

# Tank Management for Hazardous Waste Generators



**What is a Tank?**



# Division Definition for a Tank

## DWMRC Conditions for Tank

1. Tanks are devices that are portable and capable of being moved when empty, but can't be transported or moved when full or in use
2. Tanks are located and in use in a fixed or stationary location for greater than 90 days,



# Tank Management for Hazardous Waste Generators



**What is a Tank?**



# Small Quantity Generators – General Rules

## **R315-262-16(b)(3)** – Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks

- Cannot place waste in tanks that could damage the tank or liner
- Uncovered tanks need 60 cm. of freeboard or some type of containment with the same capacity (e.g. containment structure, drainage control, diversion structure, etc.)
- If waste is continuously fed into a tank, there must be a method to stop the flow
- Incompatible wastes cannot be stored in the same tank
- Waste cannot be stored in an unwashed tank that previously held incompatible wastes
- Ignitable or reactive waste cannot be placed in tanks

# Inspections are Daily or Weekly Depending on Facility Equipment

## **R315-262-16(b)(3)** – Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks

- Daily
  - Discharge Control Equipment
  - Data from Monitoring Equipment
  - Level of Waste in each Tank
- Weekly
  - Integrity of the Tank
  - Integrity of the Secondary Containment

**Document! Document! Document!**

# Inspections are Daily or Weekly Depending on Facility Equipment

*If your facility has full secondary containment and leak detection equipment or workplace practices*

- Daily
  - Discharge Control Equipment
  - Data from Monitoring Equipment
  - Level of Waste in each Tank
- Weekly
  - Integrity of the Tank
  - Integrity of the Secondary Containment
- Weekly
  - Discharge Control Equipment
  - Data from Monitoring Equipment
  - Level of Waste in each Tank
  - Integrity of the Tank
  - Integrity of the Secondary Containment

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# Small Quantity Generators – Labeling

## **R315-262-16(b)(6)(ii)** – Labelling and Marking of Tanks

- Mark or Label Tanks with the words “Hazardous Waste”
- Mark or Label Tanks with an Indication of the hazards
  - Hazardous Waste Characteristics
  - DOT, OSHA, or NFPA Hazard Communications
- Use inventory logs or equivalent to show hazardous waste is not in tank for more than 180 days

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# Large Quantity Generators – General Rules

## **R315-262-17(a)(2)** – Accumulation of Hazardous Waste in Tanks

- **Tanks must be certified by Professional Engineer**
- **Tanks and Ancillary Equipment must have Secondary Containment**
- Cannot place waste in tanks that could damage the tank or liner
- Inspections – Same as Small Quantity Generator
- Incompatible wastes cannot be stored in the same tank
- Waste cannot be stored in an unwashed tank that previously held incompatible wastes
- Ignitable or reactive waste cannot be placed in tanks
- **Specific Spill/Leak Response Protocol**
- **Must manage all hazardous waste placed in tanks in accordance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR 265 subparts AA, BB, and CC**





