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2



Let's get started with the topics that I will cover today:

- **Who** are the Hazardous Waste Section Chemists and how to contact them?
- **When** do you need to contact a Hazardous Waste Section Chemist?
- **Why** is it important to know about sampling plans, the Hazardous Waste Section Chemist, and **Where** to find Guidance Documents?
- **How** do you close a Hazardous Waste Central Accumulation Area, Hazardous Waste Unit, and/or a facility under the Hazardous Waste Generator Improvement Rules (March 2018)

3



Who are the Hazardous Waste Section Chemists and how do I contact them?


Autumn Romanski, Eastern Environmental Chemist
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 (919) 280-1510

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4

A Compliance Branch Unit Map with staff emails and phone numbers by county can be downloaded from the NC DEQ web site link below:



<https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/about-waste-management/frequently-asked-questions/hazardous-waste-section-faqs>



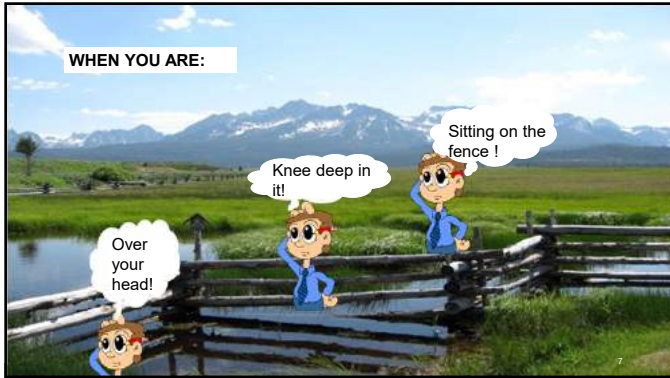
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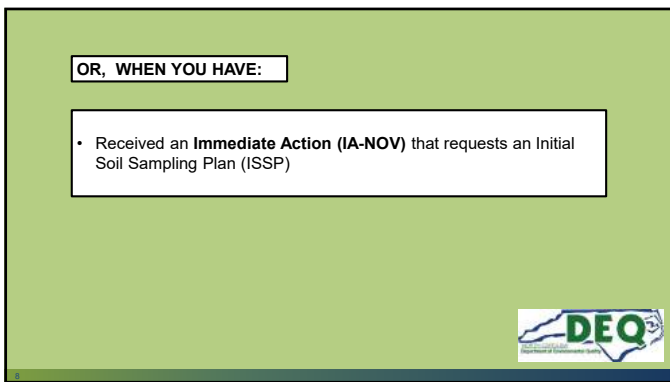
When do you need to contact a Hazardous Waste Section Chemist?



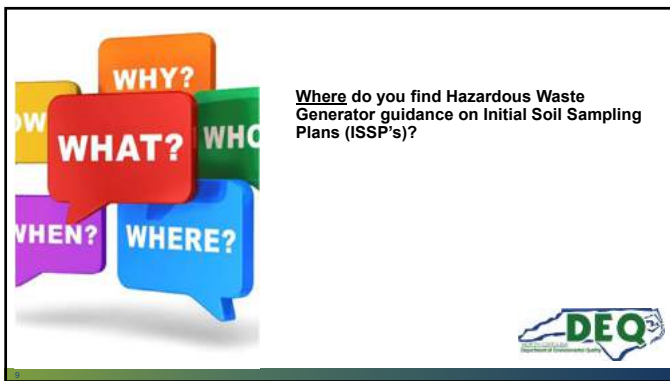
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9

**ISSP
Guidance**

- **First**, read the Immediate Action Notice of Violation (IA-NOV) carefully for detailed information and confirm that an Initial Soil Sampling Plan (ISSP) or Comprehensive Site Soil Sampling Plan is being requested.
- **Second**, contact a qualified professional or NC Certified Environmental Consultant and a NC Certified Lab for assistance.
- **Third**, contact the Eastern or Western Chemist for guidance on the ISSP's, EPA Methods, Closure guidelines, and clean-up value reference documents.




