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Hazardous Waste Section
Division of Waste Management

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Understanding Compliance and Documentation

- Right of Entry/Inspection
- Required Paperwork



Goals



- 1. Get the inspector in the facility as fast as possible.
- Get the inspector out of the facility as fast as possible.
- 3. Have your records organized. Why? See 1 & 2



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Upon Entry

- The inspector(s) <u>will not sign</u> any document or log requiring them to agree to any confidentiality or camera limitations. We also won't agree to safety terms that interfere with the inspection.
- The inspector will respect the safety guidelines being taken by facilities but will not share personal health information.
- Plan for this before the inspector arrives.





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Authority of Entry under N.C. General Statute 130A-17

- Right of Entry: NC Hazardous Waste inspectors have the authority to enter premises as necessary to enforce environmental laws.
- Administrative Warrants: If entry is refused, an administrative search and inspection warrant can be obtained under G.S. 15-27.2.
- Imminent Hazard: No warrant is required if there is an imminent hazard present.



RCRA Section 3007 (a) and (b)

- Provides the authority to conduct inspections
- Any Representative of EPA or a State may inspect the premises and records of any person who generates, treats, stores, transports, or disposes of hazardous waste
- Restrictions imposed on the inspectors:
- Inspection must be conducted at a reasonable time
- Inspections must be completed with reasonable promptness
- All information, records or reports obtained as a result of an inspection are public record
- UNLESS a claim of confidentiality is made

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N.C.G.S. 130A-304 – Confidential information protected

Confidential information is protected, if your facility makes a claim that meets the criteria in the general statute.





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The Inspection: Records Review

- Documentation of Waste Determination
- Notification Records (EPA 8700-12)
- Arrangements with Local Emergency Authorities
- Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan & Quick Reference Guide (QRG)
- Hazardous Waste Personnel Training Documents
- Biennial Report
- Hazardous Waste Central Accumulation Area (CAA) Inspection Records
- Hazardous Waste Manifests / Land Disposal Restrictions





Small Quantity Generator

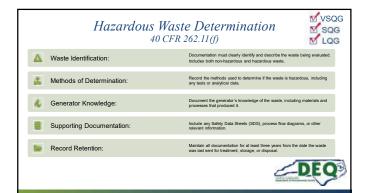
- Manifests/LDRs
- Weekly (7 days) Inspections of Central Accumulation Area(s)
- Documented arrangements made with local emergency authorities
- Emergency info posted by phones/HW areas
- Training employees must be thoroughly familiar...
- SQG renotification

Large Quantity Generator

- Manifests/LDRs
- Weekly (7 days) inspections of Central Accumulation Area(s)
- Documented arrangements made with local emergency authorities
- Contingency Plan & Quick Reference
 Guide
- Training
- Documented RCRA training
- Job description
- Biennial Report



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Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity
40 CFR 262.18



EPA Identification Numbers



A generator must not treat, store, dispose of, transport, or offer for transportation, hazardous waste <u>without having received an EPA identification</u> number from the administrator.

The EPA ID number will remain with the property.



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Re-notification for SQG and LQG $_{\rm 40\,CFR\,262.18}$



Requires re-notification for SQGs and LQGs:

- SQGs every four years starting September 1, 2021
 - Next one due September 1, 2025
 - Must be submitted to the Hazardous Waste Section by September 1 of each year the re-notification is required
 - https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Waste%20Management/DWW/HW/Guidance%20Document%20table%20documents/2020/SQG-ReNotification.pdf
- LQGs by March 1 of each even numbered year
- Can use Biennial Report to notify



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Electronic Notification



Reminder:

- Now facilities request EPA ID numbers and update facility information electronically in EPA's RCRAInfo database instead of submitting a hard copy (EPA 8700-12 Form) to the HWS for entry in RCRAInfo
 - The only exception is a facility that submitting a RCRA Part A Application/Revision
 - They must still submit a hard copy (EPA 8700-23 Form) to the HWS Permit Writer in lieu of entering this information directly into RCRAInfo.



