# Hazardous Waste Federal Rules Alignment 2021 Hazardous Waste Program

March 30, 2021 Virtual Meeting via Zoom



#### Overview

Agenda and Schedule

Logistics

Expectations

Questions



#### **Common Terms**

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)
- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
- Adopt by reference
- Program Authorization
- Less/More stringent
- Exemption
- Exclusion



## Modernizing Ignitable Liquids Determinations

Killian Condon, Hazardous Waste Inspector, Western Region Chris Bayham, Hazardous Waste Inspector, Western Region



### **Hazardous Waste Basics**

#### Listed:

- P-listed (e.g. P075)
- F-listed (e.g. F032)
- U-listed (e.g. U122)
- State-listed (e.g. X001)

#### Characteristic:

- Ignitable (D001)
- Corrosive (D002)
- Reactive (D003)
- Toxic (D004-D043)



How is ignitability determined for a liquid waste?

- SW-846 Test Methods 1010A (Pensky-Martens) and 1020B (Setaflash)
- Methods devised in 1970s and rely on antiquated equipment such as mercury-containing thermometers



#### Four primary changes:

- 1. Add two new liquid flash point methods.
- 2. Update methods to include non-mercury-containing thermometers.
- 3. Update cross-references to U.S. Department of Transportation.
- 4. Codifies U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance for alcohol-content exclusion (with state-specific amendments).



- 1. Add two new liquid flash point methods and update existing test methods for measuring the flash point of a liquid
- Description: Update flash point test methods to reflect updated standards that use nonmercury thermometers, newer heating elements, and allow electric-spark ignition devices. Old methods from 1980s still approved.
- Impacts: Slight financial and safety advantages to analytical labs. No known generator impacts.
- Recommendation: Adopt by reference.



- 2. Update several test methods to allow the use of non-mercury-containing thermometers.
- Description: EPA has modified test methods including air sampling, stack testing, and flash point to require the use of non-mercury thermometers. This is somewhat duplicative of 1.
- Impacts: Slight financial and safety advantages to analytical labs. No known generator impacts.
- Recommendation: Adopt by reference.



- 3. Updates cross-references to U.S. DOT hazardous materials regulations.
- **Description**: D001 oxidizers and compressed gases are based on U.S. DOT language (49 CFR). DOT updated its regulatory language, and the corresponding 40 CFR references needs update.
- Impacts: None expected.
- Recommendation: Adopt by reference.



- 4. Codifying definition of "aqueous" alcohol-content exclusion.
- Description: Exclusion for aqueous waste containing less than 24% alcohol and that aqueous is "at least 50% water by weight."
- Impacts: None expected. DEQ is not aware of any business using exclusion.
- Recommendation: Adopt with two amendments. 1) Ethyl alcohol only and 2) Ignitable only based on presence of ethyl alcohol:
- 40 CFR 261.21(a)(1) It is a liquid, other than a solution containing less than 24 percent ethyl alcohol by volume, at least 50 percent water by weight, and no other ignitable constituents, that has a flash point less than 60 °C (140 °F), as determined by using one of the following ASTM standards:...



## Ignitable Liquids: Recommendations

Less stringent - adoption is optional

Adopt by reference with two amendments



Questions?



As with any rulemaking advisory committee, DEQ must ask the following:

- Will the proposed rule have a fiscal impact?
  - If so, what will the extent of that impact will be?
- Will rule changes have a significant adverse impact on small businesses?
  - If so, what can DEQ do to mitigate that impact?



Increasing Recycling:

Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

Brian Allen, Hazardous Waste Inspector, Eastern Region



- EPA adopted the rule in 2018.
- Allows generators to manage this waste under the 40 CFR 273 Universal Waste Rules rather than characterizing as a hazardous waste.
- Aerosol cans managed as Univeral Waste are not subject to the full RCRA requirements.
- Exempt from 40 CFR parts 260 through 268 if managed to the conditions of this exemption.



