

<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
1291. Exceptions to Free Liquids in Landfills Prohibition	ENCORE	AUG 9, 2018
1292. Ampules and the Exception to Free Liquid in Landfills Prohibition		AUG 16, 2018
1293. Overpacks vs. Salvage Drums	ENCORE	AUG 23, 2018
1294. Universal Wastes - Recycling versus Disposal	ENCORE	AUG 30, 2018
1295. Universal Waste One Year Accumulation and Multiple Handlers	ENCORE	SEP 6, 2018
1296. Universal Waste and Multiple Handlers at One Facility		SEP 13, 2018
1297. Universal Waste, Satellite Accumulation and Centralized Collection Areas		SEP 20, 2018
1298. Available Regulatory Relief from Underlying Hazardous Constituent (UHC) Requirements	ENCORE	SEP 27, 2018
1299. Satellite Accumulation and the One Year LDR Prohibitions on Storage	ENCORE	OCT 4, 2018
1300. Purpose of the ≤ 90 -day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Conditional Exclusion	ENCORE	OCT 11, 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: PURPOSE OF THE ≤ 90 -DAY HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION CONDITIONAL EXCLUSION

DATE: OCTOBER 11, 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	Bill Bachmann Dean Baker Scott Baker Lucinda Borneman Paul Crane Tina Crane Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Tom Gilmore Rob Gregory 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: Purpose of the ≤90-day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Conditional Exclusion

Q: According to [WAC 173-303-200\(1\)](#), “Accumulating dangerous waste on-site”, [[40 CFR 262.17](#)], a generator may accumulate dangerous waste on-site without a permit for ninety days or less after the date of generation, provided that certain requirements are met. The permit relief is conditional which means if the generator complies with the requirements, a permit is not required. Concerning the timeframe, where did EPA come up with the ≤90-day requirement that allows dangerous/hazardous waste accumulation without a storage permit?

A: Per the [December 18, 1978, Federal Register](#) (Proposed Rule) on page 58988, EPA stated:

“An issue central in the storage standards is when storage begins. The Agency believes that it would be inappropriate to require generators to comply with Subpart D storage regulations the instant a waste is generated because they really are not storage facility operators. However, the Agency also recognizes that generators tend to accumulate considerable quantities of hazardous waste over extended periods of time. With prolonged storage, the Agency believes the generator does become a storage facility operator, with the attendant environmental risks, and should have to comply with the storage regulations.

The Agency has decided to allow generators a reasonable period of time to accumulate hazardous waste on-site (with the intent to ship off-site) within which time they will not be considered storage facility operators. Ninety days has been selected as this interim period, as EPA considers that the likelihood of discharge of waste to the environment occurring within 90 days is low.”

Therefore, EPA’s concern that prolonged storage increases the risk of a spill was mitigated by limiting generator dangerous/hazardous waste accumulation to 90 days or less. EPA believed that the risks of a spill occurring within the 90 days of accumulation was low.

SUMMARY:

- A generator can accumulate dangerous waste on-site without a permit for 90 days or less.
- Since storage could not occur instantaneously, EPA allowed a reasonable time of 90 days or less to accumulate hazardous waste on-site.
- The ≤90-day timeframe was chosen due to the low risk of a spill occurring during that time.

An excerpt from WAC 173-303-200(1) and the December 18, 1978, Federal Register are attached to the e-mail. If you have any questions, contact me at Paul_W_Martin@rl.gov or at (509) 376-6620.

FROM: Paul W. Martin

DATE: 10/11/18

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Purpose of the ≤90-day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Conditional Exclusion

Federal Register, Vol. 43, No. 243 – Monday, December 18, 1978, Page 58988

STANDARDS FOR STORAGE

The storage standards proposed in §250.44 are intended to prevent the release of hazardous waste from storage areas into the environment. Section 1004(33) of RCRA defines "storage" as the containment of hazardous waste, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, in such a manner as not to constitute disposal of hazardous waste. Section 1004(3) of RCRA defines "disposal" as the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

Because "storage" cannot constitute "disposal," the regulations for hazardous waste storage operations require that storage be conducted in such a manner that no discharge or release of any waste occurs.

An issue central in the storage standards is when storage begins. The Agency believes that it would be inappropriate to require generators to comply with Subpart D storage regulations the instant a waste is generated because they really are not storage facility operators. However, the Agency also recognizes that generators tend to accumulate considerable quantities of hazardous waste over extended periods of time. With prolonged storage, the Agency believes the generator does become a storage facility operator, with the attendant environmental risks, and should have to comply with the storage regulations.

The Agency has decided to allow generators a reasonable period of time to accumulate hazardous waste on-site (with the intent to ship off-site) within which time they will not be considered storage facility operators. Ninety days has been selected as this interim period, as EPA considers that the likelihood of discharge of waste to the environment occurring within 90 days is low. Accordingly, a storage facility is defined as any facility that stores hazardous waste, except a facility used by a generator to store his own hazardous waste on-site in DOT specification containers for less than 90 days for subsequent transport off-site.

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

(1) A generator, not to include transporters as referenced in WAC 173-303-240(3), may accumulate dangerous waste on-site without a permit for ninety days or less after the date of generation, provided that:

(a) All such waste is shipped off-site to a designated facility or placed in an on-site facility which is permitted by the department under WAC 173-303-800 through 173-303-845 or recycled or treated on-site in ninety days or less. The department may, on a case-by-case basis, grant a maximum thirty-day extension to this ninety-day period if dangerous wastes must remain on-site due to unforeseen, temporary and uncontrollable circumstances. A generator who accumulates dangerous waste for more than ninety days is an operator of a storage facility and is subject to the facility requirements of this chapter and the permit requirements of this chapter as a storage facility unless he has been granted an extension to the ninety-day period allowed pursuant to this subsection;

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