10

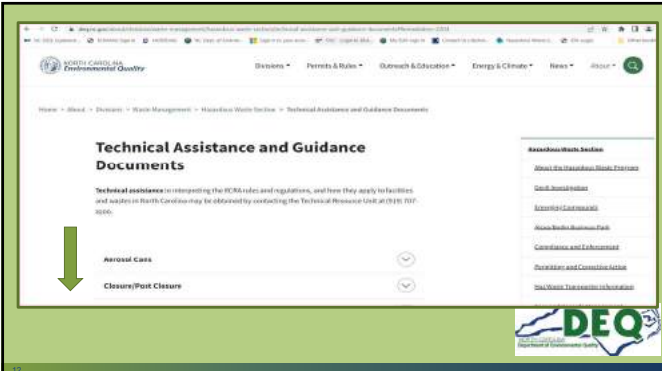
Guidance on Initial Soil Sampling Plans can be found at:

★ <https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/hazardous-waste-section/technical-assistance-and-guidance-documents#ClosurePostClosure-2196>

<https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/hazardous-waste-section/technical-assistance-and-guidance-documents>




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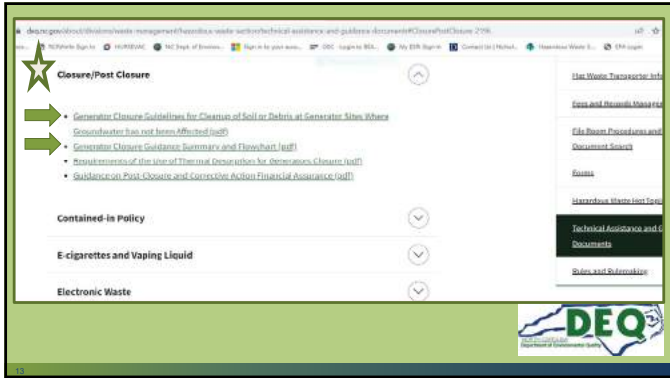
Technical Assistance and Guidance Documents

Technical assistance in interpreting the RCRA rules and regulations, and how they apply to facilities and sources in North Carolina may be obtained by contacting the Technical Resource Unit at (919) 737-3050.

- Aerosol Cans
- Closure/Post Closure



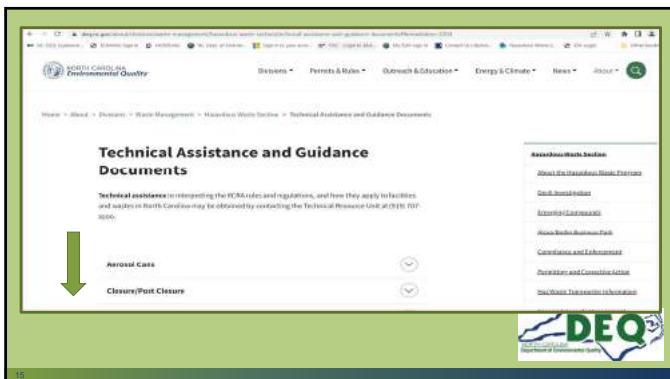
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15

Lead Waste

Remediation

- North Carolina Hazardous Waste Section Guidelines for Establishing Remediation Goals at RCRA Hazardous Waste Sites, December 2013 (pdf)
- NCDEQ Hazardous Waste Section Compliance Branch Soil Cleanup Goal Table (pdf)
- NCDEQ Hazardous Waste Section Compliance Branch Soil Cleanup Goal Table (Excel Spreadsheet)
- NCDEQ IHSB Preliminary Soil Remediation Goals (PSRGs) Table
- Establishing Groundwater Protection Standards in RCRA Permits per 264.92 and 264.94 (pdf)
- DWM Residential Vapor Intrusion Screening Levels (pdf)
- DWM Non-residential Vapor Intrusion Screening Levels (pdf)




16

Hazardous Waste Section - Compliance Branch
Soil Cleanup Goals (SCGs) for Hazardous Waste Generators
October 2013
(based on May 2013 USEPA Regional Screening Table)

