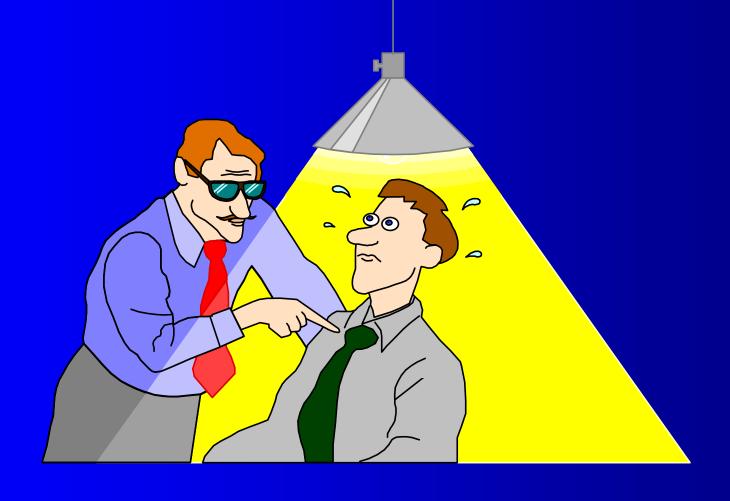
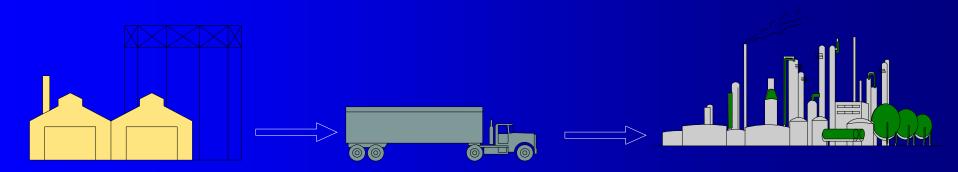
Subtitle C Program Overview

What are the components of a "cradle-to-grave" management system?



"Cradle-to-Grave" Management



Generator Transporter

T reatment torage isposal acility

A Closer Look at Subtitle C: Hazardous Waste Management

- First, determine what is regulated.
- Then, identify applicable requirements.

How does the universe of materials compare with hazardous/mixed waste?



Generators Must (40 CFR 262)

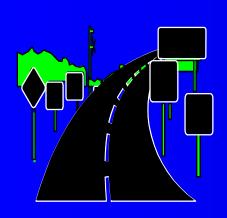
- Determine whether solid waste is hazardous
- Obtain an EPA identification number
- Have waste transported, treated, stored, or disposed of only by other persons with EPA identification numbers
- Submit reports of hazardous waste activities
- Retain records



Transporters Must

(40 CFR 263)

- Comply with DOT standards under the **Hazardous Materials Transportation Act**
- Comply with manifest system requirements and retain records for 3 years
- Be responsible for cleanup in event of a hazardous waste discharge.



RCRA Requires A Permit/Interim Status For TSD Facilities (40 CFR Part 264/265)

- Treatment: Changing physical, chemical, or biological character or composition.
- Storage: Holding waste temporarily before treatment, disposal, or storage elsewhere.
- Disposal: Discharging, depositing, injecting, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing any solid or hazardous waste into or on land or water.

"Cradle-to-Grave" Also Includes Closure And Post-Closure Care

Closure and post-closure care requirements are imposed in the permitting process.

Have cradle-to-grave provisions changed?



HSWA Highlights

- Land Disposal Restrictions
- Corrective Action
- Air Emissions from TSDs
- Used Oil Management

LDR: Purpose

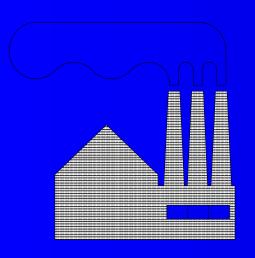
HSWA established deadlines for EPA to determine the conditions under which the land disposal of hazardous waste is protective of human health and the environment. Without determinations, HSWA prohibited land disposal.



