# RCRA Updates

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#### Outline:

- Hurricane Florence Response
- Rulemaking
- Programmatic Activities



# Hurricane Florence Response



#### Florence Response

- Swine Lagoons 31 units discharged
- CCR discharges
- Debris Management

# Rulemaking

#### **Coal Combustion Residual Rules**

- 186 CCR units, made up of 51 landfills and 135 surface impoundments.
- Alabama and Georgia have submitted CCR permit program applications to EPA Region 4 for review/approval.



# Aerosol Cans (Proposed Rule)



## Aerosol Cans (Proposed Rule)

- Ease the burden on the retail sector by allowing aerosol cans to be treated as universal waste.
- Promote collection and recycling of cans
- Encourage the development of municipal and commercial programs to reduce the quantity of this waste going into landfills or combustors.

#### **Aerosol Cans**

- Container must be labeled or marked clearly with any of the following phrases: "Universal Waste- Aerosol Can(s)", "Waste Aerosol Can(s)", or "Used Aerosol Can(s)";
- Storage of universal waste aerosol cans is limited to one year; and,
- No manifest is required for transport of universal waste.

# Pharmaceutical Rule (Proposed)



# Pharmaceutical Rule (Proposed)

- The Proposed Rule was published in the FR on September 25, 2015 (80 FR 58014)
- Only those pharmaceuticals that are already considered hazardous waste will be covered by the new rule
- Rule bans the disposing of HW pharmaceuticals to the sewer
- Sector-Specific standards

## Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule

- Revised the RCRA hazardous waste generator regulations to enhance flexibility, strengthen environmental protection, and improve compliance
- Final rule was published on November 28, 2016.
- The Rule was effective on May 30, 2017.



#### **Hazardous Waste Generator** Improvements Rule - Status

- Alabama adopted, effective 04/06/18
- Florida adopted, effective 06/18/18
- Georgia adopted, effective 09/28/17
- Kentucky adopted, effective 12/07/17
- Mississippi adopted, effective 05/24/18
- South Carolina and Tennessee not adopted

- not submitted for authorization
- submitted for authorization
- submitted for authorization
- submitted for authorization
- not submitted for authorization
- North Carolina adopted, effective 03/01/18 not submitted for authorization

# E-Manifest Update



## E-Manifest Update

- Oct 5, 2012, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System ("E-Manifest Act")
- June 30, 2018, EPA launched new <u>fully</u> <u>electronic</u> manifest tracking system, called e-Manifest



## E-Manifest Update

- Generators, transporters, and receiving facilities have the <u>OPTION</u> of using the electronic system
- Receiving facilities are now required to submit all manifests to EPA and pay a fee per manifest, whether it be electronic or paper
- All manifest information will be made public

## E-Manifest – Report Card

- Approximately 20% have been mailed in as paper manifests \$15
- 38,795 Scanned Image Upload \$10
- 78,369 Data + Image Upload \$6.50
- 720 electronic \$5 manifests

#### e-Manifest Resources

- EPA e-Manifest Site <a href="https://www.epa.gov/e-manifest">https://www.epa.gov/e-manifest</a>
- EPA e-Manifest Fact Sheets www.epa.gov/e-manifest/fact-sheets-e-manifest-stakeholders
- EPA e-Manifest Registration Information https://www.epa.gov/e-manifest/e-manifest-user-registration#who\_register
- EPA RCRAInfo Registration https://rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoprod/action/secured/login
- EPA Frequently Asked Questions & Learning Zen https://rcrainfoindustry.learningzen.com/PremiumServices/login/PortalRegistration.aspx
- Industry User System Demonstration (begin at 10:25) http://epawebconferencing.acms.com/p9ceaf8n59e/

# **Underground Storage Tank (UST) Regulation Changes**



# Underground Storage Tank (UST) Regulation Changes Effective October 13, 2018

#### New Operation and Maintenance Requirements

- Visual inspections of spill buckets (clearing of debris, etc) every 30-days.
- Equipment testing requirements every 3 years (release detection annually)
- Emergency Generator USTs must have release detection
- Field Erected Tanks and Airport Hydrant Systems regulated

# Programmatic Activities

#### **RCRA Corrective Action**

The FY18 – FY22 Strategic Plan creates a focus on "Ready for Anticipated Use" for Superfund and Brownfields but also includes a Strategic Measure for RCRA.

The National Goal is to make 536 additional RCRA Corrective Action facilities RAU by 2022.

Fiscal Year	Region 4 RAU Target	National RAU Target
FY18	11	75
FY19	14	91
FY20	16	107
FY21	18	123
FY22	21	140

#### **RCRA Permitting**

Issue permits more quickly and modernize our permitting and reporting systems.

#### **Strategic Measure**

Accelerate permitting-related decisions

#### RCRA Inspection Reports

- 2016 110 days
- 2017 93 days
- 2018 55 days

#### RCRA Air Emissions NCI



#### RCRA Air Emissions NCI

- Bring national attention to the importance of the control of hazardous waste air emissions from RCRA units.
- Ensure the use of a full range of tools for controlling hazardous/toxic air emissions.
- Minimize the potential for uncontrolled air releases of hazardous wastes into the environment.

## Air Emission NCI Scope

- RCRA Subpart AA: Regulates RCRA hazardous waste treatment unit process vents.
- RCRA Subpart BB: Regulates RCRA hazardous waste valves, flanges, pumps, compressors, pipe runs and pressure relief equipment.
- RCRA Subpart CC: Regulates RCRA hazardous waste tanks, surface impoundments, and containers.
- This equipment must be appropriately designed, monitored, and maintained to appropriately detect and limit releases of hazardous waste to the air.

#### Inspection Scope and Focus

- Utilizing next generation compliance tools
  - FLIR (Forward Looking Infrared) Camera
  - FID (Flame Ionization Detector)
  - PID (Photoionization Detector)
- Observation of tanks, containers, and ancillary equipment
- Sampling
- Records/paperwork review

#### **Common Violations (National)**

- Improperly monitored / inspected equipment
- Equipment leaks / failure to seal equipment
- Failure to tag equipment
- Failure to maintain records
- The majority of the cases are not against CAA major sources

Subpart CC



Subpart CC



Subpart BB