These values must be used with the Hazardous Waste Section - Compliance Branch SCG Table

General Note:

- For those sites where hazardous waste generators must monitor ALL water and soil for PCBs/PCP, VAHET, etc. (i) the level most protective of human health through direct contact (residential level, nonresidential level) and (ii) the soil screening level protection of groundwater. Below soil that contains hazardous waste is required for purposes of treatment, management, and in subsequent cleanup. Ground will should be monitored for asbestos in soils (Lead Disposal Restrictions listed in 40 CFR Part 265)
- SCGs are developed using the USEPA Regional Screening Level (RSL) table. If a contaminant does not have a RSL listed, then use a state of the organization specific protection level available from the RSL table to calculate a soil SCG (these contaminants are only included in the SCG table to account for all entries on the table, specifically, if a VOC, SVOC, or DMAC, is available for a contaminant with an SCG, protection of groundwater evaluation is not necessary. Please contact the branch office before making a protective of groundwater evaluation is not possible. If no SCG is available and a protective of groundwater evaluation is not possible for a contaminant of concern, the Method Detection Limit (MDL) or a calculated Method Detection Limit (MDL) will be used as the remediated soil cleanup level.
- Soil concentrations have SCGs below applicable LDHs listed in 40 CFR Part 101. These values should not apply to aqueous phase concentrations of concern for further protection below (including monitoring) soil cleanup levels.
- The health based SCGs (Residential, nonresidential) are based upon human health risk and do not address potential ecological risk. The SCGs listed are the lower of
 - the corresponding target hazard quotient (THQ) of 1.0E-06 (1), or
 - the corresponding target hazard quotient (THQ) of 1.0E-05.




17

Lead Waste

Remediation

USE the Hazardous Waste Section SCG Table


- North Carolina Hazardous Waste Section Guidelines for Establishing Remediation Goals at RCRA Hazardous Waste Sites, December 2013 (pdf)
- NCDEQ Hazardous Waste Section Compliance Branch Soil Cleanup Goal Table (pdf)
- NCDEQ Hazardous Waste Section Compliance Branch Soil Cleanup Goal Table (Excel Spreadsheet)
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18

WHAT? **WHY?** **WHO?** **WHEN?** **WHERE?**

Why is it important to know about Sampling Plans and the Hazardous Waste Section Chemists?




19

Time is of the Essence


A Notice of Violation (NOV) will require a waste determination and an appropriate waste disposal plan, **within 30 days** of receipt of the notice.

An **Initial Soil Sampling Plan (ISSP)** will be required, **within 60-90 days** of receipt of the notice, "when evidence of a hazardous waste release to soil is documented". The ISSP **must be approved by the Chemist** before conducting soil remediation.



20

- You will need time to consult with an Environmental Professional to determine your **Data Quality Objective** and to develop and submit a **Defensible Sampling Plan**.
- Environmental consultants registered with NC can be found at: <https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/superfund-section/inactive-hazardous-sites-program/registered-environmental-consultant-program>
- NC Certified Laboratories In-state can be found for download at: <https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/water-resources-science-and-data/water-sciences-home-page/chemistry-laboratory/laboratory-certification-branch/certified-laboratory-listings>



21

Initial Soil Sampling Plans (ISSP's)

Initial Soil Sampling Plans are required when a waste determination is complete that identifies the waste, as hazardous waste, and when there is evidence that this hazardous waste was released to the underlying soil.

The Notice of Violation will require that you develop and submit an Initial Soil Sampling Plan.



22

Questions to consider and discuss with an Environmental Professional include:

What:

- Clean-up goals for contaminate concentrations of concern?
- Quantity of sample will be collected ?
- Quantity of sample will be needed for the lab analysis?
- Size of the Area to be sampled?
- Vertical and horizontal extent of contamination, if known?
- Defensible number of samples, to be confident clean-up goals are met, or a proper waste identification is made?
- Container strategy for sampling, storage, transport, and disposal is appropriate for the weight/volume of waste to be discarded.



