

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>DATE</u>
1056. PCB Reporting and Recordkeeping Relief	ENCORE	JAN 12, 2014
1057. Commercial Chemical Products and Unused Batteries	ENCORE	JAN 16, 2014
1058. PCB Annual Records Retention Timeframes		JAN 31, 2014
1059. Satellite Accumulation within a ≤90-day Accumulation Area		FEB 7, 2014
1060. PCB Certificate of Disposal Relief	ENCORE	FEB 13, 2014
1061. Used Oil and Weekly Inspections		FEB 20, 2014
1062. Bags and RCRA Container Definition		FEB 27, 2014
1063. Product Storage Tank Residues and Hazardous Waste Regulations	ENCORE	MAR 6, 2014
1064. Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Accumulation Time Limits		MAR 13, 2014
1065. Land Disposal Restrictions and Dates of Accumulation		MAR 23, 2014
1066. Universal Waste Accumulation Time Limits and the One Year Rule		MAR 29, 2014
1067. PCB Manifest Discrepancy Reports and Estimated Waste Weights		APR 6, 2014
1068. PCB Wastes, Independent Transporters and Confirmation of Receipt		APR 10, 2014
1069. Paint Wastes and The Applicability of the F001-F005 Listings to Ingredients	ENCORE	APR 20, 2014
1070. Other Paint Wastes and the Applicability of the F001-F005 Listings	ENCORE	APR 24, 2014
1071. Multiple Characteristic Hazardous Waste Codes and Underlying Hazardous Constituents		MAY 1, 2014
1072. TSCA "No PCBs" versus "Non-PCBs" versus "Nondetectable PCBs"	ENCORE	MAY 8, 2014
1073. Purpose of Keeping a Hazardous Waste Container Closed	ENCORE	MAY 15, 2014
1074. PCB Containers and Multiple Removed From Service Dates		MAY 22, 2014
1075. Satellite Accumulation and RCRA Personnel Training		MAY 29, 2014
1076. Transporter Signatures on Hazardous Waste Manifest and Multiple Drivers		JUN 5, 2014
1077. Universal Waste and Nonhazardous Batteries		JUN 12, 2014
1078. Universal Waste and Incandescent Bulbs		JUN 19, 2014
1079. The PCB Mark and the Fields "Also Contact" and "Tel No"	ENCORE	JUN 29, 2014
1080. Halon Fire Extinguishers - Banned or Not Banned?	ENCORE	JUL 5, 2014
1081. Cabinets as RCRA Containers	ENCORE	JUL 13, 2014
1082. LDR Storage Prohibitions and Treated Wastes	ENCORE	JUL 17, 2014
1083. LDR Treatment Standards and F001 "Chlorinated Fluorocarbons"	ENCORE	JUL 24, 2014
1084. RCRA Regulatory Status of Chlorinated Fluorocarbons Used as Refrigerants	ENCORE	JUL 31, 2014
1085. Universal Wastes, Manifesting and DOT Shipping Names		AUG 7, 2014
1086. CERCLA Hazardous Substances – A Brief Definition		AUG 14, 2014
1087. CERCLA Hazardous Substances – The Petroleum Exclusion		AUG 21, 2014
1088. PCB Concentration Assumptions for Use vs. PCB Disposal	ENCORE	AUG 28, 2014
1089. Universal Waste and Basis for the One Year Accumulation Time Limit		SEP 4, 2014
1090. Product Spills and Waste Determinations	ENCORE	SEP 11, 2014
1091. PCB Concentrations and 10,000 PPM		SEP 18, 2014
1092. PCB Concentrations and 1,000 PPM		SEP 25, 2014
1093. Universal Waste Alkaline Batteries and Self-Transportation		OCT 2, 2014
1094. Universal Waste Lithium Batteries and Self-Transportation		OCT 9, 2014
1095. Universal Waste Batteries and Closed Containers	ENCORE	OCT 16, 2014
1096. PCB Containers and Concentration of PCBs		OCT 23, 2014
1097. Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction		OCT 31, 2014
1098. Satellite Accumulation Requirements in Washington State	ENCORE	NOV 6, 2014
1099. Satellite Accumulation and "At or Near"		NOV 13, 2014
1100. Regulatory Status of Chromated, Copper, Arsenate, (CCA) Wood as Wood Mulch	ENCORE	NOV 20, 2014
1101. Defining Criteria for Household Waste Exclusion	ENCORE	NOV 26, 2014
1102. The Household Waste Exclusion and Renovation Debris		DEC 4, 2014
1103. The Household Waste Exclusion and Renovation Debris – Part II		DEC 11, 2014
1104. PCB Ballasts and Disposal Options	ENCORE	DEC 18, 2014
1105. 'Twas the Night Before Christmas – The Twenty-Second Edition		DEC 24, 2014
1106. Printed Circuit Board Recycling – Shredded vs. Whole	ENCORE	JAN 1, 2015
1107. Satellite Accumulation and Product Vessel Cleanouts		JAN 8, 2015
1108. Date of Accumulation for Hazardous Waste and Receipt of Analytical Information		JAN 15, 2015
1109. Conservative Declaration that Material is a Hazardous Waste		JAN 22, 2015

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

TO: CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY

FROM: PAUL W. MARTIN, Senior Environmental Compliance Officer
CHPRC Environmental Protection, Hanford, WA

