



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
LAND AND EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT

Date: 11.19.2021

COVERSHEET: EXPLANATION OF CITATION AND/OR TERMINOLOGY CHANGES IN THIS POLICY DOCUMENT

This policy document remains wholly in effect, but some or all of the regulatory citations within it have changed. These changes do not alter the existing regulatory interpretations.

As part of the [2016 Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule](#), many of the regulations that apply to hazardous waste generators were moved to, or reorganized within, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 262. To view a crosswalk between the old and new citations, please visit the [Hazardous Waste Generator Regulations Crosswalk webpage](#).

The Hazardous Waste Generator Improvements Rule also made changes to terms that may be included in this document. The most common term change was replacing “conditionally exempt small quantity generators” (CESQGs) with “very small quantity generators” (VSQGs). In addition, EPA defined the term “central accumulation area” (CAA) to mean a generator’s 90- or 180-day accumulation area for hazardous waste.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jessica Young". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jessica Young
Chief of the Recycling and Generator Branch
Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APRIL 19, 1989

Mr. Kenneth A. Pendleton
K. A. Pendleton Co., Inc.
10869 Sharondale Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45241

Dear Mr. Pendleton:

This letter responds to your February 13, 1989 request for clarification of the regulatory requirements for F006 electroplating sludge generators that choose to stabilize their wastes on-site. Although your letter does not state what type of processes are involved, phone conversations before and after receiving your letter indicate that you are referring to the addition of stabilizing compounds prior to the thermal drying of the F006 sludge.

The activity you described does constitute treatment as defined at 40 CFR 260.10. However, a RCRA treatment permit may not be required if the generator or facility is specifically excluded from RCRA permit requirements under 40 CFR 270.1(c)(2). Also, a RCRA permit may not be required for a hazardous waste generator conducting a treatment activity in a generator accumulation tank or container in compliance with 40 CFR 262.34 (see 53 FR 10168). I did not receive sufficient information on the specific process to determine whether this activity would be exempt, or whether it would require a RCRA permit as thermal treatment.

I encourage you to contact the appropriate EPA Regional office or State regulatory agency to determine whether the specific activity requires a permit. Also, you should be aware that State regulatory agencies may have applicable regulations that differ from Federal regulations and, therefore, the State agency should also be contacted.

If you should have any further questions regarding general regulatory requirements, you may contact the RCRA Hotline at 1-800-424-9346 or Mitch Kidwell, of my staff, at (202) 382-4805.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Dellinger, Chief
Waste Characterization Branch