23

Abandoned Drum Containers - Unknown Origin and Unknown Waste Content



Group 1



Group 2



24



25

In this example, where the waste is of **unknown origin** and **unknown contents**, the following list of EPA Sampling Methods will be required in order to identify if hazardous waste is present:


- EPA Method 8260B Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- EPA Method 8270D TCLP semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs)
- EPA Method 6010C TCLP Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) metals by and EPA Method 7470A for mercury
- EPA Method 8081B TCLP pesticides
- EPA Method 8151A TCLP herbicides
- EPA Method 8082A Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)
- Asbestos by Polarized Light Microscopy

26

Group 3 – Hazardous Waste
Chloroform was identified as exceeding TCLP value for toxicity (Reference 40 CFR Part 261.24/ Table 1)

In this example, after all the sampling, and the EPA Sample Method analyses were completed for the waste determination, the laboratory results identified the hazardous waste, Chloroform, was present in the green drum containers (Group 3) located in area E shown on the map.

27




Consult with an Environmental Professional to review EPA Sampling Methods and waste determination laboratory results, before conducting the Initial Soil Sampling Plan (ISSP)

In this example, it was determined that:


Chloroform was identified by TCLP as over the maximum concentration of contaminants for Toxicity Characteristic limit of 6 mg/L, and so the waste is deemed to be hazardous waste and further, due to the evidence of release of this hazardous waste to the underlying soil, the soil must be remediated to meet the Preliminary Soil Remediation Goal (PSRG) for the Chloroform value of 0.34 mg/kg.

The following EPA Sampling Method is required:
EPA Method 8260B Total Volatile Organic Compounds (reported in mg/kg)


Note: PSRG Table values are in mg/kg, so be sure to run **Totals** Method and not TCLP for Initial Soil Sampling Plans (ISSP's).



28



How do you close a Hazardous Waste Central Accumulation Area, Hazardous Waste Unit and/or a facility under the Hazardous Waste Generator Improvement Rules (March 2018)




29

The Hazardous Waste Section Chemist may be involved with Hazardous Waste Unit, and Facility Closures for both small and large quantity generators.

A Hazardous Waste "Unit" Closure would include closure of:

- Central Accumulation Areas (HW CCA's)
- HW Tanks
- HW Drip Pads
- HW Containment Buildings



30

Clear Closure Requirement	Regulation (Federal)	Submitted (Y/N/NA)	Location in Application	Technically Adequate (Y/N)	Comments
1 Notification A large facility generator accumulating hazardous wastes in containers, tanks, drip pans, and containment buildings, prior to closing a unit at the facility, or prior to closing the facility, must meet the following notification conditions: 1.1 Waste Accumulation Unit Closure The generator shall place a notice in the operating record within 30 days after closure identifying the location of the unit within the facility. OR Meet the requirements in Checklist 2 below and notify North Carolina Hazardous Waste Branch following the procedures in Checklist 2.2 below for the single accumulation unit. 1.2 Facility Closure a) Notify North Carolina Hazardous Waste Branch using form 8700-12 no later than 30 days after the closure of the facility. b) Notify North Carolina Hazardous Waste Branch using form 8700-12 within 60 days after closing the facility if the generator meets the closure performance standards in Checklist 2 below for the entire accumulation unit. c) The generator may request additional time to close sites, but it must notify North Carolina Hazardous Waste Branch using form 8700-12 within 75 days after the date provided in Checklist 2.2 above to request an extension and provide an explanation as to why the additional time is required.	40 CFR 262.11(a)(8)(i)				If the waste accumulation unit is not properly managed, the generator may receive the notice from the operating record.