# Surprise Bonus Presentation!!

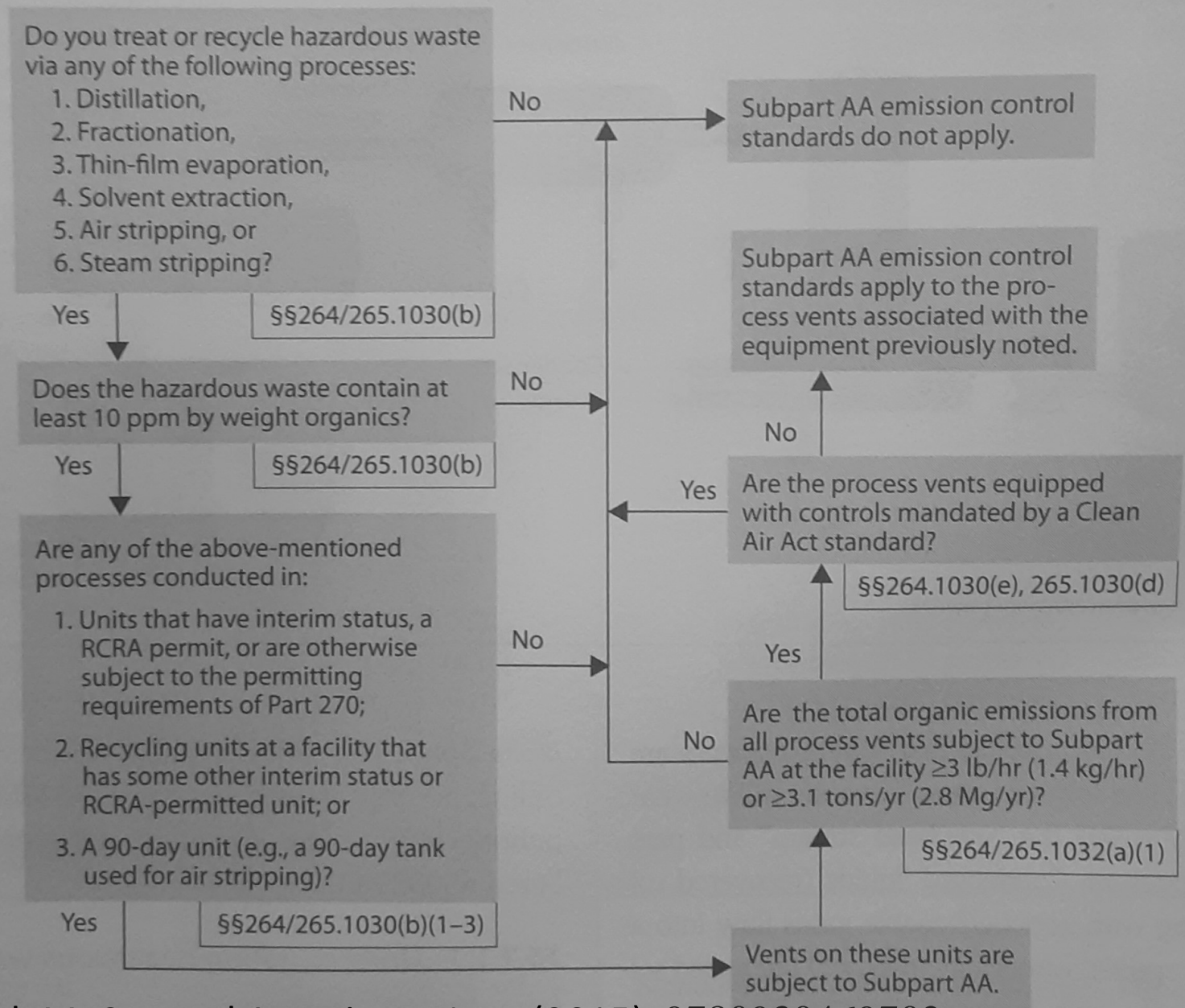
- Subpart AA – Air Emission Standards for Process Vents  
(40 CFR 265.1030 through 1035)
- Subpart BB – Air Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks  
(40 CFR 265.1050 through 1064)
- Subpart CC – Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers  
(40 CFR 265.1080 through 1090)

# Subpart AA Covers Process Vents for Hazardous Waste Recycling Systems

## Applicability

1. Specific Hazardous Waste Recycling Processes
2. Organic Concentration > 10 ppmw
3. Specific Categories of Units
4. Specifically Vents
5. **Vents fitted with devices that are in compliance with CAA requirements are Exempt**

