# Incident Reporting



#### What is an incident?

A fire, explosion, or any unplanned <u>sudden or non-</u> <u>sudden</u> release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water





#### What do I do?

- <u>Emergency coordinator</u> is responsible for responding to incidents
- Small fires and spills can be contained and cleaned up by on-site personnel





#### When do I need to report an incident?

Spill exceeds 1kg of acute HW or 100kg of HW

A release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility. (Any quantity)

Spill has reached surface water.

LQG - R315-262-265(a)(2)(d) SQG - R315-262-16(9)(iv)(C) All handlers - R315-263-30





### Reportable?







### How do I report an incident?

- Immediately notify:
- National Response Center
  - \* 800-424-8802
- DWMRC at
  - \* 801-536-0200 or
  - \* 801-536-4123 (after hours)
  - \* Ask for the Duty Officer

#### Report must include:\*

- Name and telephone number of reporter;
- Name and address of the generator (and EPA ID number);
- Date, time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);
- Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;
- The extent of injuries, if any
- The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any.



\* LQG: R315-262-265 SQG: R315-262-16(b)(9)(iv)(C)

# Reporting the incident cont.

- \* SQG you're done!
- \* LQG
  - Note time, date, and details of incident in the Operating Record
  - Provide written report on the incident to the Director within 15 days of the incident



#### Written report must include:

R315-262-265(i)

- Name, address, and telephone number of the generator
- Date, time, and type of incident, e.g., fire, explosion
- Name and quantity of material(s) involved
- The extent of injuries, if any
- An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

Reports can be submitted electronically to dwmrcsubmit@utah.gov



# Generator Treatment and Emergency Permits



#### What is treatment?

R315-260-10(153):

Any method, technique, or process, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste

so as to:

- 1. Neutralize the waste
- 2. Recover energy or material resources from the waste
- 3. Render the waste non-hazardous or less hazardous
- 4. Render the waste safer to transport, store, or dispose of
- 5. Make the waste more amenable for recovery or storage
- 6. Reduced the volume of the waste



#### **Treatment Examples**

- Compaction in a container
- Shredding waste or debris
- Evaporation
- Volatilization
- Stabilization
- Stripping
- Decanting



#### Can I treat my waste?



 Yes and no – some treatments are allowable without a permit while others will require a permit



Treatment in 90/180/270-day containers

- CAN treat in tanks, containers, drip pads, and containment buildings
- Containers are still subject to the requirements of R315-262-16 and R315-262-17
- \* Only applied to waste generated onsite
- If treating to meet LDRs, must follow written WAP



Adding absorbents to wastes (to eliminate free liquids)

- Must occur at the time the waste is <u>first placed in the</u> <u>container</u> – no adding absorbents later
- \* Can transfer from one container to another to add absorbent and still get exemption
- Make sure absorbents, waste, and containers are all compatible



#### Immediate Response

- Ex: Using absorbents to contain a spill, neutralizing a spilled material, building a containment dike
- Only applies to *immediate* response, i.e. waste generated from the cleanup that is then stored onsite is still subject to regs
  - Ex: spill contaminated adsorbents left out would become uncontained waste, must store in properly labeled HW container





#### NO

- Burning or heating of waste (<u>no thermal</u> <u>treatment</u>)
- Allowing waste to evaporate (solvents, etc.)
- Land treatment

#### YES

- Compacting solid materials (i.e. rags)
- Filtering out solids from liquids
  - Stabilization



### Other permitting exemptions

- Wastewater treatment units (WWTUs)
- Elementary neutralization units (ENUs)
- Totally enclosed treatment facilities (TETFs)



### **Emergency Permits**

In the event the Director finds an <u>imminent and</u> <u>substantial endangerment to human health or the</u> <u>environment the Director may issue a temporary</u> emergency permit:

- To a non-permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste; or
- To a permitted facility to allow treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste not covered by an effective permit.

R315-270-61



## **Emergency Permits**

- For any waste that is determined to be unstable and require treatment in place, an emergency permit will need to be requested from the Division
- Reactive waste will need to be treated by an explosives or munitions emergency response specialist
- First thing call the county bomb squad!



#### **Requesting an Emergency Permit**

Oral requests During business hours: 801-536-0200 Outside business hours: 801-536-4123

Oral requests must be followed by a written request Written requests can be sent to <u>dwmrcsubmit@utah.gov</u>

Requests must clearly specify the hazardous wastes and the manner and location of their treatment, storage, or disposal



### **Emergency Permit**

#### After request:

- \* Treatment!
- We write a temporary permit and send it to you
- Public notice goes out



## **Emergency Permit Scenarios**

- Silver azide discovered in a lab
- Diethyl ether discovered in a lab
- Hand grenade discovered in a home

If you find a reactive/explosive/highly flammable material in your facility, **call in treatment professionals** 



#### **Questions?**

gmarinick@utah.gov 385-499-0172

