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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: CONSERVATIVE DECLARATION THAT MATERIAL IS A HAZARDOUS WASTE

DATE: *JANUARY 11, 2018*

CHPRC Projects	CH PRC - Env.	MSA	Hanford Laboratories	Other Hanford	Other Hanford
	Protection			Contractors	Contractors
Richard Austin		Brett Barnes	(TBD)		
Tania Bates	Bob Bullock	Jerry Cammann		Bill Bachmann	Jean Quigley
Rene Catlow	Bill Cox	Jeff Ehlis	DOE RL, ORP, WIPP	Dean Baker	Dan Saueressig
Richard Clinton	Laura Cusack	Garin Erickson		Scott Baker	Merrie Schilperoort
Larry Cole	Sasa Kosjerina	Panfilo Gonzalez Jr.	Mary Beth Burandt	Lucinda Borneman	Joelle Moss
John Dent	Jim Leary	Dashia Huff	Duane Carter	Paul Crane	Glen Triner
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Stephanie Johansen	Wayne Toebe	Lana Strickling		Rob Gregory	
Melvin Lakes	Daniel Turlington	Lou Upton		Gene Grohs	
Richard Lipinski	Dave Watson			James Hamilton	
Jim McGrogan				Andy Hobbs	
Stuart Mortensen				Ryan Johnson	
Dave Richards		1		Megan Lerchen	
Phil Sheely				Charles (Mike) Lowery	
Connie Simiele		1		Michael Madison	
Jennie Stults				Terri Mars	
Jeff Westcott		1		Cary Martin	
Jeff Widney		1		Grant McCalmant	
		1		Steve Metzger	
				Tony Miskho	
		1		Matt Mills	
				Tom Moon	
		1		Chuck Mulkey	
				Kirk Peterson	

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 <u>40 CFR 268.48</u>, 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.

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SUMMARY:

FROM: Paul W. Martin

- 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.

1/11/18

DATE:

TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Conservative Declaration that Material is a Hazardous Waste

<u>40 CFR 261.22</u> 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

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