RCRAInfo Industry Application

 Link to a tutorial about registering for RCRAInfo Industry Application: https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Waste%20Management/DWM/HW/8700guidelines/Electronic-Filing-of-EPA-Notifications.pdf

Questions about registering?

Melodi Deaver 919-707-8204

Melodi.Deaver@ncdenr.gov



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Other Questions About Your Notifications

• Laura Alexander 919-707-8214





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Emergency Arrangements

For SQGs: 40 CFR 262.16(b)(8)(vi) For LQGs: 40 CFR 262.256





Emergency Arrangements With Local Authorities.



- For LQGs and SQGs: Arrangements must account for areas where hazardous waste is <u>generated and accumulated</u> (both satellite and central accumulation areas) at the facility.
- Coordination: Document attempts to make arrangements with local emergency authorities, such as fire departments, police, hospitals, and LEPCs.
- Information Sharing: Provide them with the necessary information about the hazardous waste handled at the facility. What, Where, Who, Quantity.
- Retention: Maintain all emergency arrangement documentation for at least three years after the arrangement is made.



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Emergency Arrangements



- When more than one police or fire department might respond to an emergency, designate a primary emergency authority to a specific fire or police department.
- An LQG should document arrangements agreed to by local authorities in their contingency plan. Page 119 in the Generator Compliance Manuel.

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Edject: Emergency Amerigements Response

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mergency Authority Centect (e.g. Fire Department, Police Department or Local Hospital)

Date Reviewed (by Emergency Authority Contact)

Emergency Arrangements



A facility possessing 24-hour response capabilities may seek a waiver from the
 <u>authority having jurisdiction</u> over the fire code within the facility's state or locality
 as far as needing to make arrangements with the local fire department as well as
 any other organization necessary to respond to an emergency, provided that the
 <u>waiver is documented in the operating record.</u>



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Emergency Coordinator SQGs - 40 CFR 262.16(b)(9)(i) and LQGs - 40 CFR 262.264



- Identify and document an emergency coordinator who is available at all times to respond to emergencies.
- Has the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures.
- For LQGs it can be a staffed position if the facility operates 24/7/365.





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Contingency Plan

40 CFR 262.260 - 262.263



Contingency Plan



- Development: LQGs must develop a detailed contingency plan for responding to emergencies.
- Documentation: Ensure that copies of the plan are kept on-site and shared with local authorities.
- It must describe the actions facility personnel must take in response to fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste
- Addresses areas where hazardous waste is generated and accumulated (both satellite and central accumulation areas)
- Documentation: Ensure that copies of the plan are kept on-site and shared with local authorities.

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Contingency Plan 40 CFR 262.261 – 262.262



- Must <u>describe</u> arrangements <u>agreed</u> to by emergency authorities (police, fire, hospital, etc.) or, if applicable, the Local Emergency Planning Committee
- The plan must list names and <u>emergency telephone</u> numbers of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see <u>262.264</u>)
 - List must be kept up to date
- · Emergency Equipment:
 - Inventory: Maintain a documented inventory of emergency equipment available on-site (e.g., fire extinguishers, spill control materials, communication systems).
 - Location: Ensure the location of the emergency equipment is documented and accessible.

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III. LIST OF	EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT	(Ref. 40 CFR 262 261(a)	A
EQUIPMENT	CAPABILITIES FUNCTION	LOCATION(S)	✓ LQG
Absorbent Sodis	Absorbs hazardous waste lapad spills found at the facility for proper cleanup disposal.	At all satellite areas, central accumulation areas, and strategically placed throughout the facility	
Boots	Solvent resoluted books are large enough for personnel to wear over regular Soutwear. Prevents cleaning personnel from conteminating flootwear in the event of a larged spall.	Hazirdom Material 13012ge 100m	 Example of list of emergency equipment with the description, capabilities and location.
Dissui	Long bandle and that brook surface have the ability to collect absorbent statemals or other dry materials.	Ar the countril accumulation areas	Landing of an arms
Fam Mosit	Brething apparatus is designed to fit over the noise-month. Apparatus fitters at by means of discipationable eation carmidges. To be used when solvent vapors in confined areas magic cases breathing difficulties or hazards to Christip personnel.	Near all satellite areas and central accumulation areas	 Location of emergency equipment can also be shown on a map.
Fire Shorld	Protects the eye face Born potential splinders and contacts with autorials while allowing full wishility for working.	Satellite and central accomplation areas	• Page 107
Fix Estropoler	Multi-purpose (ABC) portable estinguisher is available to fight a fire which raight occur during spill contaminant or collection.	Satellite and central accremitation mean	
D)	Standard ciav based industrial absorbest material used to absorb a spill said provide a nemperary clike for spilled liquids.	At all satellite and central accumulation accus	DEQ
	Solvent-secution gloves protect to the foreign and are used to managing exposure to higher foreign and the	Ar old satelline areas, cereical accurredation areas, and strategic ally placed	September 1 Septem

