

| <u>SUBJECT</u> | | <u>DATE</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| 1056. Hazardous Waste Tanks and the Less than 90-Day Accumulation Time Limit | ENCORE | APR 23, 2015 |
| 1057. Decharacterized RCRA Waste - Manifesting and LDR Reporting | ENCORE | APR 30, 2015 |
| 1058. Decharacterized Hazardous Waste Listed Solely for Non-Toxic Characteristics | ENCORE | MAY 7, 2015 |
| 1059. Decharacterized Wastes, <90-Day Accumulation Time Limits and LDR Storage Prohibition | ENCORE | MAY 14, 2015 |
| 1060. Decharacterized Wastes and the LDR Dilution Prohibition | ENCORE | MAY 21, 2015 |
| 1061. Hazardous Debris Macroencapsulation and Size Reduction | ENCORE | MAY 28, 2015 |
| 1062. Universal Waste Lamps and Prohibition on Crushing | | JUN 4, 2015 |
| 1063. F003 Listed Hazardous Waste and the 10% Rule | ENCORE | JUN 11, 2015 |
| 1064. F001 - F005 Listed Hazardous Waste and the 10% Rule | ENCORE | JUN 18, 2015 |
| 1065. Macroencapsulation of Hazardous Debris and Presence of Free Liquids | ENCORE | JUN 25, 2015 |
| 1066. DOT Shipping of Damaged, Defective or Recalled Lithium Batteries | | JUL 1, 2015 |
| 1067. Used Oil Eligibility for Animal and Vegetable Oils | ENCORE | JUL 9, 2015 |
| 1068. Used Oil Eligibility for Petroleum Oils Mixed with Animal or Vegetable Oils | | JUL 16, 2015 |
| 1069. Conditioned Exclusion for Listed Hazardous Waste Debris Treated via Extraction/Destruction | ENCORE | JUL 23, 2015 |
| 1070. Conditioned Exclusion for Characteristic Debris Treated via Immobilization | | JUL 30, 2015 |
| 1071. RCRA Personnel Training and Classroom Training vs. Online Training | | AUG 6, 2015 |
| 1072. PCB Decontamination Standards with No Decontamination Performed | | AUG 13, 2015 |
| 1073. PCB Manifest Exceptions a.k.a. When is a PCB Manifest Not Required | ENCORE | AUG 19, 2015 |
| 1074. PCB Manifest Relief a.k.a. When is a PCB Manifest Not Required – The Sequel | | AUG 27, 2015 |
| 1075. Hazardous Debris and Radioactively Contaminated Cadmium Batteries | ENCORE | SEP 3, 2015 |
| 1076. Hazardous Debris and Radioactively Contaminated Lead Acid Batteries | ENCORE | SEP 10, 2015 |
| 1077. Mercury Wet Cell Batteries - Debris or Not Debris | ENCORE | SEP 17, 2015 |
| 1078. Hazardous Debris and Non-Radioactive Lead Acid Batteries | | SEP 24, 2015 |
| 1079. Unused Paraformaldehyde - U Listed Hazardous Waste or Not? | ENCORE | OCT 1, 2015 |
| 1080. CAS Numbers and the Hazardous Waste "U" and "P" Listings | ENCORE | OCT 8, 2015 |
| 1081. Universal Waste One Year Accumulation and Multiple Handlers | ENCORE | OCT 15, 2015 |
| 1082. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern | ENCORE | OCT 29, 2015 |
| 1083. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern – Again | ENCORE | NOV 5, 2015 |
| 1084. LDR Notifications and F001-F005 Constituents of Concern - One Last Time | ENCORE | NOV 12, 2015 |
| 1085. DOT and Terminal Protection of Alkaline Batteries | ENCORE | NOV 19, 2015 |
| 1086. Used Oil and Keeping Containers Closed – WAC 173-303 vs. 40 CFR 279 | | NOV 24, 2015 |
| 1087. PCB Weight Determinations | ENCORE | DEC 3, 2015 |
| 1088. Satellite Accumulation Requirements and Container Inspections | ENCORE | DEC 10, 2015 |
| 1089. 'Twas The Night Before Christmas - The Twenty-Third Annual Edition | ENCORE | DEC 24, 2015 |
| 1090. Satellite Accumulation and 85-Gallon Containers | ENCORE | DEC 31, 2015 |

