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1188. RCRA Empty Containers vs. TSCA PCB Decontaminated Containers - Scenario II	ENCORE	AUG 11, 2016
1189. RCRA Empty Containers vs. TSCA PCB Decontaminated Containers - Scenario III	ENCORE	AUG 18, 2016
1190. Product Spills and Waste Determinations	ENCORE	AUG 25, 2016
1191. Product Spills, Waste Determinations, and LDR	ENCORE	SEP 1, 2016
1192. Regulatory Status of Caustic Rinse Waters Contaminated with Trace Solvents	ENCORE	SEP 8, 2016
1193. Regulatory Status of Sand Blast Grit Contaminated with Trace Listed Solvents	ENCORE	SEP 15, 2016
1194. Hazardous Waste "F" Listings and Trace Contamination	ENCORE	SEP 22, 2016
1195. Hazardous Waste "F" Listings and Trace Contamination – Again!	ENCORE	SEP 29, 2016
1196. Hazardous Waste Determinations and Phase Separation		OCT 6, 2016
1197. Asbestos and DOT Relief	ENCORE	OCT 13, 2016
1198. PCB Containers and Concentration of PCBs	ENCORE	OCT 20, 2016
1199. PCB Analytical Waste Disposal Requirements	ENCORE	OCT 27, 2016
1200. PCB Analytical Waste Disposal Requirements – Water vs. Organic Liquids and Non-aqueous Inorganic Liquids		NOV 3, 2016
1201. Listed Waste Codes and Pre-RCRA Wastes	ENCORE	NOV 10, 2016
1202. Purpose of the ≤90-day Hazardous Waste Accumulation Exemption		NOV 17, 2016
1203. Used Oil Eligibility for Turkey and Ham Oils	ENCORE	NOV 23, 2016
1204. PCB Reporting and Recordkeeping Relief	ENCORE	DEC 1, 2016
1205. Defining Criteria for Household Waste Exclusion	ENCORE	DEC 8, 2016
1206. The Household Waste Exclusion and Renovation Debris	ENCORE	DEC 15, 2016
1207. 'Twas the Night before Christmas – The Twenty-Fourth Annual Edition		DEC 24, 2016
1208. The Household Waste Exclusion and Renovation Debris – Part II	ENCORE	DEC 29, 2016
1209. Absorbent Additions and Treatment		JAN 5, 2017
1210. Frozen RCRA Wastewater - DOT Liquid or Solid When Manifested?	ENCORE	JAN 12, 2017
1211. DOT Marking Specifications for the "UN", "NA" and "ID" Markings		JAN 19, 2017
1212. Satellite Accumulation within a ≤90-day Accumulation Area	ENCORE	JAN 26, 2017
1213. Washington State-Only Dangerous Waste Markings – Accumulation vs. Pre-Transport	ENCORE	FEB 2, 2017
1214. RCRA Empty Tanker Trailers and Listed Waste Codes	ENCORE	FEB 9, 2017
1215. RCRA Empty vs. DOT Empty	ENCORE	FEB 16, 2017
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1217. Multiple Characteristic Hazardous Waste Codes and Underlying Hazardous Constituents	ENCORE	MAR 2, 2017
1218. Multiple Characteristic and Listed Hazardous Waste Codes and the "in lieu of" LDR Principle	ENCORE	MAR 9, 2017
1219. LDR Storage Prohibitions and the One-Year Rule	ENCORE	MAR 16, 2017
1220. LDR Storage Prohibitions and Treated Wastes	ENCORE	MAR 23, 2017
1221. LDR Storage Prohibitions and Treated Hazardous Debris or Contaminated Soil		MAR 30, 2017
1222. LDR Requirements for Universal Wastes		APR 6, 2017
1223. LDR Requirements for Spent Lead-Acid Batteries Being Reclaimed		APR 13, 2017
1224. When is When Defined for the RCRA Phrase "When Reclaimed"?	ENCORE	APR 20, 2017
1225. RCRA Characteristic of Ignitability and DOT Oxidizers	ENCORE	APR 27, 2017
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1227. Containers and Tanks – RCRA Wastes vs. TSCA PCB Wastes	ENCORE	MAY 11, 2017
1228. Universal Waste Lamps and Prohibition on Crushing	ENCORE	MAY 18, 2017
1229. Operating Record vs. Operating Log		MAY 25, 2017
1230. Operating Records Not Referenced in "Facility Recordkeeping"		JUN 1, 2017
1231. Used Oil and Weekly Inspections	ENCORE	JUN 8, 2017
1232. Used Oil, Secondary Containment and Response to Spills	ENCORE	JUN 15, 2017
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1234. DOT Shipping of Damaged, Defective or Recalled Lithium Batteries	ENCORE	JUN 29, 2017
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1244. F Listings and Ingredients in Commercial Chemical Product Formulations		SEP 7, 2017
1245. LDR Waste That is Both Listed and Characteristic Hazardous Wastes	ENCORE	SEP 14, 2017
1246. Mercury Wet Cell Batteries - Debris or Not Debris?	ENCORE	SEP 21, 2017
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1249. LDR Treatment Standards – Waste-Specific vs. Alternative		OCT 12, 2017
1250. Hazardous Debris and Non-Intact Lead-Acid Batteries	ENCORE	OCT 19, 2017
1251. Satellite Accumulation and "At or Near"	ENCORE	OCT 26, 2017

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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 AND "AT OR NEAR"

