



Sent via electronic mail

February 13, 2015

State of Connecticut
House of Representatives
Ms. Melissa Ziobron

RE: House Bill No. 5406

Dear Rep. Ziobron:

I would like to voice my favor for the proposed State House of Representatives Bill Number 5406 authorizing an increase in the maximum amount of hazardous waste stored at certain commercial facilities. The proposed bill corrects an unnecessary measure included in Section 22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(O) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA) that replaces the word “6000” with the word “1000”, effectively requiring that Small Quantity Generators (SQG) of hazardous waste handle and ship their hazardous waste more frequently, creating an unnecessary financial burden along with an increased potential for spills and releases.

The State of Connecticut hazardous waste regulations, generally adopted directly from the Federal Hazardous Waste Regulations, provide for three classifications of hazardous waste generator based on the amount of hazardous waste that a facility generates in a month:

- Large Quantity Generator (LQGs): Greater than or equal to 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste. LQGs are allowed to accumulate hazardous waste onsite for a period of up to 90 days. LQGs do not have a limit on the quantity of hazardous waste that may be stored onsite.
- Small Quantity Generator: Greater than or equal to 100 kg and less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste. SQGs are allowed to accumulate waste onsite for a period of up to 180 days. According to the State of Connecticut regulations, SQGs are limited to a total quantity of 1,000 kg of hazardous waste stored onsite (with the Federal regulations allowing up to 6,000 kg). This essentially limits SQGs to storing only up to one months quantity of hazardous waste onsite despite being allowed to accumulate hazardous waste for up to 180 days prior to shipment.

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- Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG): Less than 100 kg of hazardous waste. CESQGs are allowed to accumulate waste onsite indefinitely, provided that no more than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste is accumulated onsite.

The compliance requirements for LQGs and SQGs are very similar and require common elements such as:

- Container Management Requirements
 - Storage Areas provided with secondary containment
 - Containers closed at all times in storage.
 - Containers labeled with contents and date of generation
- Regular Inspections (Daily, Weekly, Monthly)
- Emergency Response Procedures
 - Designation of an Emergency Coordinator
 - Spill Response Equipment
 - Note: Slightly more stringent for LQG as compared with SQG
- Employee Training
 - Note: Slightly more stringent for LQG as compared with SQG

These compliance aspects help to ensure that any waste generated and stored onsite will be handled properly and that any potential spill or release of hazardous waste will be identified expediently with an appropriate emergency response initiated.

It has been my experience in the Environmental, Health & Safety industry that it is more likely to have a spill or release while handling hazardous waste than when containers are safely stored within a compliant Hazardous Waste Storage Area (HWSA) that is supplied with impervious secondary containment. Weekly inspections are also completed on all HWSAs to identify any potential issues before they have the chance to happen.

By limiting the quantity of hazardous waste that SQGs are allowed to accumulate onsite, the State of Connecticut Hazardous Waste Regulations require that waste be shipped more frequently than intended by the Federal Regulations. The cost of hazardous waste transport and disposal can vary greatly depending on the waste streams, distance of transport and required disposal methods. However, a typical disposal cost for a 55-gallon drum of hazardous waste can be approximately \$150 (and sometimes up to \$500). The SQG monthly generation limit of 1,000 kg equates to approximately four to five 55-gallon drums (assuming that the waste has a density of water). Transport costs associated with a pickup usually a 'stop charge' for loading/unloading, and account for the miles traveled by the transport vehicle and include an energy surcharge to account for the fuel utilized. The stop charge associated with the pickups can vary from \$100 to \$175 per pick-up, with energy fees typically around 10-13%. By increasing the number of shipment per year (from potentially two up to twelve), I estimate that SQGs end up



paying 15-20% more in overall disposal costs than would be necessary if allowed to accumulate up to 6,000 kg.

This cost of disposal was of particular concern to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) when originally drafting the Federal Hazardous Waste Regulations with several comments received at the time, including the attached RCRA Online document 12587, discussing the increased costs of shipments for SQGs and the US EPA's rationale for allowing the 180-day accumulation period and the 6,000 kg accumulation quantity.

Additional costs are imposed upon the regulated community in terms of the personnel time required to comply with the burden of recordkeeping, paperwork and inspections that are required per shipment. These compliance requirements include the tracking of hazardous waste manifests, daily inspections on the day of shipment, and scheduling, preparing and loading hazardous waste shipments.

In summation, we feel that the proposed legislation will reduce the cost and burden of compliance on businesses in Connecticut, particularly smaller manufacturers, while providing equivalent protection to the environment as the current more restrictive limit. If you have any questions or we can provide any additional information concerning the proposed legislation, please let us know at 860-424-294.

Sincerely,

TURNKEY COMPLIANCE SOLUTIONS, LLC

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Ryan J. Hines".

Ryan J. Hines, CHMM

9451.1987(02)

SMALL QUANTITIES OF WASTE GENERATED BY LARGE NUMBERS OF GENERATORS

February 18, 1987

Honorable John Paul Hammerschmidt
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Hammerschmidt:

Thank you for your letter of January 21, 1987, on behalf of your constituent, Mr. Gene Culver. Mr. Culver is concerned about the costs for disposing of the hazardous wastes from his dry cleaning establishment, and a recent increase in charges for the Safety-Kleen service he has been using.

As you know, the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA) to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations for small quantity generators of 100 to 1000 kg of hazardous waste per month. Congress directed that, at a minimum, regulations issued by EPA require that: (1) all treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes from 100 to 1000 kg/mo generators occur at facilities with interim status or a RCRA permit; (2) 100 to 1000 kg/mo generators be allowed to store waste on-site for up to 180 days (or 270 days if the waste is to be shipped more than 200 miles) without the need for a permit; and (3) that 100 to 1000 kg/mo generators use a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest when shipping their hazardous waste off-site for treatment, storage, or disposal.

In developing these regulations, the Agency attempted to assure protection of human health and the environment while avoiding unreasonable burdens on the large number of small businesses affected by the rules. As a result, the final regulations for small quantity generators of 100 to 1000 kg/mo that went into effect on September 22, 1986, provided some relief from a number of paperwork and recordkeeping requirements applicable to larger generators. In addition, 100 to 1000 kg/mo generators were allowed a longer on-site storage period (180 days as opposed to 90 days) in which to accumulate their waste for more economical shipments off-site. For your reference, I have

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enclosed copies of a handbook we developed to explain these new requirements to affected businesses.

As a result of these new rules, a number of waste management and disposal firms, such as Safety-Kleen., have developed "milk run" programs to serve small quantity generators. State

agencies, local governments, and several trade associations have also recognized the need for innovative, economical, and efficient programs for handling small quantities of waste from a large number of generators. We are encouraging some of these programs through a series of grants awarded under §8001 of RCRA. Some pilot efforts now underway include establishment of periodic "milk runs", transfer stations, and waste exchanges. EPA does not, however, have any authority over private companies pricing structures, which appears to be one of the sources of Mr. Culver's concerns.

In sum, we understand Mr. Culver's concern about the increased costs he faces for properly disposing of his dry cleaning wastes. We hope that, as additional firms enter the small quantity generator market, and as State and local programs evolve, Mr. Culver will be offered a greater variety of waste management plans, and will be able to select one that most economically and appropriately fits his needs.

If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

J. Winston Porter
Assistant Administrator

RO 12857