

<u>SUBJECT</u>		<u>DATE</u>
1253. Used Oil Filter Regulation – The Feds vs. Washington State	ENCORE	NOV 16, 2017
1254. PCB Radioactive Wastes and Exception Reporting	ENCORE	NOV 21, 2017
1255. Satellite Accumulation Requirements and Container Inspections	ENCORE	NOV 30, 2017
1256. Disposing of PCB Ballasts with PCB Potting Material	ENCORE	DEC 7, 2017
1257. Fluorescent Light Ballasts and PCB Annual Reporting		DEC 14, 2017
1258. 'Twas the Night Before Christmas – The Twenty-Fifth Annual Edition		DEC 21, 2017
1259. The Purpose of Keeping Containers Closed Except When Adding or Removing Wastes	ENCORE	DEC 28, 2017
1260. Satellite Accumulation and Product Vessel Cleanouts	ENCORE	JAN 4, 2018
1261. Conservative Declaration that Material is a Hazardous Waste	ENCORE	JAN 11, 2018
1262. Defining Criteria for Household Waste Exclusion	ENCORE	JAN 18, 2018
1263. The Household Waste Exclusion and Renovation Debris	ENCORE	JAN 25, 2018
1264. The Household Waste Exclusion and Renovation Debris – Part II	ENCORE	FEB 1, 2018
1265. The Mixtures Rule – Washington State vs. The Feds	ENCORE	FEB 8, 2018
1266. Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Secondary Containment	ENCORE	FEB 15, 2018
1267. Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Accumulation Time Limits	ENCORE	FEB 22, 2018

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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: SPENT LEAD-ACID BATTERIES AND ACCUMULATION TIME LIMITS

DATE: FEBRUARY 22, 2018

<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 Rene Catlow Richard Clinton Larry Cole John Dent Lorna Dittmer Brian Dixon Eric Erpenbeck Stuart Hildreth Mike Jennings Stephanie Johansen Melvin Lakes Richard Lipinski Jim McGrogan Stuart Mortensen Dave Richards Phil Sheely Connie Simiele Jennie Stults Jeff Westcott Jeff Widney	Bob Bullock Bill Cox Laura Cusack Sasa Kosjerina Jim Leary Anthony Nagel Robert Nielson Linda Petersen Fred Ruck Ray Swenson Wayne Toebe Daniel Turlington Dave Watson	Brett Barnes Jerry Cammann Jeff Ehlis Garin Erickson Panfilo Gonzalez Jr. Dashia Huff Mark Kamberg Jon McKibben Saul Martinez Jon Perry Christina Robison Lana Strickling Lou Upton	(TBD) <u>DOE RL, ORP, WIPP</u> Mary Beth Burandt Duane Carter Cliff Clark Tony McKarns Ellen Mattlin Scott Stubblebine	Bill Bachmann Dean Baker Scott Baker Lucinda Borneman Paul Crane Tina Crane Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Tom Gilmore Rob Gregory Gene Grohs James Hamilton Andy Hobbs Ryan Johnson Megan Lerchen Charles (Mike) Lowery Michael Madison Terri Mars Cary Martin Grant McCalmant Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Matt Mills Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Kirk Peterson	Jean Quigley Dan Saueressig Merrie Schilperoort Joelle Moss Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Jay Warwick Ted Wooley

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Accumulation Time Limits

Q: A customer is accumulating spent-lead acid (SLA) batteries for eventual offsite shipment to a lead-acid battery reclaimer. The customer is also accumulating other non-lead-acid batteries as universal wastes for eventual offsite shipment to a universal waste recycler. The customer is very aware that the universal waste batteries have a 1 year accumulation time limit and must be marked with a date that accumulation started. However, the customer has become uneasy that the SLA batteries are not marked with an accumulation start date. So, is there an accumulation time limit for SLA batteries like there is for universal waste batteries?

A: It depends.

If the spent lead acid batteries are being managed per [WAC 173-303-520](#), “Special requirements for reclaiming spent lead-acid battery wastes” [[40 CFR 266.80](#)], then the SLA batteries are not subject to accumulation time limits or accumulation date markings. However, if the SLA batteries are being managed per WAC 173-303-573, “Standards for universal waste management” [[40 CFR 273](#)], then the SLA batteries are subject to a 1 year accumulation time limit, the accumulation date markings, and all other universal waste requirements.

Fortunately, SLA batteries have the option to be managed as either SLA batteries or as universal wastes. The SLA battery relief was promulgated before the universal waste requirements and EPA stated that since the SLA battery reclamation process has been working so well, SLA batteries could be managed under either system. In the customer’s case, they have chosen to manage the SLA batteries per WAC 173-303-520 and therefore are not subject to an accumulation time limit.

Basically, SLA battery generators - who do not reclaim - are not subject to generator, transporter, interim status, permitted status, land disposal restrictions, or permitting requirements. About the only requirements for SLA battery generators are to determine if the SLA batteries are solid waste (yes since “spent”) and then, if hazardous wastes (yes for lead – D008, and acid – D002).