DATE: OCTOBER 26, 2017

<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 Roni Ashley Tania Bates Rene Catlow Richard Clinton Larry Cole John Dent Brian Dixon Eric Erpenbeck Stuart Hildreth Mike Jennings Stephanie Johansen Jeanne Kisielnicki Melvin Lakes Jim McGrogan Stuart Mortensen Dean Nester Dave Richards Phil Sheely Connie Simiele Jennie Stults Jeff Westcott Jeff Widney	Ron Brunke Bob Bullock Bill Cox Laura Cusack Lorna Dittmer Ted Hopkins Sasa Kosjerina Jim Leary Anthony Nagel Robert Nielson Linda Petersen Fred Ruck Ray Swenson Wayne Toebe Daniel Turlington Dave Watson Joel Williams	Brett Barnes Jerry Cammann Jeff Ehlis Garin Erickson Panfilo Gonzales Jr. Dashia Huff Mark Kamberg Edwin Lamm Candice Marple 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 Jeff DeLine Ron Del Mar John Dorian Mark Ellefson Darrin Faulk Joe Fritts Lori Fritz Tom Gilmore Rob Gregory Gene Grohs James Hamilton Andy Hobbs Ryan Johnson Dan Kimball Megan Lerchen Richard Lipinski Charles (Mike) Lowery Michael Madison Terri Mars Cary Martin Marty Martin Grant McCalmant Steve Metzger Tony Miskho Matt Mills Tom Moon Chuck Mulkey Mandy Pascual Kirk Peterson	Jean Quigley Dan Saueressig Merrie Schilperoort Joelle Moss Glen Triner Greg Varljen Julie Waddoups Jay Warwick Kyle Webster Ted Wooley

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation and “At or Near”

Q: A customer at a large facility with radiologically controlled areas (RCAs) frequently replaces nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cad) batteries from monitoring devices mounted in various locations throughout the facility. Since the Ni-Cad batteries are in an RCA, free release of the batteries for management as universal waste is not allowed. The customer would like to collect the Ni-Cad batteries as dangerous waste in the Centralized Maintenance Workshop at a satellite accumulation area (SAA) as opposed to multiple SAAs near each monitoring device. The customer is concerned and that the centralized maintenance workshop would not be considered “at or near” the point of generation. Can the customer accumulate the Ni-Cad batteries in a central SAA and be in compliance with the SAA requirements?

A: [WAC 173-303-200\(2\)](#) [[40 CFR 262.34\(c\)](#)]* basically states that a generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of dangerous waste or 1 quart of acutely hazardous waste in containers at or near any point of generation where waste initially accumulates, 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. [Note that “or secured at all times” is Washington State wording and not present in the Federal regulations.]

The phrase “at or near” is not defined in terms of a measured distance. However, an EPA guidance memo entitled, [Clarification of the Satellite Accumulation Provision for Hazardous Waste Generators](#), dated February 23, 1993 stated:

“For like wastes generated from many individual locations (e.g., nickel-cadmium batteries), we would interpret the “at or near the point of generation...” language to include a specific satellite area designated by the generator that facilitates the accumulation of this material prior to moving it to a designated hazardous waste storage area. A generator should be able to define the locations of waste generation being served by a satellite accumulation area (within a generator facility or part of a facility). This is to ensure that a determination can be made as to when the 55-gallon limit has been reached for a particular satellite area.”

Per the above wording, like wastes can be generated from many individual locations and accumulated in a specific SAA within the facility as designated by the generator. This means that the customer’s spent Ni-Cad batteries could be removed from the monitoring devices located throughout the facility and then accumulated at a specific SAA at the Centralized Maintenance Workshop.

SUMMARY:

- SAA requirements are identified at [WAC 173-303-200\(2\)](#).
- The phrase “at or near” is not specifically defined in the regulations.
- Per an EPA memo, like wastes from many individual locations can be accumulated at a specific SAA within the generator’s facility.

Excerpts from [WAC 173-303-200\(2\)](#), [WAC 173-303-040](#) and [40 CFR 262.34\(c\)](#) 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: 10/26/17

FILE: 2MT\2017\102617.rtf

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TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation and “At or Near”

Radiologically Controlled Area (RCA) - Any area to which access is controlled in order to protect individuals from exposure to radiation and to radioactive materials.

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

(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.

TWO MINUTE TRAINING - ATTACHMENT

SUBJECT: Satellite Accumulation and “At or Near”

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.

40 CFR 262.34*

Accumulation time.

(c)

(1) A generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of hazardous waste or one quart of acutely hazardous waste listed in [§261.31](#) or [§261.33\(e\)](#) 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 paragraph (a) or (d) of this section provided he:

- (i) Complies with [§§265.171, 265.172, and 265.173\(a\)](#) of this chapter; and
- (ii) Marks his containers either with the words “Hazardous Waste” or with other words that identify the contents of the containers.

(2) A generator who accumulates either hazardous waste or acutely hazardous waste listed in §261.31 or §261.33(e) in excess of the amounts listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section at or near any point of generation must, with respect to that amount of excess waste, comply within three days with paragraph (a) of this section or other applicable provisions of this chapter. During the three day period the generator must continue to comply with paragraphs (c)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section. The generator must mark the container holding the excess accumulation of hazardous waste with the date the excess amount began accumulating.

** 40 CFR 262.34 was removed and reserved in the November 28, 2016, Federal Register, “Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule”. However, Washington state and several other states have not yet adopted the new rules; hence the reference above to 40 CFR 262.34. The new rule is [40 CFR 262.15](#), “Satellite accumulation area regulations for small and large quantity generators”.*