At the national level, adding aerosol cans to the Universal Waste Rules:

Simplifies handling and disposal for generators.

 Ensures that aerosol cans are managed and sent to the appropriate disposal facility.



 Thirteen states have already adopted the universal waste aerosol can program.

 Five of these states had already had similar programs in place before the new ruling.

 Washington Department of Ecology is also looking to adopt this rule as written in 2021.



### Potential impacts:

- Does not require generators to store waste aerosol cans in closed containers.
- Use of the exemption requires a management plan that will demonstrate compliance.



## **Aerosol Cans: Recommendations**

Less stringent - adoption is optional.

Adopt by reference.



Questions?



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User Fees for the Electronic Hazardous Waste Manifest System (e-Manifest) and Amendments to Manifest Regulations

Mary Fritzmann, Hazardous Waste Reporting and Invoicing Coordinator, Headquarters



 Allows U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to establish a user fee.

States must adopt this rule for national consistency.

Impacts to user community and DEQ.



Manifest Submission Type	Fee per Manifest Through Sept. 30, 2019	Fee per Manifest Oct. 1, 2019 – Sept. 20, 2021
Mailed-in paper manifest	\$15	\$25
Scanned image upload	\$10	\$20.
Data + image upload	\$6.50	\$14
Electronic manifest (full electronic & hybrid)	\$5	\$8  Adapted from EPA



#### FY 2020 ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Submitted manifests: 1.8M

Submission breakdown:

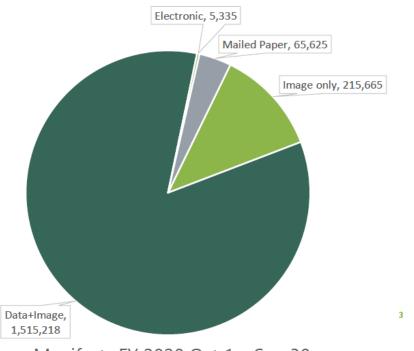
Data+Image: 84%

■ Image: 12%

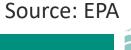
Mail: 4%

Electronic: .25%

#### e-Manifest



Manifests FY 2020 Oct 1 – Sep 30



#### e-Manifest: Recommendations

States must adopt this rule for national consistency.

Adoption required: Adopt by reference.



Questions?



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Hazardous Waste Export-Import Revision and Confidentiality Determinations for Hazardous Waste Export and Import Documents

Jeannette Acomb, Senior Hazardous Waste Policy Analyst, Headquarters



# **Export and Import**

Amends existing regulations to include:

- Subjects all United States to international standards.
- Mandates electronic management of all shipments.
- Adds receiver consent.
- Applies 25-kilogram test sample limit.



# **Export - Import**

Rule prohibits confidential business information (CBI) claims on shipping documentation

#### Documentation includes:

- Contracts
- Notifications
- Confirmations
- Disposal documentation
- Applies to transporters, sending and receiving facilities, and treatment, storage or disposal facilities related to imports and exports.



# **Export - Import**

- Fiscal: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency claims cost savings and great efficiency due to electronic filing.
- Note: If paper, maybe adds about \$214 per shipper yearly fees.

Oregon Impact: None. EPA regulates imports and exports.



## **Export – Import: Recommendation**

Adoption required: Adopt by reference.



# **Export - Import**

Questions?



# **Export - Import**

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### Safe Management of Recalled Airbags

Brian Allen, Hazardous Waste Inspector, Eastern Region Zeb Bates, Hazardous Waste Inspector, Northwest Region



What does this rule do?

 Improves management of airbags – allows handlers to decide if they want to manage as hazardous waste or under the exclusion.

 Undeployed airbag inflators and airbag modules are generally reactive (D003) and or ignitable (D001) due to the propellant contained in the inflator, and therefore hazardous waste when discarded.



- Facilitate a more expedited removal of defective airbag inflators.
- Promote safe and environmentally sound disposal.
- Exempt the collection of airbag waste from hazardous waste requirements when certain conditions are met.

