Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc.

Environmental Compliance: What You Don't Know Can Hurt You

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Overview

- Today's Focus
- Regulatory Review
- A Closer Look
- Summary

Today's Focus

- Regulatory Levels
 - Federal
 - State
 - Local (Municipal and/or City)
- Federal regulations set minimum requirements for state and local regulations.
- Today's regulatory focus is Federal.

Federal Regulation: Media Plus

- Media
 - Clean Air Act (CAA)
 - Clean Water Act (CWA)
 - Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Plus
 - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or "Superfund")
 - Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
- Direct or indirect regulation of recycling activities

CAA Regulations

- Title III, Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP) [40 CFR §63]
 - Secondary Aluminum Production NESHAP [Subpart RRR]
 - Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine NESHAP [Subpart ZZZZ]
 - Area EAF Steelmaking NESHAP [Subpart YYYYY] (indirect)
 - Area Iron & Steel Foundries NESHAP [Subpart ZZZZZ] (indirect)

NESHAP = National Emissions Standards for HAP

CAA Regulations

- Title V, Permits (Major Stationary Sources)
 - Construction
 - Operating

- Title VI, Stratospheric Ozone Protection
 - Prohibition on Venting of Refrigerants (and Substitutes)
 - Recycling of small appliances and MVACs [40 CFR §82]
 Subpart F]

CWA Regulations

- NPDES Stormwater Permits
 - Federal Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP)
 - State MSGP or recycling general permits

 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plans [40 CFR §112]

NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System



RCRA Regulations

- Solid Waste, Subtitle D
 - Largely not relevant to recycling operations

- Hazardous Waste, Subtitle C
 - Relevant to recycling operations

RCRA Subtitle D Regulations

Solid waste management

Landfill requirements and permitting

- Definition of Solid Waste for Combusted Non-Hazardous Secondary Materials (New, Federal)
 - Scrap tires conditionally non-waste fuel

RCRA Subtitle C Regulations

- Definition of Solid Waste (DSW)
 - Reclaimed Byproducts Excluded
 - Reclaimed "Other" Scrap Metal Not Excluded

- Exclusions from the DSW
 - Recycled Scrap Metal Exclusion
 - Recycled Shredded Circuit Board Exclusion
 - Conditional Used CRT Exclusion



RCRA Subtitle C Regulations

- Definition of Hazardous Waste
 - Recycled Scrap Metal Exempted
 - Scrap Lead-Acid Batteries Being Reclaimed
 conditionally exempted with minimal requirements
- Standards for Generators, TSDF, Permits
- Universal Waste
- Used Oil Management
- Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)



CERCLA (Superfund) Regulations

- Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA)
 - Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification [40 CFR §302]
 - Emergency Planning and Notification [40 CFR §355]
 - Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Rightto-Know (Tier I/II Inventory Forms) [40 CFR §370]
 - Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know (TRI Reporting) [40 CFR §372]
 - SIC 5093 facilities not subject to TRI Reporting

TSCA Regulations

- Chemical Substances Importing and Exporting [40 CFR §707]
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls [40 CFR §761]
 - Transformers, Capacitors, "PCB Bulk Product Waste"
 - New clarification that recycling of plastics derived from shredder aggregate may be conducted if certain conditions are met.
- Chemical Data Reporting (New) [40 CFR §711]
- Significant New Use Rules (Future?) [40 CFR §721]
- Test Rule (Future?) [40 CFR §721]



A Closer Look

Small Appliance/MVAC Recycling (Old)

Chemical Data Reporting (New)

Significant New Use Rules (Likely)

- Recycling and Emissions Reduction Regulations
 - "Safe Disposal Requirements" for small appliances/MVACs

- Three Choices
 - Do not accept any small appliances/MVACs
 - 1. Accept and recover refrigerant
 - 2. Accept only with prior removal of refrigerant

- Accept/Recover
 - Use compliant recovery equipment.
 - Register compliant recovery equipment with EPA.
 - "Recover any remaining refrigerant" per standards.
 - Technician certification not required for recycling facility staff.
 - Recovered refrigerant must be taken by an authorized person (e.g., certified technician).
 - Keep records of refrigerant recovery and transfer to authorized person for three years.

- Accept Only With Prior Removal
 - Documentation of prior removal
 - Verification Statement, <u>or</u>
 - Contract providing for prior removal
 - Supplier notification that all refrigerant must be properly removed prior to delivery
 - Keep verification statements for 3 years.

- Verification statement
 - Signed by supplier
 - Attesting that "all refrigerant that had not leaked previously has been recovered" per standards
 - Name and address of refrigerant recoverer
 - Date of refrigerant recovery

- EPA Interpretations from Applicability Index whether these regulations apply to
 - 1. "receipt of an appliance in which some components of the refrigerant circuit have been removed"
 - 2. "receipt of portions of the refrigerant circuit (e.g., compressor)"
 - 3. "receipt of an appliance in which the entire refrigerant circuit has been removed"
 - A: 1 and 2, Yes; 3, No

Chemical Data Reporting

- Applicable to "manufacture" of chemical substances listed in TSCA Inventory
 - "Manufacture" means create by chemical reaction
 or import into U.S. customs territory.
- All metals are listed chemical substances.
 - Other substances possibly relevant to recyclers
- Recyclers subject to CDR by import activity, not processing activity
 - Relatively recent applicability to recyclers

Chemical Data Reporting

- Recyclers subject to CDR if 25,000 pounds or more of any listed chemical substance (e.g., iron) is imported to any facility in any calendar year
 - Certain chemical substances fully or partially exempt
 - A listed chemical substance in an "article" exempt
- Exemption from CDR as a "small manufacturer or importer" if either true:
 - < \$40 million company-wide annual sales and no facility imports of listed chemical substances > 100,000 pounds
 - < \$4 million company-wide annual sales</p>



Chemical Data Reporting

- Form U for CDR submitted <u>electronically</u> every 4 years via EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) platform
 - 2012 was a reporting year.
 - 2016 is the next reporting year, with 2015 as Principal Year
- Form U to be submitted in 2016 if 25,000-pound threshold is exceeded during 2012, 2013, 2014, or 2015 for any nonarticle, non-exempt listed chemical substance
- Form U to contain data for 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015
 - Annual amounts only for 2012, 2013, and 2014
 - Annual amount and processing and use data for 2015
 - Each substance/facility combination to be reported separately



Significant New Use Rules

- A SNUR is intended to restrict the manufacture, import, processing, and/or use of a chemical substance in/for a certain activity/purpose.
- A SNUR could apply to recyclers because of importing and processing of recyclable materials containing a SNUR chemical substance, potentially impeding certain recycling activities.
- A SNUR was proposed for certain brominated flame retardants used in some plastics.
 - A Test Rule was also proposed manufacturers and importers.

Noncompliance: What's at Stake?

- Civil penalties for noncompliance as high as \$37,500 per violation per day
 - Administrative and criminal penalties possible
- Some statutes allow third-party lawsuits.
- Bad for company and industry image and expensive
- Compliance tools and assistance available from ISRI
 - Recycling Industry Operating Standard™ (RIOS™)

Summary

- Regulations related to all media and chemical substances are relevant to recyclers.
- New applicable regulations are possible and likely.
- Noncompliance can have dire consequences.
- Assistance from ISRI is available.

Questions?

Thank You!

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