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

TO: CH2M HILL PLATEAU REMEDIATION COMPANY

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

SUBJECT: SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AND 85-GALLON CONTAINERS

DATE: DECEMBER 31, 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> |
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| Richard Austin Roni Ashley Tania Bates 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 Jennie Stults Michael Waters Jeff Widney | Brett Barnes Mitch Boyd Ron Brunke Bill Cox Laura Cusack Lorna Dittmer Rick Engelmann Ted Hopkins Sasa Kosjerina Jim Leary Dale McKenney Jon McKibben Rick Oldham Linda Petersen Fred Ruck Ray Swenson 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 Christina Robison Don Rokkan Lana Strickling Lou Upton | (TBD) <u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u> Mary Beth Burandt Duane Carter 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 Grant McCalmant Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Matt Mills Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Mandy Pascual Kirk Peterson Jean Quigley | Dan Saueressig Merrie Schilperoort Joelle Moss Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Jay Warwick Kyle Webster Jeff Westcott Ted Wooley |

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation and 85-Gallon Containers

Q: A customer has a satellite accumulation area (SAA) and due to a 2015 scarcity of 55-gallon drums, has been using an 85-gallon overpack as the SAA container to accumulate no more than 55 gallons of non-acutely hazardous waste. Since the satellite regulations limit an SAA to 55-gallons of hazardous waste, is the customer in violation of the SAA regulations?

A: The satellite regulations at WAC 173-303-200(2) [40 CFR 262.34(c)] state that "a generator may accumulate as much as fifty-five gallons of dangerous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste per waste stream in containers at or near any point of generation where waste initially accumulates." A size limitation of the "container" used by the generator is not stated. The generator must use a container and accumulate no more than 55 gallons of non-acutely hazardous waste. Since the customer is using a "container" (per the definition in WAC 173-303-040 [40 CFR 260.10]) and has accumulated no more than 55 gallons of hazardous waste, the customer is not in violation of satellite regulations.

Furthermore, per a USEPA memo dated July 13, 1989, to the Ohio EPA, the Ohio EPA asked if a roll-off box - substantially larger than an 85-gallon container - could be used for satellite accumulation. The USEPA stated:

"It is our view that if the roll-off boxes meet the definition of container found in Section 260.10 and are managed in accordance with the applicable container requirements of Sections 265.171 (*good condition*), 265.172 (*compatible*), and 265.173(a) (*kept closed except when adding or removing*), they may be utilized in satellite accumulation."

Therefore, our customer can utilize any size container as an SAA if the container meets the definition of a RCRA container and if the SAA container is managed per the SAA regulations. The customer remains subject to a 55-gallon limit for non-acute hazardous waste and should ensure that the 55-gallon limit is not exceeded when using any container larger than 55 gallons.

SUMMARY:

- An SAA can accumulate up to 55 gallons of non-acutely hazardous waste in a container.
- The satellite regulations do not limit the size of the satellite container.
- If the SAA meets the RCRA definition of a container and complies with all satellite regulations, any size container (< = > 55 gallons) can be used for satellite accumulation.

Excerpts from WAC 173-303-040, WAC 173-303-200 and the EPA memo 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: 12/31/15

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation and 85-Gallon Containers

WAC 173-303-040 Definitions.

"Container" means any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

WAC 173-303-200 Accumulating dangerous waste on-site.

(2) Satellite accumulation.