SUMMARY:

- Spent lead-acid batteries can be managed as spent lead-acid batteries or as universal wastes.
- If managed as universal waste, the accumulation time is limited to 1 year.
- If managed as spent lead-acid batteries, the accumulation time is not limited.

Excerpts from WAC 173-303-520 are attached. If you have any questions, please contact me at Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 2/22/18

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING – ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Accumulation Time Limits

WAC 173-303-520 Special requirements for reclaiming spent lead acid battery wastes.

This section applies to persons who reclaim (including regeneration) spent lead-acid batteries that are recyclable materials ("spent batteries"). (Also, see WAC [173-303-120\(3\)](#).)

(1) Persons who generate, transport, or collect spent batteries, who regenerate spent batteries, or who store spent batteries but do not reclaim them (other than spent batteries that are to be regenerated) are subject only to the requirements of WAC [173-303-016](#) through [173-303-161](#) except for [173-303-060](#), and WAC [173-303-960](#) if such spent batteries are going to a battery reclaimer. Persons who reclaim spent batteries through regeneration (such as by electrolyte replacement) are not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 268, which is incorporated by reference at WAC [173-303-140](#) (2)(a).

[Skipped exporter regulations in paragraphs (a) and (b)]

(2) Owners and operators of battery reclaiming facilities that store spent lead acid batteries prior to reclaiming (other than spent batteries that are to be regenerated) them are subject to the following requirements:

(a) For all reclaimers, the applicable storage provisions of:

- (i) WAC [173-303-280](#) (2) and (3);
- (ii) WAC [173-303-282](#);
- (iii) WAC [173-303-283](#);
- (iv) WAC [173-303-290](#);
- (v) WAC [173-303-310](#) through [173-303-360](#);
- (vi) WAC [173-303-380](#);
- (vii) WAC [173-303-390](#) (2) and (3);
- (viii) WAC [173-303-395](#); and
- (ix) WAC [173-303-800](#) through [173-303-840](#).

(b) For reclaimers with interim status permits, the applicable storage provisions of WAC [173-303-400](#) including Subparts F through L of 40 C.F.R. Part 265;

(c) For reclaimers with final facility permits, the applicable storage provisions of:

- (i) WAC [173-303-600](#) through [173-303-650](#); and
- (ii) WAC [173-303-660](#).

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WAC 173-303 – Dangerous Waste Regulations (Specific excerpts applicable to spent lead-acid batteries)

Section 016	Identifying solid waste
Section 017	Recycling processes involving solid waste
Section 020	Applicability
Section 030	Abbreviations
Section 040	Definitions
Section 045	References to EPA's hazardous waste and permit regulations
Section 050	Department of ecology cleanup authority
Section 060	Notification and identification numbers (not applicable)
Section 070	Designation of dangerous waste
Section 071	Excluded categories of waste
Section 072	Procedures and bases for exempting and excluding wastes
Section 073	Conditional exclusion of special wastes
Section 075	Certification of designation
Section 077	Requirements for universal waste
Section 080	Dangerous waste lists
Section 081	Discarded chemical products
Section 082	Dangerous waste sources
Section 083	Deletion of certain dangerous waste codes following equipment cleaning and ...
Section 084	Reserved
Section 090	Dangerous waste characteristics
Section 100	Dangerous waste criteria
Section 102	Reserved
Section 104	State-specific dangerous waste numbers
Section 110	Sampling, testing methods, and analytes
Section 120	Recycled, reclaimed, and recovered wastes
Section 130	Containment and control of infectious wastes
Section 140	Land disposal restrictions
Section 141	Treatment, storage, or disposal of dangerous waste
Section 145	Spills and discharges into the environment
Section 150	Division, dilution, and accumulation
Section 160	Containers
Section 161	Overpacked containers (labpacks)
Section 960	Special powers and authorities of the department

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SUBJECT: Spent Lead-Acid Batteries and Accumulation Time Limits

9593.1995(01)

Hotline Questions and Answers

December 1995

1. Lead-Acid Batteries and Universal Waste

How do the Part 273, Standards for Universal Waste Management, affect the management of lead-acid batteries regulated under the Part 266, Subpart G, regulations for spent lead-acid batteries being reclaimed?

Lead-acid batteries that are managed under Part 266, Subpart G, are not subject to the universal waste management standards. The universal management standards only apply to those lead-acid batteries that are not managed under Part 266, Subpart G. The existing recycling program for automotive lead-acid batteries has been extremely successful, with recycling rates in excess of 90 percent nationwide. By retaining the Part 266, Subpart G, requirements, EPA can continue to operate this program without modification or adverse effect on the environment. EPA expects that most non-automotive lead-acid batteries will be managed under Part 273 (60 FR 25492, 25505; May 11, 1995).

Faxback 13772

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