Contingency Plan 40 CFR 262.261(f)



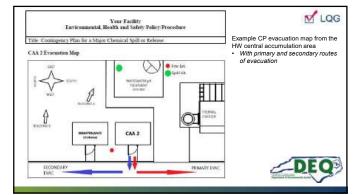
Contingency plan must describe the following:

- <u>Describe the Signal(s)</u> used to begin evacuation (e.g. horn, high/low siren, siren followed by verbal instruction, etc.)
- <u>Evacuation routes</u> the primary & secondary routes from all areas where HW is generated and/or accumulated (satellite accumulation areas and central accumulation areas)
- This can be described in the plan; or,
- Evacuation map (more common) showing primary and secondary routes of evacuation.

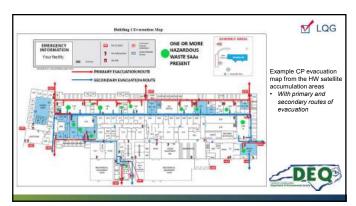
-Print this in color



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Contingency Plan 40 CFR 262.263



Update the Contingency Plan immediately when:

- · Regulations change
- The plan fails in an emergency
- Changes occur in facility design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances (e.g. add a CAA)
- · Emergency coordinators change
- Emergency equipment changes

Must resend the portion(s) of CP & Quick Reference Guide with changes to local authorities



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Contingency Plan - Quick Reference Guide 40 CFR 262.262(b) LQG



- LQGs must prepare a quick reference guide (QRG) summarizing the contingency plan's key elements for local emergency responders.
 - The QRG should aim for clarity and brevity to ensure quick and easy access during emergencies.
 - Confirm that local emergency responders have the most recent version.
- Include maps, diagrams, and flowcharts to visually represent key information, like emergency routes and equipment locations.



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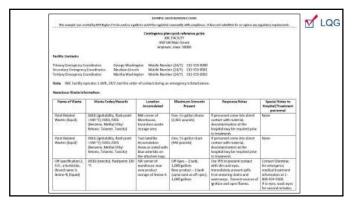
Contingency Plan - QRG 40 CFR 262.262(b)



The QRG must include eight components:

- 1. Name of the emergency coordinator(s) and 7days/24-hour emergency telephone number(s)
- 2. Types/names of hazardous wastes (HW) in layman's terms & associated hazard of each HW present at any one time;
 - Example: toxic paint wastes, spent ignitable solvent, corrosive acid
- 3. Estimated maximum amount of each HW that may be present at any
- 4. Identification of any HW where exposure would require unique or special treatment by medical or hospital staff





Contingency Plan - QRG 40 CFR 262.262(b)



- Map of facility showing where HWs are generated, accumulated, and treated, as well as routes for accessing these wastes/areas. This includes satellite accumulation areas (SAAs) and central accumulation areas (CAAs)
- 6. The identification of on-site notification systems (e.g., a fire alarm that rings off site, smoke alarms)



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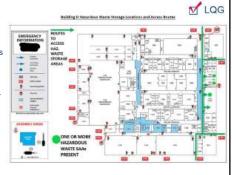
QRG, continued

 Map of facility showing where hazardous wastes and generated, accumulated, and treated and routes for accessing these wastes.



QRG, continued

 Map of facility showing where hazardous wastes and generated, accumulated, and treated and routes for accessing these wastes.