(a) A generator may accumulate as much as fifty-five gallons of dangerous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste per waste stream in containers at or near any point of generation where waste initially accumulates (defined as a satellite accumulation area in WAC 173-303-040). The satellite area must be under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste or secured at all times to prevent improper additions of wastes to a satellite container. Satellite accumulation is allowed without a permit provided the generator:

- (i) Complies with WAC 173-303-630 (2), (4), (5) (a) and (b), (8)(a), and (9) (a) and (b); and
- (ii) Complies with subsection (1)(d) of this section.

(b) When fifty-five gallons of dangerous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste is accumulated per waste stream, the container(s) must be marked immediately with the accumulation date and moved within three days to a designated storage or accumulation area.

(c) On a case-by-case basis the department may require the satellite area to be managed in accordance with all or some of the requirements under subsection (1) of this section, if the nature of the wastes being accumulated, a history of spills or releases from accumulated containers, or other factors are determined by the department to be a threat or potential threat to human health or the environment.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the ninety-day accumulation period begins on the date that:

- (a) The generator first generates a dangerous waste; or
- (b) The quantity (or aggregated quantity) of dangerous waste being accumulated by a small quantity generator first exceeds the quantity exclusion limit for such waste (or wastes); or
- (c) Fifty-five gallons of dangerous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste, per waste stream, is accumulated in a satellite accumulation area.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 12/31/15

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation and 85-Gallon Containers

Faxback 11442

9453.1989(07)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

JUL 13 1989

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: "Satellite" Accumulation

FROM: Sylvia K. Lowrance, Director Office of Solid Waste

TO: David A. Ullrich, Associate Division Director
Office of RCRA Waste Management Division (5HR-13)

In response to your memorandum of June 13, 1989, we have addressed the questions posed by Ohio EPA regarding our requirements of 40 CFR Section 262.34(c) concerning satellite accumulation.

Specifically, in the attachment to your memorandum, Ohio EPA asks if roll-off boxes meet the definition of containers and may be used at satellite accumulation areas. It is our view that if the roll-off boxes meet the definition of container found in Section 260.10 and are managed in accordance with the applicable container requirements of Sections 265.171, 265.172, and 265.173(a), they may be utilized in satellite accumulation.

Section 260.10 defines "container" as "any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of or otherwise handled." A roll-off box is a portable device. The container requirements include: (1) that the container be in good condition (i.e., not leaking), (2) that the container be of a material, or lined with a material, which is compatible with the waste, and, (3) that the container be closed during storage, except to add or remove waste.

The other requirement under Section 262.34(c)(1) states that the container be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" or other words that identify the contents. This is the extent of the physical requirements for satellite accumulation containers. Therefore, as long as the quantity limits and time limits for excess quantities are met, the roll-off box may be classified as a satellite accumulation container.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 12/31/15

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation and 85-Gallon Containers

-2-

However, for containers used in off-site shipment of hazardous waste, the Department of Transportation (DOT) packaging specifications for the hazard class must be met. DOT regulations governing the transportation of hazardous materials are found in 49 CFR Parts 171 through 177.

Ohio EPA has also raised a concern about the ability of a generator to determine when the 55 gallon quantity limit for satellite accumulation of hazardous waste (or one quart of acute hazardous waste), is exceeded if roll-off boxes are used. The dimensions, or capacity, of the roll-off boxes are not mentioned in the Ohio EPA attachment. Under our regulations any type of container may be used as a satellite accumulation device provided it meets the Section 260.10 definition for container, and is used in accordance with the above-mentioned container provisions of Part 265. We ask that Ohio EPA inform us if they find that the use of roll-off boxes of various volumes and capacities contributes to a generator's inability to quantify his waste.

In addition to answering these questions, we offer the following observation. It appears that the Ohio EPA has a thorough understanding of the Section 262.34 requirements and provides an accurate interpretation of the regulations. However, you should note that, upon removal from an accumulation storage area, hazardous waste may also be managed in an on-site permitted unit (45 FR 76624, November 19, 1980).

If you have any questions regarding this memorandum, please do not hesitate to contact me or have your staff contact Emily Roth at (202) 382-4777.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 12/31/15

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