

Notes

**NEWMOA Hazardous Waste Conference Call  
November 21, 2017**

**Topic: Household hazardous waste exemptions. Which states have elected to regulate household hazardous waste (HHW) as hazardous waste upon collection and how is that going? What is the states' general experience with HHW collection (at permitted SW facilities/events and at unpermitted/illegal facilities)?**

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**Participants:** CT DEEP (7 people); ME DEP (1 person); Mass DEP (3 people); NH DES (7 people); NJ DEP (3 people); NYS DEC (12 people); RI DEM (1 person); VT DEC (4 people); EPA Region 1 (1 person); EPA Region 2 (1 person); EPA HQs (2 people); NEWMOA (1 person)

Call leader: VT DE  
Note-taker: NH DES

Vermont is considering regulating household hazardous waste (HHW) upon collection and is interested in other states experiences with this, and supplied the following additional questions for discussion:

- Did contractor costs go up? If so, why?
- What steps did your program take to encourage (or not stifle) continued participation by homeowners?
- Were there any notable impacts to your HW or SW program resources as a result?
- Were there any notable impacts to the organizations (Vermont has "solid waste districts") that collect HHW?
- Were there any notable impacts to collection by fixed facilities or at temporary events?

Connecticut

- Statutes set up the HHW program in 1986.

- These statutes require the contractor (e.g., transporter) to assume liability for the collected waste, and requires that the transporter to be identified as the generator of the waste (e.g., to obtain an EPA Identification number).
- Waste is shipped using a hazardous waste manifest.
- CESQG waste is allowed to be collected at one-day HHW events and at permanent HHW collection facilities (of which there are 4 in CT). The CESQG waste must be pre-approved by the one-day event vendor or permanent facility operator, and is handled separately from HHW.
- A permit is needed for the contractors that operated one-day collection events. Permit also allows the collection of consumer electronics, sharps, and pharmaceuticals.
- Enforcement actions have been taken against the permanent collection centers under solid waste permits.
- State grant program in place for permanent collections.
- Impacts to resources, include writing permits, inspecting sites, and developing enforcement actions.
- HHW program has been in place for a long time.
- Paint stewardship program has reduced the amount of HHW that is collected at events.
- See also links to HHW statutes and CT DEEP web pages provided after the call.

### Maine

- HHW exclusion in the Hazardous Waste Rules, and thus HHW is regulated under the Solid Waste Rules.
- Allows collections up to 48 hours.
- Two on-going collections in State have permanent EPA ID numbers, and these sites take HHW from out-of-town residents.
- Towns' one-day events charge for out-of-town residents
- Once HHW is collected, it is manifested.
- HHW collections regulated by the Solid Waste Program.
- Training module is in place for Solid Waste operators.
- Visit link to HHW regulations provided after the call.

### Massachusetts

- Regulate upon collection of the HHW.
- Permanent collections need to register to get an EPA ID number, State permit, and the Hazardous Waste Rules apply. 18 HHW sites in state, and most are commercially run. Permit is not a TSDf-type permit; includes generator standards, and financial assurance is required.
- Temporary collections are sponsored by towns; contractor is responsible to notify to get EPA ID number and manage waste.
- VSQG can deliver their hazardous waste to these events/collections.
- Believe the VSQG waste and HHW waste is co-mingled.

### New Jersey

- Does not regulate HHW
- Has one-day events as well as permanent collections.
- No issues found at one permanent collections.
- Once waste is collected, it is shipped to a TSDf although not regulated as a hazardous waste.

### New York

- Household waste exclusion carries through to the collection of the waste
- Regulated under the Solid Waste Program.
- Once HHW is collected, it is shipped to a TSDF but not classified as a hazardous waste.
- Visit link to HHW provided after the call.

### Rhode Island

- HHW has been regulated since 1993, and the State ran their own collection centers until the mid-1990's.
- Since 2000, a permanent collection facility has been operating (Johnstown) that is operated by a contractor (Clean Harbors) and is regulated as an LQG, and has been inspected as such.
- Only HHW is accepted. Would be able to accept CESQG waste if operator registered, but has not been done yet.

### New Hampshire

- Collected HHW has been subject to the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Rules since 1/24/91. See Env-Hw 401.03(b)(1) and (2).
- No permits required for the collection of HHW but must notify to obtain an EPA ID number and comply with the Generator Standards.
- Saw problems at a town-run HHW permanent collection (Warner), including the improper management of unknowns, and not having a trained chemist involved. Also, have found that some permanent collections have accepted CESQG waste improperly.
- NH has three permanent collections (i.e., Nashua, Keene, and Wolfeboro) that are run by hazardous waste contractors where the contractor is the "generator" of the waste. These sites are regulated as LQGs and are inspected as such; all three sites have been inspected every 5 years. EPA allows LQG "bean" credit for these.
- Enforcement (e.g., administrative fines) has been taken at permanent collections for violations, including personnel training, container inspections, and not submitting hazardous waste manifests to NHDES.
- HHW collections can accept CESQG waste under certain conditions, including waste is given directly to the hazardous waste transporter, waste is manifested, and permission is obtained in advance from the collection sponsor. See Env-Hw 511.01(f).
- Can not co-mingle HHW with CESQG waste, and can not co-mingle CESQG with other CESQG waste.