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Contingency Plan - QRG 40 CFR 262.262(b)



- 7. Locations of water supply (e.g., fire hydrant and its flow rate)
- Street map of facility in relation to surrounding businesses, schools, residential areas to understand how best to get to facility and also evacuate citizens and workers



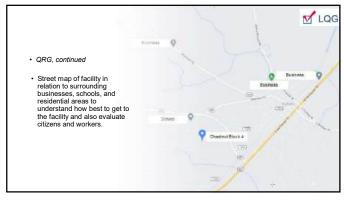
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QRG, continued

 Street map of facility in relation to surrounding businesses, schools, and residential areas to understand how best to get to the facility and also evaluate citizens and workers.



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Required Emergency Information 40 CFR 262.16(b)(9)(ii)

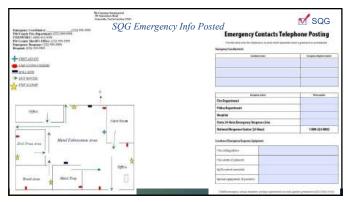


The SQG must post the following information ${f next}$ to telephones or in areas directly involved in the ${f generation}$ and accumulation of HW:

- The name and emergency telephone number of the emergency coordinator
- Location of fire extinguishers and spill control material, and, if present, fire alarm; and
- The telephone number of the fire department (unless the facility has a direct alarm).
- · Use visual aids when possible.



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Personnel Training

For LQGs: 40 CFR 262.17(a)(7) For SQGs: 40 CFR 262.16(b)(9)(iii)



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Who must be trained?

- · Emergency Coordinators for hazardous waste
- Employees who manage hazardous waste
 Including, but not limited to those who:
 - Sign manifests
- Perform weekly inspections
- Move hazardous waste from satellite to central accumulation area
- Add/remove hazardous waste to/from hazardous waste central accumulation container
- Contractors with hazardous waste management duties



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What training is required?

- Training must include instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.
- HAZWOPER training alone may not satisfy all the hazardous waste requirements since its an OSHA requirement for workplace safety standards and not hazardous waste specific.







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Emergency Coordinator Training



- Contingency plan content and implementation
- Appropriate responses to fires, explosions, and releases (including impacts to waterways)
- Communication and alarm systems
- Must assess both the direct & indirect effects of the emergency
- Understand what information the National Response Center (NRC) will need if they are notified
- When to notify HWS staff and the information required (40 CFR 262.265)





When and how often is training required? ✓ LQG

- Training must be completed within <u>six</u> months of new employment or position change with HW management responsibilities (if different duties)
- Employees must not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements
- Personnel must participate in <u>annual review</u> of the initial training required.



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Required Training Records



The LQG must maintain the following documents and records at the facility:

 The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management and the <u>name</u> of each employee filling that job title.



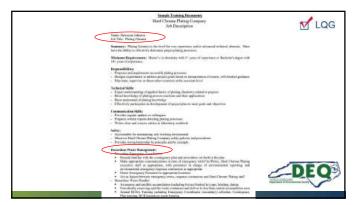
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Required Training Records



- A written job description for each position
 - Must include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications, and <u>duties</u> of the facility personnel assigned to each position
 - Must include hazardous waste management responsibilities





		f with Hazardous Waste Respor ABC Plating Company, North Ca Revised June 2021	M
HAZARDOUS WASTE JO			
The histardous wintermina Position/Job Title	Employee Name	of the following positions:	Responsibilities
EHS Munager	Heather Goldman	Site Waste Management Hazardou Waste Management Hazardou Waste Management Hazardou Maste Management DOT Hazardou Materials Transportation 49 CFR Parts 373-180 Basses of Contingency Plan	Dwentl program management/program suggest. Transfer hazordous waste to the central accumulation area. Emergency response. Primary emergency accumulation. Signs marifests.
Plating Overwhot Supervisor	Jenne Walker Autumn Romanski	Site Waste Management Herarcicus Waste Management Review of Contingency Plan DOT Hazardous Materials Transportation 49 CFR Parts 173-180	Transfer hazardous wente to central accumulation area. Weekly inspections. Prepare hazardous waste for shipment. Signs manifests. Energency response. Secondary energency coordinates.
Plating Chemist	Wes Hare Anim Rim Dun Girdner Andrea Stermer	Site Waste Management Haractious Waste Management Waste Handling Operations Review of Contingency Plan	Transfer hazardous waste to central accumulation area.