**Figure 15-2: Determining If Subpart AA Process Vent Standards Apply**



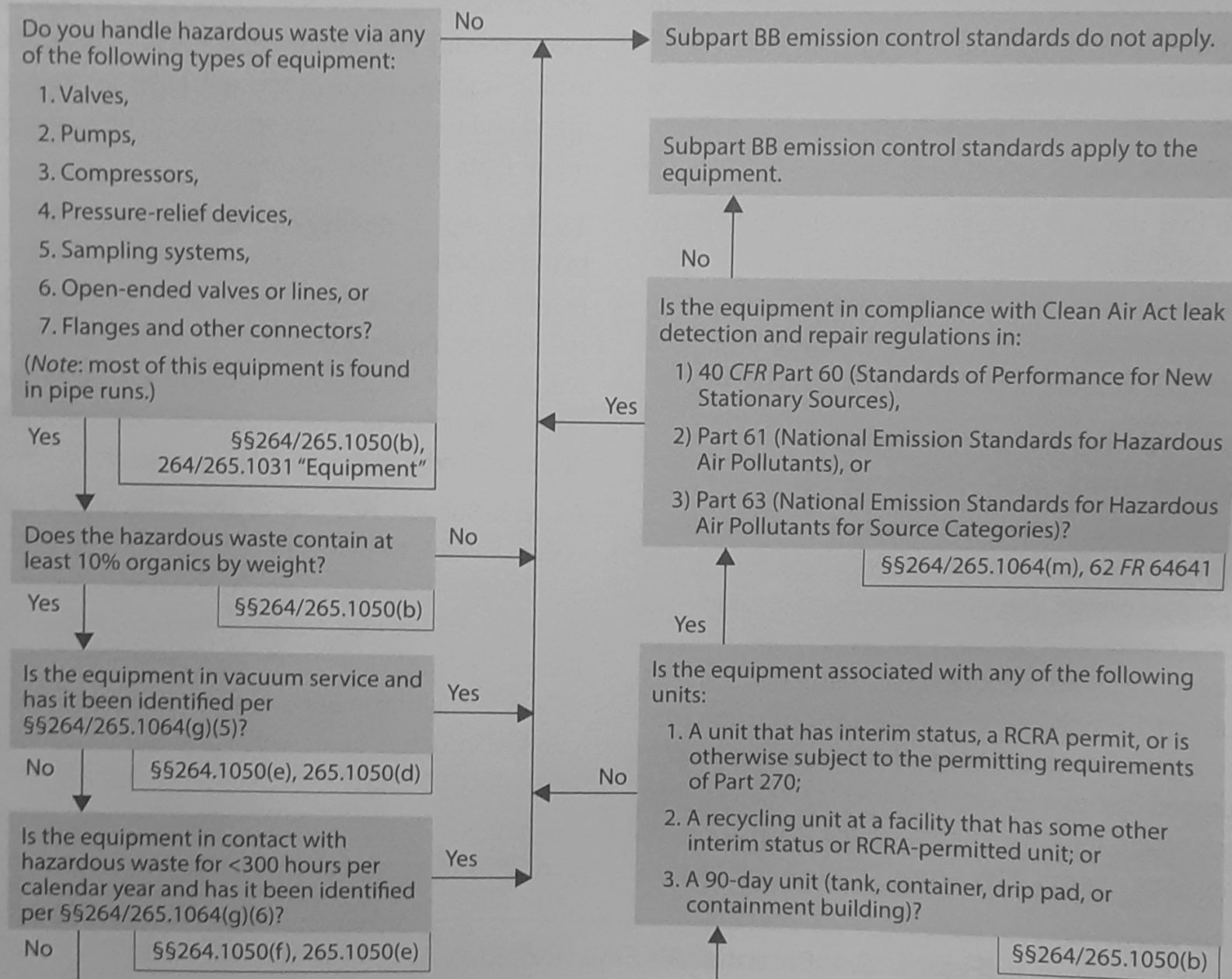
# Subpart BB Covers Leaks from Process Equipment

## Applicability

1. Specific Process Units in contact with Hazardous Waste
2. Organic Concentration > 10 ppmw
3. In contact with Waste for > 300 hours per year
4. 90 Day Unit
5. **Units in compliance with CAA LDAR provisions can elect to use them as compliance with RCRA**



