

<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 23, 2018
1268. CERCLA Hazardous Substances – A Brief Definition	ENCORE	MAR 1, 2018
1269. Radioactively Contaminated Lead-Acid Batteries and Hazardous Debris	ENCORE	MAR 8, 2018
1270. RCRA Treatment and the Two-Part Definition	ENCORE	MAR 15, 2018
1271. Who Wants to be a Generator!!!	ENCORE	MAR 22, 2018
1272. Who Wants to be a Generator Part 2!!!	ENCORE	MAR 29, 2018
1273. "No Smoking" Signs and Tobacco-Free Facilities		APR 5, 2018
1274. Aqueous Solutions and the Characteristic of Corrosivity	ENCORE	APR 12, 2018
1275. Aqueous Solutions and the Characteristic of Ignitability	ENCORE	APR 19, 2018
1276. PCB Bulk Product Wastes and the One Year Disposal Requirement	ENCORE	APR 26, 2018
1277. PCB Radioactive Wastes and Exception Reporting	ENCORE	MAY 3, 2018
1278. TSCA/PCB Determinations for Fluorescent Light Ballasts via the Manufacture Date	ENCORE	MAY 10, 2018
1279. RCRA Liquids, Free Liquids, and Releasable Liquids	ENCORE	MAY 17, 2018
1280. Satellite Accumulation Areas and the Three-Day Time Limit for Excess Accumulation		MAY 24, 2018
1281. Satellite Accumulation of Aerosol Cans and Determining the 55-Gallon Limit	ENCORE	MAY 31, 2018
1282. Universal Waste and Basis for the One Year Accumulation Time Limit	ENCORE	JUN 7, 2018
1283. F001 Degreaser versus F002 Solvent	ENCORE	JUN 14, 2018
1284. Hazardous Waste Determinations and Phase Separation	ENCORE	JUN 20, 2018
1285. PCB Certificates of Disposal and Manifesting Between Related Facilities		JUN 28, 2018
1286. PCB Concentrations and 10,000 PPM	ENCORE	JUL 5, 2018
1287. PCB Concentrations and 1,000 PPM	ENCORE	JUL 12, 2018
1288. Satellite Accumulation Containers and the Date of Accumulation Marking		JUL 19, 2018
1289. Satellite Accumulation Requirements in Washington State	ENCORE	JUL 26, 2018
1290. Satellite Accumulation Areas and Under the Control of the Operator		AUG 2, 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: SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREAS AND UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE OPERATOR

DATE: AUGUST 2, 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 Eric Erpenbeck Stuart Hildreth Mike Jennings Stephanie Johansen Sasa Kosjerina 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 Jim Leary Anthony Nagel 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: Satellite Accumulation Areas and Under the Control of the Operator

Q: Continuing with the streak of Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) topics over the last couple weeks of Two Minute Trainings (2MT), if an SAA must remain “under the control of the operator” does that mean only one person can be the designated operator?

A: Per [WAC 173-303-200\(2\)\(a\)](#) [[40 CFR 262.15\(a\)](#)],:

“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.”

The term “operator” as used in this regulation appears to indicate the operator is a singular person. However, per the November 28th, 2016, [Federal Register Volume 81., No. 228](#), on page 85767:

“On a related matter, commenters asked EPA to clarify whether an “operator” must be a single individual. The Agency believes that there can be more than one operator per SAA over time. For example, as employees change shifts over the course of a day, the role of the operator can be transferred from one employee to another. Likewise, the Agency believes that there can also be more than one operator per SAA at the same time. For example, multiple operators may be running laboratory equipment in the same room and share hazardous waste containers located in a single SAA. However, the term operator does refer to an individual or individuals responsible for the equipment or processes generating the hazardous waste and does not refer to a company or entity as a whole.”

Therefore, the phrase “under the control of the operator” can be one or more persons but cannot be the company or another entity as a whole. Since the intent of “under the control of the operator” is to ensure that someone familiar with the process generating the hazardous waste is responsible for the SAA, one or more persons can meet this standard.

SUMMARY:

- Multiple operators are allowed at the same time, and the role of operator may be transferred from one employee to the next.
- The term “operator” does not refer to the whole company or another entity.
- The requirement for an SAA to be under the control of the operator ensures that someone familiar with the process is responsible for the SAA and this can be accomplished by multiple persons.