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Required Training Records

- Curriculum: Maintain detailed records of the topics covered in the training, such as waste handling procedures, emergency response, and regulatory requirements.
- Attendance: Keep a record of which employees attended the training sessions, including dates and times.









Personnel Training for SQG 40 CFR 262.16(b)(9)(iii)



The generator must ensure that <u>all employees</u> are <u>thoroughly familiar</u> with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies.





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DOT Hazardous Materials Training 49 CFR 172 – Not HW regulations!!

 This workshop does not qualify for the Dept. of Transportation Hazardous Materials Training that is required for people who sign a hazardous waste manifest in addition to other "Hazmat employees"...

Resource

- Hazmat Transportation Training Requirements brochure https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/training/hazmat/hazmat-transportation-training-requirements
- Hazmat Transportation Training Modules: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/training/hazmat/trainingmodules



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Biennial Report

40 CFR 262.41



Biennial Report



- LQG must prepare and submit a single copy of a Biennial Report by March 1 of each even numbered year; 2023 activities were due March
- Biennial Report covers generator activities during the previous year
 - 2023 Biennial Report was due March 1, 2024 (covering 2019 activity)
- Biennial Report is filed through RCRAInfo Industry Application (no longer filed through Easitrak)
- LQG must keep a copy of each Biennial Report for 3 years



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Biennial Report

- Report Contents:
 Waste Description: Provide detailed descriptions of the types and quantities of hazardous waste generated during the reporting period.
 Management Methods: Document the methods used for waste management, including treatment, storage, and disposal practices.
 Facility Information: Include details about the facility, such as location, EPA ID number, and contact information.
- Common Pitfalls:
 Incomplete Data: Avoid missing or inaccurate information, which can lead to non-compliance.
 Late Submission: Ensure timely submission to avoid non-compliance.
- Tips for Compliance:
 Pre-Submission: Ensure unerly submission to avoid non-compliance.
 Pre-Submission Review: Double-check all data and entries before submitting.
 Software Tools: Consider using software tools to help track waste generation and streamline the reporting process.





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Inspection Records

For LQGs: 40 CFR 262.17(a)(1)(v) For SQGs: 40 CFR 262.16(b)(2)(iv)





Inspection Records

- M SQG M LQG

- Inspection Requirements:
 Frequency: Conduct inspections of hazardous waste storage areas at least once a week.(Every 7 days).
 Scope: Inspect containers, tanks, and other storage areas for signs of leaks, deterioration, or potential hazards.

- Containment Systems: Ensure secondary containment systems are intact and functional.
- Spill Control Equipment: Verify that spill kits and emergency equipment are readily available and in good condition.
 Aisle Space: Confirm adequate aisle space is maintained for easy access and emergency response.

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Inspection Records



- Documentation:
 Inspection Log: Record the date, time, and findings of each inspection in a logbook or electronic system.
 Inspector Information: Include the name of the individual who conducted the inspection.
 Corrective Actions: Document any issues found and the corrective actions taken, along with the completion date.
- Record Retention:
- Record Retention:

 Retention Period: Maintain inspection records for at least three years from the date of inspection

 Accessibility: Ensure records are easily accessible for regulatory review during inspections or audits.

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Inspection Records



- · Best Practices:
- Consistent Scheduling: Establish a routine inspection schedule to ensure inspections are conducted regularly.
- Training: Ensure all personnel involved in inspections are properly trained and aware of what to look for.
- Follow-Up: Promptly address any issues identified during inspections to maintain compliance and safety.