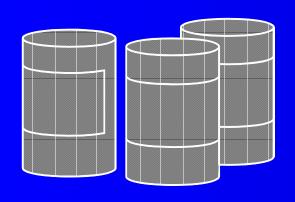
Corrective Action

- 3004(u): Compels permitted facilities to clean up past activities
- 3004(v): Compels cleanup for release beyond the facility boundary
- 3008(h): Compels cleanup at interim-status facilities

Air Emissions From TSDs



- Phase I: Air emissions from process vents and equipment leaks
- Phase II: Volatile organic emissions from hazardous waste containers, tanks, surface impoundments, and miscellaneous units



Used Oil Management

- Used oil is a large waste stream at DOE facilities.
- EPA has determined that used oil will not be listed as a hazardous waste.
- EPA established management standards under 40 CFR 279 for used oil destined for recycle.

What if I can't comply with the cradle-to-grave system?

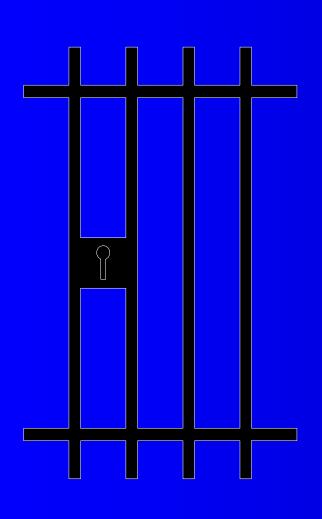






Fine up to \$25,000/day

"Knowingly" Provisions



EPA provides for criminal sanctions for knowingly:

- Transporting without a manifest
- Treating, storing, or disposing without a permit
 Falsifying records

Maximum Criminal Penalties

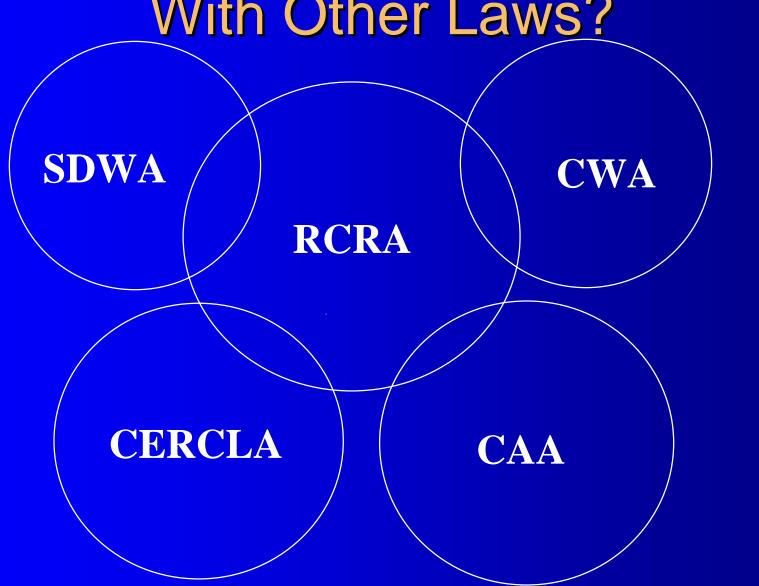


- First Offense: \$50,000per day; 2 to 5 years
- Second Offense: double penalties
- "KnowingEndangerment":\$250,000/day; 15 years

Who Has Enforcement Authority?

- Authorized states manage the hazardous waste program in lieu of EPA.
- To gain authority, states must have:
 - a permitting mechanism and a manifest system
 - adequate administrative and enforcement resources
 - a program consistent with the federal program.
- To gain full authority, states must be authorized for base program and HSWA provisions

What Is RCRA's Relationship With Other Laws?



Summary

- ✓ Regulations establish criteria for solid wastes that are regulated as hazardous wastes
- Hazardous wastes must be managed in compliance with generator, transporter, and TSD requirements
- ✓ Noncompliance may result in civil or criminal sanctions