31

Clear Closure Requirement	Regulation (Federal)	Submitted (Y/N/NA)	Location in Application	Technically Adequate (Y/N)	Comments
2.1 Container, Tank Systems, and Containment Building Waste Accumulation Units The generator shall demonstrate the following: i Minimize the need for further maintenance by controlling, preventing, or eliminating the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere. ii Remove or decontaminate all contaminated equipment, structures and soil and any remaining hazardous waste residues from waste accumulation units including containment system components (such, items, etc.), contained roofs and sub-slabs, dikes, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, unless 40 CFR Part 261.3(b) applies. iii Any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing either the generator's facility or unit(s) accumulating hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with all applicable standards of 40 CFR Parts 262, 263, 265 and 268, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 90 days of generating it and managing these wastes in a RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste permitted treatment, storage and disposal facility or other status facility.	40 CFR 262.11(a)(8)(ii)(1)-(iv)				If the generator finds that any contaminated soil and wastes cannot be practically removed or decontaminated, then the waste accumulation unit is considered to be a landfill. See 40 CFR §265.111 Closure performance standard and (Subpart G and H) and (Part 261) Closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills.

32


Clear Closure Requirement	Regulation (Federal)	Submitted (Y/N/NA)	Location in Application	Technically Adequate (Y/N)	Comments
2.2 Drip Pan Waste Accumulation Units The generator shall demonstrate the following: i Minimize the need for further maintenance by controlling, preventing, or eliminating the post-closure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated run-off, or hazardous waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere. ii Remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (gas, tank, etc.), contained roofs and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leakage, and manage them as hazardous waste. iii Any hazardous waste generated in the process of closing either the generator's facility or unit(s) accumulating hazardous waste must be managed in accordance with all applicable standards of 40 CFR Parts 262, 263, 265 and 268, including removing any hazardous waste contained in these units within 180 days of generating it and managing these wastes in a RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste permitted treatment, storage and disposal facility or other status facility.	40 CFR 262.11(a)(8)(ii)(v)				If the generator finds that not all contaminated surfaces can be practically removed or decontaminated, the drip pan is considered to be a landfill and the generator must close the facility and perform post-closure care in accordance with closure and post-closure care requirements that apply to landfills (Part 261).

33

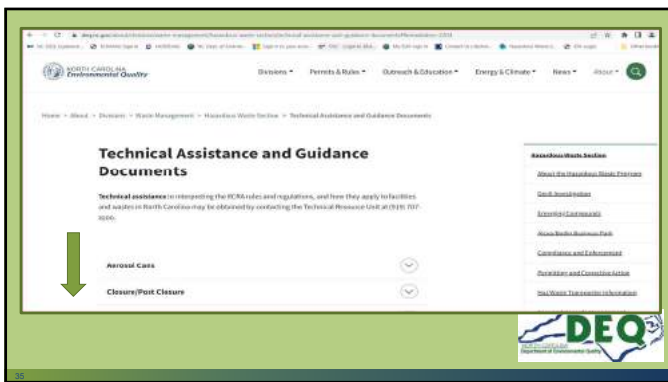
The Large Quantity Generator Closure requirements can be found at 40 CFR 262.17 (a) (8) (i) and

In the Hazardous Waste Generator Compliance Manual, the compliance manual is located at the DEQ web site link below:

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/hazardous-waste-section/technical-assistance-and-guidance-documents#HazardousWasteGenerator-2355>



34



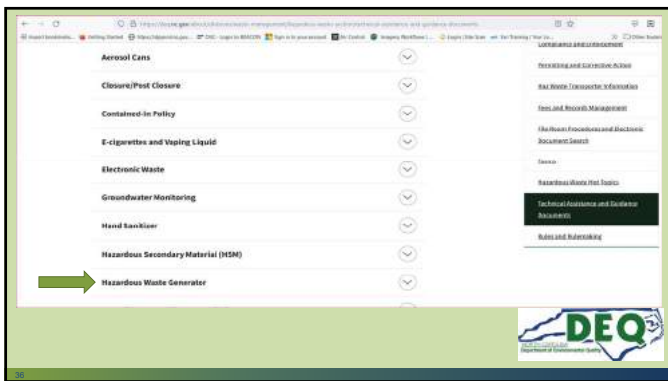
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- Closure/Post Closure

