Beneficial Use/Reuse of Solid & Hazardous Waste Requirements and Policies



Presented by...





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Solid Waste vs. Hazardous Waste

• Solid Waste

• Non-hazardous.

- Municipal solid waste.
- Designated recyclables.
- "Special Waste"
 - Industrial sludges, liquids, solids & contained gases.
 - Fly ash.
 - Casting sands/slag.
 - Scrap tires
 - Demolition waste. Land-clearing debris.

Hazardous Waste

- Defined by regulation.
- Characteristic HW:
 - Ignitable.
 - Corrosive.
 - Reactive
 - Toxic.



Listed HW:
Spent solvents.
Industrial sludges.
Discarded Commercial Chemical Products.

When is a waste not a waste?

Hazardous Waste:

- Regulations are complex.
- However, they carefully define what is a waste and what is not a waste through <u>exemptions</u> or <u>exclusions</u>.
- Self-implementing (DEEP approval/permit generally not required for the exemption to apply).

Solid Waste:

Not many specific exemptions or exclusions. Specific wastes can be exempted through a DEEP approval process.

Solid Waste - Beneficial Use



• Specific exemptions:

- Scrap metal processors exempt from permitting requirement provided they submit annual reports (CGS 22a-208f).
- Crushed glass used as landfill cover (CGS 22a-208z).
 Certain processed wood and wood fuel (CGS 22a-209a).
 Casting sands used as landfill cover (CGS 22a-209d).
 Water treatment solids used under a DEEP-approved operations plan (CGS 22a-209d).
- Approval processes. Two types:
 - Beneficial Use General Permit (CGS 22a-209f).
 - Beneficial Use Determination or "BUD" (CGS 22a-209f(b)).

Solid Waste Beneficial Use General Permits



- Applicable statewide for a particular material.
- Individual users must register for the GP and comply with its requirements.
- There are 2 Current BU GPs:
 - Storage and Processing of Asphalt Roofing Shingle
 Waste for Beneficial Use and Recycling.
 - Storage and Processing of Scrap Tires for Recycling and Beneficial Reuse.
 - Copies of GPs, Registration forms, etc. available at:
- For further help: WEED permitting (860) 424-3366.

Solid Waste Beneficial Use Determinations

- Are issued per user and waste.
- Must complete DEEP BUD application and receive approval from DEEP.
- Current BUDs include:
 - Coal combustion products used in making concrete.
 Alum sludge used as a soil amendment (4 separate BUDs).
 Scrubber residue used as a soil amendment.
 Trench line excess soils used as structural fill.
 - Treated soil used as fill.
- Application forms and instructions available at:
 - www.ct.gov/deep/permits&licenses
- For further help: WEED permitting (860) 424-3366.

Hazardous Waste Exemptions from Classification as a Waste



Specific exemptions:

Characteristically-hazardous sludges, by-products, and commercial chemical products being reclaimed – 40 CFR 261.2(c)(3). Scrap metal – 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(ii), 261.4(a)(13) & (14). Use/Reuse – 40 CFR 261.2(e). Materials that are reclaimed from hazardous waste and used beneficially – 40 CFR 263.3(c)(2)(i). Zinc Fertilizer Rule (not yet adopted in CT).

Definition of Solid Waste Rule (not yet adopted in CT).

Hazardous Waste Exemptions from Classification as a Waste

• Approval processes (only 1):

- Variance from classification as a solid/hazardous waste 40 CFR 260.30 & 260.31.
- DEEP has not adopted this provision of the federal regulations.
- DEEP is not authorized to issue these variances. EPA's policy is not to accept applications for these variances if the state has not adopted the rule. <u>Bottom line</u>: not available in CT at this time.



Hazardous Waste – Reclamation of Char. Sludges, By-Products , and CCPs

- Based on EPA review of waste management practices before HW rules were passed.
- Not considered a waste if they are "reclaimed."
 - Processed to recover a usable product or regenerated.
- Examples:
 - Metal-bearing sludges recycled for metals values.
 By-products of chemical manufacturing recycled to reclaim valuable constituents.
 - Old chemical products reprocessed into new products.
- Not exempt if applied to the ground, burned for energy recovery, or speculatively accumulated (e.g., stored > 1 yr.).

Hazardous Waste Scrap Metal that Is Reclaimed

- Also based on EPA review of waste management practices before HW rules were passed.
- Materials covered:
 - "Bits and pieces of metal parts..." 40 CFR 261.1(c)(6).
 - "Excluded scrap metal" 40 CFR 261.4(a)(13).
 - Processed scrap metal 40 CFR 261.1(c)(10).
 - Unprocessed home scrap metal 40 CFR 261.1(c)(11).
 - Unprocessed prompt scrap metal 40 CFR 261.1(c)(12).
 - Shredded circuit boards 40 CFR 261.4(a)(14).
- In CT, these exemption do not apply to:
 - Ignitable & reactive scrap metals.
 - Examples: sodium, potassium, finely-divided magnesium or zirconium.

Hazardous Waste Use/Reuse

• Three different types of use/reuse that are exempt:

- Used or reused as ingredients in an industrial process to make a product, provided the materials are not being reclaimed.
- Used or reused as effective substitutes for commercial products.
- Returned to the original process from which they were generated without being reclaimed or land-disposed.

• Exemption does not apply if the use/reuse involves:

• Reclamation.

Use in a manner constituting disposal.

Burning for energy recovery (unless the material is a fuel).

- "Speculative Accumulation" (e.g., storage > 1 year).
- Inherently waste-like materials (e.g., dioxin wastes).

Hazardous Waste Use/Reuse

• Examples:

- Spent copper etchant that is as an ingredient in a process to make copper sulfate.
- "Spent" caustic soda from acetylene production used for pH adjustment in an industrial wastewater treatment plant. Spent sandblasting grit used as a colorant and aggregate in "cultured marble" for countertops, vanities, etc.
- For more information, see 2/4/2010 HWAC presentation.
- Click on "State Hazardous Waste Advisory Committee Information And Schedule" and scroll down to 2/4/2010.
 7/15/1997 WEED memo summarizing evaluation criteria.

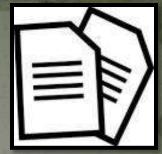
Hazardous Waste Materials that Are Reclaimed from Hazardous Waste and Used Beneficially

• Allows an "out" for reclaimed materials.

 Have to be sufficiently processed that they are no longer wastes.

 <u>Example</u>: nickel metal which has been reclaimed from an industrial process waste, and which only needs some additional refining in order to be sold as a commodity.

Hazardous Waste Documentation of Claims



- HW rules require anyone claiming an exemption to document their claim 40 CFR 261.2(f).
- Important to provide to inspectors during inspections.
- Documentation must demonstrate that:
 - There is a known market or disposition for the material.
 The terms of the exemption or exclusion are met.
 The material is not a waste or is exempt from regulation.
 Owners and operators of facilities claiming that they use/reuse the material have the necessary equipment to do so.

• Additional information in 2/4/2010 HWAC presentation.

Hazardous & Solid Waste: Suggestions/Advice



- It's important to carefully research any potential exemptions.
- Small details may make a big difference in whether or not the exemption applies.
- Details may change over time, voiding an exemption.
 Don't rely on the end user's say-so. Double check their information.
- Be sure you have all required documentation (HW).
- Specific uses may be approved in other states but not in Connecticut.
- If in doubt, call or write DEEP.

Questions?

