

**CLARIFICATION NUMBER CAO-00-001, REV. 2  
ASSIGNMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES**

**ISSUE**

1. Who is responsible for the assignment of hazardous waste codes?  
B-3a(1) and B4-3d
  
2. Who is responsible for comparing the VOC constituents to those assigned by acceptable knowledge? B-3a(1) and B4-3d

**CONCLUSION**

1. Under the RCRA regulations, the obligation for assigning hazardous waste codes to waste lies with the generator of the waste.
  
2. The CBFO requires that the generator assign all applicable hazardous waste codes, including those that must be added as a result of sampling and analysis activities used to confirm acceptable knowledge on the waste prior to completing the Waste Stream Profile Form (WSPF). This information will be submitted by the generator on the WSPF, then reviewed and verified by the CBFO. If the list of RCRA hazardous waste codes does not appear to be complete based on the data provided with the WSPF, the WSPF will not be approved. This will delay shipment of the generator's waste streams.

**DISCUSSION**

1. The issue refers to a paragraph within Section B-3a(1). This paragraph states that a) hazardous waste codes are assigned initially using acceptable knowledge and b) the assignment is verified with sampling and analysis.

In addition, VOC constituents will be compared to those assigned by acceptable knowledge, and the Permittees will assign hazardous waste codes, as warranted. This comparison may include an analysis of radiolytically derived VOCs. The Permittees may also consider radiolysis when assessing the presence of listed waste, and whether radiolysis would generate wastes which exhibit the toxicity characteristic.

The Permittees commented on this Section of the Permit stating, in part, "Assignment of RCRA hazardous waste codes is the generator's responsibility and generators should use all available acceptable knowledge, (which may include information regarding radiolytically derived constituents), to support their hazardous waste determinations." Section B4-3d confirms CBFO's position that the generator sites must identify and apply the proper codes as follows:

Waste characterization (i.e., radiography or visual examination, headspace-gas sampling and analysis, and homogeneous waste sampling and analysis) will be used to confirm acceptable knowledge information. Figure B4-2 illustrates the process the Permittees shall require sites to use to confirm acceptable knowledge.

2. Figure B4-2 which is to be used by the generator sites shows the steps required when headspace gas contains detectable concentrations of VOCs which are not identified by acceptable knowledge.

Additionally, Permit Section B4-3d also states: (emphasis added)

If the  $UCL_{90}$  for the mean concentration exceeds the PRQL, **sites** shall re-evaluate their acceptable knowledge information and determine the potential source of the constituent. **Sites shall provide documentation** to support any determination that F-listed organic constituents are associated with packaging materials, radiolysis, or other uses not consistent with solvent use. If the source of the detected F-listed solvents can not be identified, the appropriate spent solvent hazardous waste code will be conservatively applied to the waste stream. In the case of applicable toxicity characteristic VOCs and non-toxic F003 constituents, **generator/storage sites may assess** whether the head space gas concentration would render the waste non-hazardous for those characteristics and change the initial acceptable knowledge determination accordingly.