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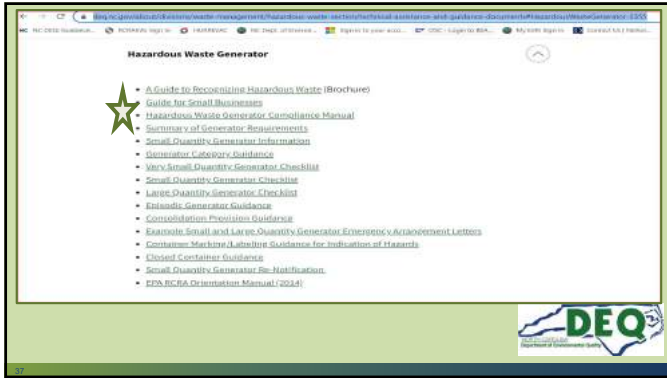
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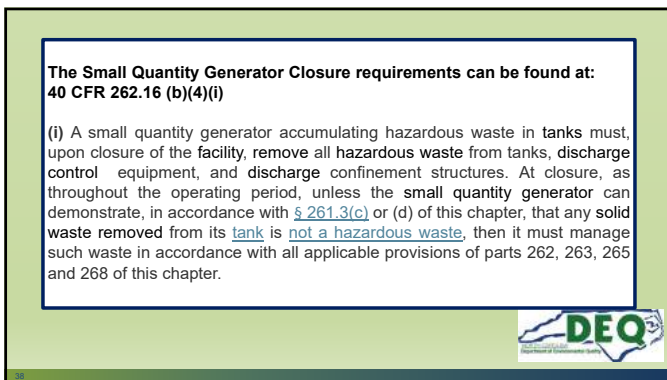
- Aerosol Cans
- Closure/Post Closure
- Contained-in Policy
- E-cigarettes and Vaping Liquid
- Electronic Waste
- Groundwater Monitoring
- Hand Sanitizer
- Hazardous Secondary Material (MSM)
- Hazardous Waste Generator

DEQ logo

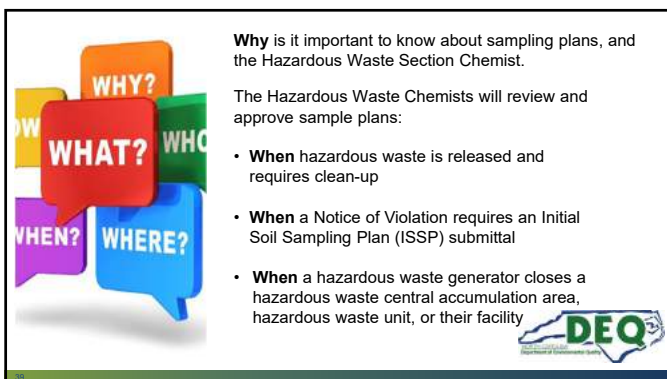
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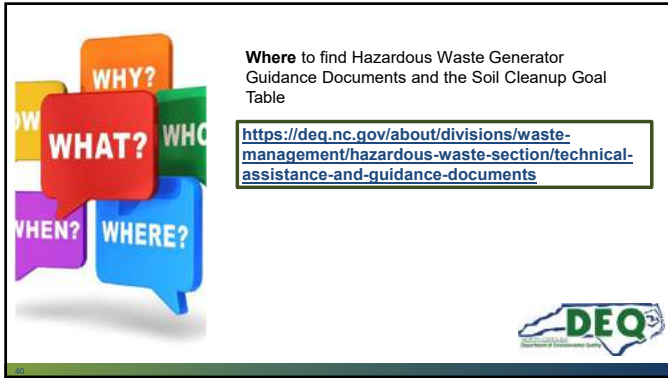
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Where to find Hazardous Waste Generator Guidance Documents and the Soil Cleanup Goal Table

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/hazardous-waste-section/technical-assistance-and-guidance-documents>



40



Any Questions?

41
