

<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
1301. Regulatory Status of Used Oil Mixed with Diesel Fuel		OCT 18, 2019
1302. <b>Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction</b>	<b>ENCORE</b>	OCT 25, 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:** RECYCLABLE CHEMICALS AND ZOMBIE DESTRUCTION

**DATE:** OCTOBER 25, 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:** Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction

**Q:** A company, “Zombie Emergency Removal Operational Services”, (ZEROS) has a specialty chemical used to dissolve deactivated zombies. Another company, “Unrelated to Zombie Work”, (UZW) has a chemical used to decontaminate interstellar space vehicles. When UZW collects the spent decontamination waste, it is still relatively clean but not clean enough for UZW processes and is therefore determined to be a highly corrosive D002 hazardous waste. At a conference of companies with “Zombie” in their company name, representatives of ZEROS and UZW met and realized they may have a mutually beneficial situation where the UZW D002 waste could be used by ZEROS to dissolve deactivated zombies. Can UZW provide ZEROS with the D002 hazardous waste for use as a product?

**A:** Per [WAC 173-303-017\(2\)\(a\)\(ii\)](#), “Recycling processes involving solid waste”, [[40 CFR 261.2\(e\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)] it states that materials used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products are not solid wastes. If a material is not a solid waste, it cannot be a hazardous or dangerous waste. This means that UZW could provide ZEROS with the spent D002 waste for use as a commercial product that ZEROS would have had to otherwise purchase. ZEROS would have to use the UZW chemical without additional reclamation or else ZEROS would be receiving a hazardous/dangerous waste and would require a permit for treatment and storage. If the chemical is used as is, UZW and ZEROS would not be shipping or receiving a hazardous/dangerous waste; would not need to use a hazardous/dangerous waste transporter or a hazardous/dangerous waste manifest; and no RCRA permits would be required.

And since RCRA stands for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and not the Incineration and Landfill Act, using materials as effective substitutes for commercial products minimizes hazardous/dangerous waste generation, which is a corner stone – and not a tombstone – of RCRA.

Therefore, UZW could provide the spent corrosive material to ZEROS for use as a commercial product and neither company would have to manage the material as a hazardous/dangerous waste. Note that per [WAC 173-303-017\(4\)](#), “Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes”, in the event of an enforcement action, UZW and ZEROS may have to demonstrate a known market for the material via contracts and that the necessary equipment is available.

### SUMMARY:

- ☛ Materials used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products are not solid wastes.
- ☛ If a material is not a solid waste, it cannot be a hazardous/dangerous waste.
- ☛ So where does the waste from dissolved zombies go...?

Excerpts from WAC 173-303-017 are attached to the e-mail. 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: 10/25/18

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## TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

**SUBJECT:** Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction

### WAC 173-303-017 Recycling processes involving solid waste.

(1) The purpose of this section is to identify those materials that are and are not solid wastes when recycled. Certain materials, as described in subsection (2) of this section, would not typically be considered to involve waste management and are exempt from the requirements of this chapter. All recycling processes not exempted by subsection (2) of this section are subject to the recycling requirements of WAC 173-303-120.

### (2) General categories of materials that are not solid waste when recycled.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, materials are not solid wastes when they can be shown to be recycled by being:

(i) Used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product provided the materials are not being reclaimed; or

(ii) Used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products; or

(iii) Returned to the original process from which they are generated, without first being reclaimed or land disposed. The material must be returned as a substitute for feedstock materials. In cases where the original process to which the material is returned is a secondary process, the materials must be managed such that there is no placement on the land.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the department has determined that the following materials when used as described are not solid wastes:

(i) Pulping liquors (e.g., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery furnace and then reused in the pulping process;

(ii) Spent pickle liquor which is reused in wastewater treatment at a facility holding a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit, or which is being accumulated, stored, or treated before such reuse;

(iii) Spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid.

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## TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

**SUBJECT:** Recyclable Chemicals and Zombie Destruction

(3) The following materials are solid wastes, even if the recycling involves use, reuse, or return to the original process (as described in subsection (2)(a) of this section):

- (a) Materials used in a manner constituting disposal, or used to produce products that are applied to the land; or
- (b) Materials burned for energy recovery, used to produce a fuel, or contained in fuels; or
- (c) Materials accumulated speculatively as defined in WAC 173-303-016 (5)(d)(ii); or
- (d) Materials listed in WAC 173-303-016(6); or
- (e) Any materials that the department determines are being accumulated, used, reused or handled in a manner that poses a threat to public health or the environment.

**(4) Documentation of claims that materials are not solid wastes or are conditionally exempt from regulation.**

Respondents in actions to enforce regulations implementing chapter 70.105 RCW who raise a claim that a certain material is not a solid waste, or is conditionally exempt from regulation, must demonstrate that there is a known market or disposition for the material, and that they meet the terms of the exclusion or exemption. In doing so, they must provide appropriate documentation (such as contracts showing that a second person uses the material as an ingredient in a production process) to demonstrate that the material is not a waste, or is exempt from regulation. In addition, owners or operators of facilities claiming that they actually are recycling materials must show that they have the necessary equipment to do so.