**Figure 15-5: Determining If Subpart BB Fugitive Emission Standards Apply**

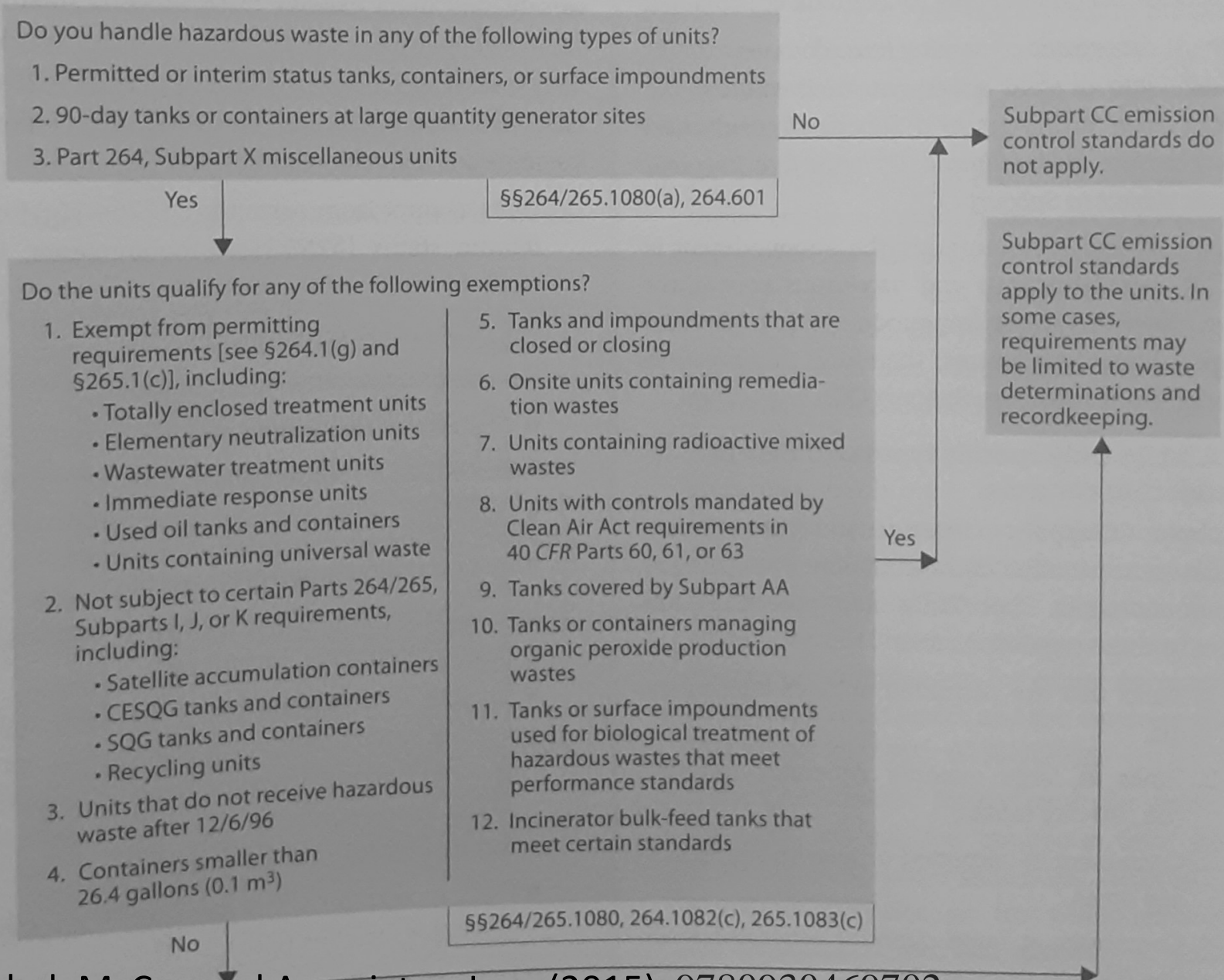


# Subpart CC Covers Volatile Organic Air Emissions from Tanks, Containers, and Impoundments

## Applicability

1. 90 Day Tanks and Containers for LQG
2. Volatile Organic Concentration  $\geq$  500 ppmw
3. **Units that meet Subpart AA Requirements are Exempt**
4. **Units that are fitted with devices that are in compliance with CAA requirements are Exempt**

Figure 15-7: Determining If Subpart CC Emission Control Standards Apply



# Now Back to Our Tanks!



**ENVIRONMENTAL  
QUALITY**

WASTE MANAGEMENT & RADIATION CONTROL



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# Final Take-Aways

1. Any generator who stores hazardous waste in tanks needs to store the waste properly, inspect the tanks regularly, and properly label the tanks.
2. Be aware of Subpart AA, BB, and CC Emissions Regulations. Look through the flowcharts, and if you have questions please feel free to reach out to us.
3. Document! Being in compliance is only half the battle; you need to be able to prove you are in compliance.

# References / Further Reading

- McCoy's RCRA Unraveled, McCoy and Associates, Inc., (2015). 9780930469702
- Utah Annotated Code R315-262
- 40 CFR 265