Hazardous Waste Manifest

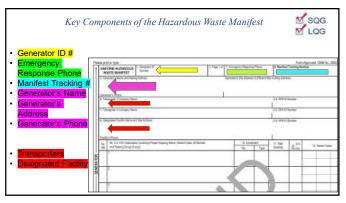


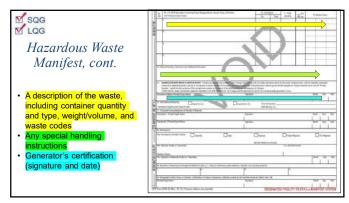
May be the single most important document for a generator!

- · Manifests document the cradle to grave
- The manifest clearly documents who, what, where, when, and how much has been sent
- Facilities (TSDs) mishandle, go bankrupt, etc. and the waste and/or contamination will have to be dealt with



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Hazardous
Waste
Manifest, cont.

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Make sure manifests are up to date Keep in the order of their shipping dates Put the copy signed by destination facility in front Recommended to KEEP THEM FOREVER!!! Electronic copies are acceptable

Exception
Reporting
40 CFR
262.42

If an LQG does not receive a signed copy of the manifest from the designated facility within 35 days, the generator must contact the transporter or designated facility to determine the status of the hazardous waste.

File an Exception Report with the HWS if generator has not received a copy of the manifest within 45 days (60 days for SQGs) of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.

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Exception
Reporting
40 CFR
262.42

LQG Exception Report must include:

Legible copy of the manifest
Cover letter signed by the generator or his authorized representative explaining efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those efforts
Usust keep copy of Exception Report on file for 3 years

SQG "Exception Report" must include:

Legible copy of the manifest with an indication the generator did not receive confirmation of delivery

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Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR)



- LDR Program applies to everyone handling HW (except VSQGs)
- · Purpose of LDR:
 - Protection: LDRs ensure that hazardous waste is treated to reduce its toxicity before disposal on land, protecting human health and the environment.
- LDR Notification Form:
 - Submit a notification form to the receiving facility indicating whether the waste meets LDR treatment standards. Applicable to each waste stream.
- Contents: Include waste codes, treatment standards, test results and any additional information required.



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LDR Requirements 40 CFR 268.7(a)(1)-(9)



- · Certification:
- Generator Certification: Certify that the waste either meets the treatment standards or will be treated to meet the standards before disposal.
- Facility Certification: Receiving facilities must certify that the waste has been treated to meet LDR standards before disposal
- Another notification is required when the treatment facility, process, or the waste changes
- Documentation must be kept for at least 3 years



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LQG CAA Closure and Facility Closure



If a large quantity generator of hazardous waste intends to permanently cease the accumulation of hazardous at its site it must make specific notifications and meet certain performance standards.

Notify no later than 30 days prior to facility closure using a 8700-12 notification.
 Notify within 90 days after closure of facility using a 8700-12 notification that the facility has met or not met the closure performance standards.

Closure performance standards

- LQG must close each hazardous waste container accumulation area.
- LQG must also remove or decontaminate all contaminated equipment, structures, soil, and any remaining hazardous waste.
- Any hazardous waste generated during closure must be managed as a hazardous waste by the LQG.



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Just Closing a CAA and not the Facility



If you are planning to stop using a CAA temporarily or permanently.

- Place a notice in the facility's operating record within 30 days after closure of the hazardous waste accumulation unit. Notice must identify the location of the unit within the facility. If the waste accumulation unit is subsequently reopened, the generator may remove the notice from the operating record.
- Or perform the steps on the previous slide.



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Common Pitfalls and How to Avoid Them

- · Incomplete or Missing Manifests.
 - Ensure all hazardous waste manifests are accounted for and completed
- Missing or Inadequate Contingency Plans/QRGs
 Ensure that Contingency Plans/QRGs are updated and contain the necessary information.
 - Double check emergency coordinator information.
- Failure to Conduct or Document Weekly Inspections.
- \bullet Ensure that weekly inspections are conducted every seven days from the previous inspection.

 • Ensure that weekly inspections are properly documented.



Remember!



- Keep your records neat and orderly
- Ensure records are available for review
- Location of records must be known by multiple staff
- Call your inspector for a compliance assistance visit (CAV), if you've never been inspected; if process changes occur; if new EHS staff.



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