SUBJECT: CONSERVATIVE DECLARATION THAT MATERIAL IS A HAZARDOUS WASTE

DATE: JANUARY 22, 2015

<u>CHPRC Projects</u>	<u>CH PRC - Env. Protection</u>	<u>MSA</u>	<u>Hanford Laboratories</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>	<u>Other Hanford Contractors</u>
Richard Austin Tania Bates Ty Blackford Bob Cathel Rene Catlow Richard Clinton Larry Cole John Dent Brian Dixon Eric Erpenbeck Stuart Hildreth Mike Jennings Stephanie Johansen Jeanne Kisielnicki Melvin Lakes Jim McGrogan Stuart Mortensen Anthony Nagel Dean Nester Dave Richards Phil Sheely Connie Simiele Roni Swan Michael Waters Jeff Westcott Jeff Widney	Brett Barnes Ron Brunke Bill Cox Lorna Dittmer Rick Engelmann Ted Hopkins Jim Leary Dale McKenney Jon McKibben Rick Oldham Linda Petersen Fred Ruck Jennie Seaver Wayne Toebe Lee Tuott Daniel Turlington Dave Watson Joel Williams	Jerry Cammann Jeff Ehlis Garin Erickson Lori Fritz Panfilo Gonzales Jr. Dashia Huff Mark Kamberg Edwin Lamm Candice Marple Saul Martinez Jon Perry Thomas Pysto Don Rokkan Lana Strickling Lou Upton Christina Zerby	Alan Campbell Grant McCalmant <u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u> Mary Beth Burandt Cliff Clark Mike Collins Tony McKarns Ellen Mattlin Greg Sinton Scott Stubblebine	Bill Bachmann Dean Baker Scott Baker Lucinda Borneman Paul Crane Tina Crane Greta Davis Jeff DeLine Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Darrin Faulk Joe Fritts Tom Gilmore Rob Gregory Gene Grohs James Hamilton Andy Hobbs Ryan Johnson Dan Kimball Megan Lerchen Richard Lipinski Charles (Mike) Lowery Michael Madison Terri Mars Cary Martin Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Matt Mills Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Judith Nielsen Mandy Pascual Kirk Peterson Jean Quigley	Mark Rollison Dan Saueressig Merrie Schilperoort Joelle Stamm Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Kyle Webster Ted Wooley

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Conservative Declaration that Material is a Hazardous Waste

Q: A non-Washington customer has a wastestream that meets the definition of a Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Class 8, corrosive solid. As a precaution, the customer wants to declare the waste as a RCRA D002 corrosive hazardous waste. The customer is aware that the Federal definition of D002 at 40 CFR 261.22 does not include solids. Can the customer apply, as a precaution, the RCRA D002 hazardous waste code to a waste that does not meet the corrosive characteristic definition?

A: In [June 1, 1990, Federal Register \(Part 1\)](#) / [\(Part 2\)](#) on page 22549 EPA stated:

"The Agency (EPA) received many comments regarding non-liquid wastes that are corrosive and the applicability of treatment technologies for aqueous and liquid corrosive wastes to treat non-liquid corrosive wastes. The proposal did not specifically address corrosive solids because there is not a definition of corrosive solids in 261.22 at this time. Until the Agency amends 261.22 to include a definition for corrosive solids and promulgates a treatment technology, generators must prudently handle wastes with regard to known hazards. Although not required under current regulations, many generators of corrosive solids prefer to classify these wastes as D002 corrosives and choose waste management and disposal protocols accordingly in an added effort to protect the environment."

Therefore the customer could apply the D002 hazardous waste code to a DOT corrosive solid as added protection to the environment. However, all "waste management and disposal protocols" must be applied accordingly. This means that the DOT corrosive solid would have to be managed – stored, treated and disposed - as though it were actually a D002 waste, which in turn means that the land disposal restrictions (LDR) would apply. The DOT corrosive solid would have to meet the LDR treatment standard of DEACT (deactivation - removal of the corrosive characteristic) and meet any applicable underlying hazardous constituent (UHC) standards. Should the customer's DOT corrosive solid contain UHC constituents that exceed the treatment standards at [40 CFR 268.48](#), the corrosive solid would have to meet the appropriate LDR treatment standards - accordingly.

Note that according to Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-303-090(6)(a)(iii) and (b)(ii) a solid or semisolid can be a Washington State-Only Dangerous Waste with the waste code of WSC2 (solid corrosive). Therefore if the above customer resided in Washington State, their DOT corrosive solid could designate as a WSC2 dangerous waste. However, even if the Washington State customer's waste did not designate as a hazardous or dangerous waste, the Washington customer could also conservatively declare their waste as a dangerous waste per the Federal Register.

SUMMARY:

- According to EPA, a generator can classify a DOT corrosive solid as a D002 hazardous waste.
- This conservative declaration is allowed by EPA as added protection to the environment.
- All waste management and disposal protocols (such as LDR) would apply - accordingly.

40 CFR 261.22 and WAC 173-303-090(6) are attached to the e-mail. If you have any questions, please contact me at "Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov" or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 1/22/15

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Conservative Declaration that Material is a Hazardous Waste

40 CFR 261.22 Characteristic of corrosivity

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

(1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in §260.11 of this chapter.

(2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 °C (130 °F) as determined by Method 1110A in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, and as incorporated by reference in §260.11 of this chapter.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

WAC 173-303-090 Dangerous waste characteristics.

(6) Characteristic of corrosivity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has any one or more of the following properties:

(i) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C in "*Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in WAC 173-303-110 (3)(a);

(ii) It is liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 0.250 inch (6.35 mm) per year at a test temperature of 55 degrees C (130 degrees F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM0169-2000 as standardized in "*Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*," (Method 1110A) EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in WAC 173-303-110 (3)(a); or

(iii) It is solid or semisolid which, upon testing using Method 9045D in "*Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*" (SW 846), results in a pH less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity because:

(i) It has either of the properties described in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection will be designated DW, and assigned the dangerous waste number of D002;

(ii) It only has the property described in (a)(iii) of this subsection will be designated DW, and assigned the dangerous waste number of WSC2.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 1/22/15

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