Includes all air bag modules/inflators, not just those that contain sodium azide.

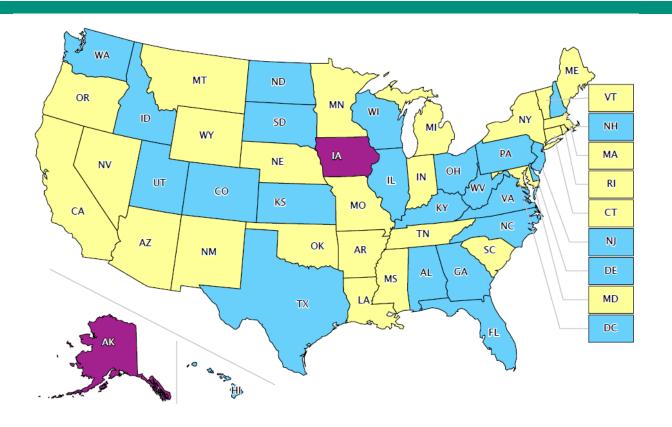


#### Conditions for exemption:

- No more than 250 bags at any time.
- Storage accumulation must be less than 180 days.
- Containers must be labeled "Airbag Waste-Do Not Reuse."
- Sent only to an authorized collection center.
- Maintain records for three years.



26 states have already adopted the new rule.







Source: **EPA** 

#### Potential impacts:

 Need to adopt sham recycling provisions under Definition of Solid Waste rule to ensure recycling activities are being managed properly and that illegitimate and dangerous management is defined.



## Recalled Airbags: Recommendations

Rule is less stringent, optional.

Adopt by reference.



Questions?



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#### Division 12 Enforcement

Sarah Wheeler, Environmental Law Specialist Office of Compliance and Enforcement



Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) Chapter 340, Division 12 *OAR 340-012-0026 – 340-012-0170* 

Rules that direct how DEQ issues penalties.

 Division 12 rules do not impose requirements on regulated facilities.



The goals of enforcement are to:

- Protect public health and the environment.
- Obtain and maintain compliance with applicable environmental statutes and the department's permits, rules and orders.
- Deter future violators and violations.
- Ensure an appropriate and consistent statewide enforcement program.



Revisions to Division 12 are included in this rulemaking to:

 Ensure DEQ can issue fair and appropriate civil penalties for noncompliance with the adopted rules.

Meet the goals of enforcement.



When a penalty assessment is warranted, Division 12 provides a formula for DEQ to apply the facts and law to determine the appropriate amount of penalty for any given violation:

Penalty = BP + 
$$[(0.1 \times BP) \times (P + H + O + M + C)] + EB$$



Penalty = BP + 
$$[(0.1 \times BP) \times (P + H + O + M + C)] + EB$$

#### **BP** = base penalty

**P** = prior significant actions

**H** = history of correcting those priors

**O** = the duration or repeated nature of the violation

**M** = mental state

**C** = efforts to correct or mitigate the violation

**EB** = economic benefit



BP (base penalty) is a function of three elements:

- 1. Penalty Matrix, ranging from \$1,000 to \$12,000 and based upon the type of responsible party (generator status).
- 2. <u>Classification</u> of the violation. Class I is the most serious, Class III is the least.
- 3. Magnitude or the impact of the violation.



DEQ evaluated all proposed rules and recommends specific changes to Division 12 for these rules:

- Safe Management of Recalled Airbags.
- Generator Improvements Rule.
- Standards for Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals and Amendment to the P075 Listing for Nicotine.
- Definition of Solid Waste.



## Recalled Airbags: Division 12

- 340-012-0068
   Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal Classification of Violations
- (1) Class I:
- (t) Reuse in vehicles of defective airbag modules or defective airbag inflators subject to a recall.
- (2) Class II:
- (u) Failing to comply with recalled airbag management and disposal requirements, unless otherwise classified.



# Recalled Airbags: Division 12

Questions?



Timeline and next steps

• Questions?



