Peterson	Dan Saueressig Joelle Moss Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Jay Warwick Ted Wooley

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Generators and Waste Analysis Plans

Q: A new company with an even newer central accumulation area (CAA) wants to receive onsite-generated wastes from another department of the company. The operator of the CAA is concerned that some type of waste acceptance is required in order to receive dangerous/hazardous wastes for accumulation at the CAA. Is a large quantity generator (LQG), who is accumulating dangerous waste for 90 days or less, required to have a Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) to ensure the waste is acceptable for accumulation at the CAA?

A: [WAC 173-303-200](#), "Conditions for exemption for a large quantity generator that accumulates dangerous waste" [[40 CFR 262.17](#)], states that LQGs may accumulate dangerous waste on site without a permit or interim status if all LQG conditions for exemption are met. A search for the term "Waste Analysis Plan" revealed that the term was not an LQG condition and that the term mostly applied to owners and operators of interim status or final status facilities, i.e., Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDFs). However, there was one reference to a "generator's self-implementing waste analysis plan" concerning an exclusion at [WAC 173-303-071\(3\)\(bb\)](#) [[40 CFR 261.3\(c\)\(2\)\(ii\)\(C\)\(1\)](#)], for K061, K062 and F006 listed, nonwastewater slags resulting from high temperature metals recovery, which is not applicable to most generators.

The only other reference to a generator's WAP is at [40 CFR 268.7\(a\)\(5\)](#) concerning generators managing and treating land disposal restricted (LDR) waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings. If the generator is treating waste or soil to meet applicable LDR treatment standards, the generator must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan, which describes the procedures they will carry out to comply with the treatment standards. Note that generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards at [40 CFR 268.45](#) do not require a WAP since the LDR treatment standards for debris are specified technologies not requiring analysis.

The generator must keep the LDR WAP on site in the generator's records. The generator's LDR WAP must be based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the prohibited waste being treated, and contain all information necessary to treat the waste in accordance with the LDR requirements, including the selected testing frequency. The generator must maintain the LDR WAP in the facility's on-site files and make the LDR WAP available to Agency inspectors.

Other than the above self-implementing WAP for the exotic K or F-listed slag wastes, and the LDR WAP for generator's treating hazardous waste to meet an LDR treatment standard, no requirements were found, or expected to be found, concerning a WAP for acceptance of dangerous waste at a CAA.

SUMMARY:

- WAPs are generally applicable to interim status and permitted dangerous waste TSDFs.
- A generator WAP can apply to an excluded K or F-listed waste or to hazardous waste treated to meet LDR.
- A generator WAP is not required to receive onsite-generated waste at a CAA.

An excerpt from [WAC 173-303-071\(3\)\(bb\)](#) and [40 CFR 268.7\(a\)\(5\)](#) are attached to the e-mail. If you have any questions, contact me at [Paul W Martin@rl.gov](mailto:Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov) or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 4/29/2021

FILE: 2MT\2021\042921.rtf

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING – ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Generators and Waste Analysis Plans

WAC 173-303-071 Excluded categories of waste.

(3) Exclusions. The following categories of waste are excluded from the requirements of chapter 173-303 WAC, except for WAC 173-303-050, 173-303-145, and 173-303-960, and as otherwise specified:

(bb)

- (i) Nonwastewater residues, such as slag, resulting from high temperature metals recovery (HTMR) processing of K061, K062 or F006 waste, in units identified as rotary kilns, flame reactors, electric furnaces, plasma arc furnaces, slag reactors, rotary hearth furnace/electric furnace combinations or industrial furnaces (as defined in WAC 173-303-040 - blast furnaces, smelting, melting and refining furnaces, and other devices the department may add to the list - of the definition for "industrial furnace"), that are disposed in subtitle D units, provided that these residues meet the generic exclusion levels identified in the tables in this paragraph for all constituents, and exhibit no characteristics of dangerous waste. Testing requirements must be incorporated in a facility's waste analysis plan or a **generator's self-implementing waste analysis plan**; at a minimum, composite samples of residues must be collected and analyzed quarterly and/or when the process or operation generating the waste changes. Persons claiming this exclusion in an enforcement action will have the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the material meets all of the exclusion requirements.

40 CFR §268.7 Testing, tracking, and recordkeeping requirements for generators, reverse distributors, treaters, and disposal facilities

(a) *Requirements for generators and reverse distributors.-*

(5) If a generator is managing and treating prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings regulated under 40 CFR 262.15, 262.16, and 262.17 to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at §268.40, the generator must develop and follow a written **waste analysis plan which describes the procedures they will carry out to comply with the treatment standards.** (Generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of Table 1 to §268.45, however, are not subject to these waste analysis requirements.) The plan must be kept on site in the generator's records, and the following requirements must be met:

- (i) The waste analysis plan must be based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the prohibited waste(s) being treated, and contain all information necessary to treat the waste(s) in accordance with the requirements of this part, including the selected testing frequency.
- (ii) Such plan must be kept in the facility's on-site files and made available to inspectors.
- (iii) Wastes shipped off-site pursuant to this paragraph must comply with the notification requirements of §268.7(a)(3).