Excerpts from WAC 173-303-040, WAC 173-303-200 and 40 CFR 262.15 are attached. If you have any questions, please contact me at [Paul W Martin@rl.gov](mailto:Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov) or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 8/2/18

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING – ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation Areas and Under the Control of the Operator

WAC 173-303-040 Definitions.

"Satellite accumulation area" means a location at or near any point of generation where hazardous waste is initially accumulated in containers (during routine operations) prior to consolidation at a designated ninety-day accumulation area or storage area. The 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 into the satellite containers.

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

- (1)
 - (d) While being accumulated on site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words "dangerous waste" or "hazardous waste." Each container or tank must also be marked with a label or sign which identifies the major risk(s) associated with the waste in the container or tank for employees, emergency response personnel and the public (note: If there is already a system in use that performs this function in accordance with local, state, or federal regulations, then such system will be adequate). The department may also require that a sign be posted at each entrance to the accumulation area, bearing the legend, "danger—unauthorized personnel keep out," or an equivalent legend, written in English, and legible from a distance of twenty-five feet or more; and
- (2) Satellite accumulation.
 - (a) A generator may accumulate as much as fifty-five gallons of dangerous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste (as defined in WAC 173-303-040) 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 (as defined in WAC 173-303-040) is accumulated, 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 accumulation limit for such waste (or wastes); or
 - (c) Fifty-five gallons of dangerous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste (as defined in WAC 173-303-040) is accumulated in a satellite accumulation area.

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING – ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation Areas and Under the Control of the Operator

40 CFR §262.15 Satellite accumulation area regulations for small and large quantity generators

(a) A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of non-acute hazardous waste and/or either one quart of liquid acute hazardous waste listed in §261.31 or §261.33(e) of this chapter or 1 kg (2.2 lbs) of solid acute hazardous waste listed in §261.31 or §261.33(e) of this chapter in containers at or near any point of generation where wastes initially accumulate which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or interim status and without complying with the requirements of parts 124, 264 through 267, and 270 of this chapter, provided that all of the conditions for exemption in this section are met. A generator may comply with the conditions for exemption in this section instead of complying with the conditions for exemption in §262.16(b) or §262.17(a), except as required in §262.15(a)(7) and (8). The conditions for exemption for satellite accumulation are:

(1) If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the generator must immediately transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition and does not leak, or immediately transfer and manage the waste in a central accumulation area operated in compliance with §262.16(b) or §262.17(a).

(2) The generator must use a container made of or lined with materials that will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be accumulated, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.

(3) Special standards for incompatible wastes.

(i) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, (see appendix V of part 265 for examples) must not be placed in the same container, unless §265.17(b) of this chapter is complied with.

(ii) Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (see appendix V of part 265 for examples), unless §265.17(b) of this chapter is complied with.

(iii) A container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials accumulated nearby in other containers must be separated from the other materials or protected from them by any practical means.

(4) A container holding hazardous waste must be closed at all times during accumulation, except:

(i) When adding, removing, or consolidating waste; or

(ii) When temporary venting of a container is necessary

(A) For the proper operation of equipment, or

(B) To prevent dangerous situations, such as build-up of extreme pressure.

(5) A generator must mark or label its container with the following:

(i) The words “Hazardous Waste” and

(ii) An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (*i.e.*, ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704).

(6) A generator who accumulates either acute hazardous waste listed in §261.31 or §261.33(e) of this chapter or non-acute hazardous waste in excess of the amounts listed in paragraph (a) of this section at or near any point of generation must do the following:

(i) Comply within three consecutive calendar days with the applicable central accumulation area regulations in §262.16(b) or §262.17(a), or

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SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation Areas and Under the Control of the Operator

(ii) Remove the excess from the satellite accumulation area within three consecutive calendar days to either:

(A) A central accumulation area operated in accordance with the applicable regulations in §262.16(b) or §262.17(a);

(B) An on-site interim status or permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility, or

(C) An off-site designated facility; and

(iii) During the three-consecutive-calendar-day period the generator must continue to comply with paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section. The generator must mark or label the container(s) holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.

(7) All satellite accumulation areas operated by a small quantity generator must meet the preparedness and prevention regulations of §262.16(b)(8) and emergency procedures at §262.16(b)(9).

(8) All satellite accumulation areas operated by a large quantity generator must meet the Preparedness, Prevention and Emergency Procedures in subpart M of this part.

(b) [Reserved]

[81 FR 85808, Nov. 28, 2016]

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