



Demystifying Cleaning in the Age of COVID-19

Best Management Practices for Business and Industry

May 5, 2020

10:30 – 12:00 pm EST



Demystifying Cleaning in the Age of COVID-19



Event Hosted by:



Today's Agenda

- Welcome, Logistics, Polls
- Panel Presentations
 - NCDOL – Cleaning vs. Disinfecting and PPE choices
 - NCDEQ – Waste Considerations
 - NCDHHS – Cleaning for Health
- Q&A Session & Discussion
- Wrap-up and Survey

Webinar Housekeeping & Questions

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 - Webinar ID: 488-672-923
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Demystifying Cleaning in the Age of COVID19

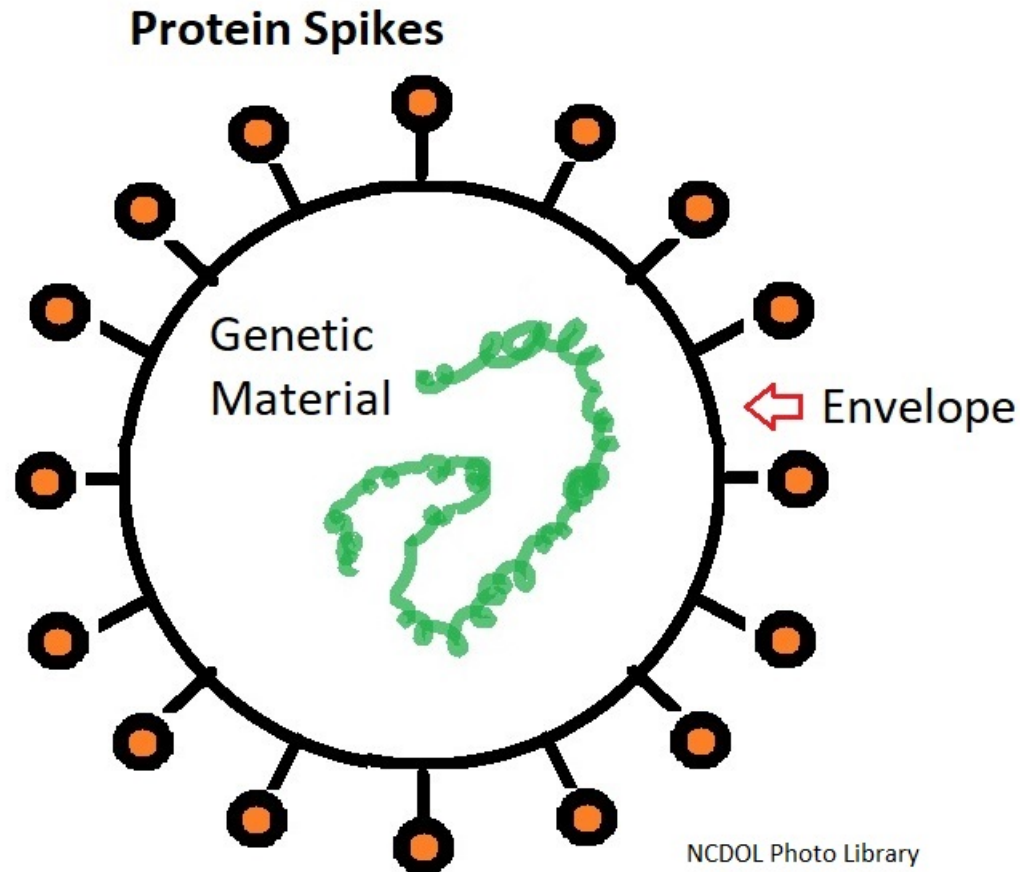
Presented by: ETTA, OSH Division, 919-707-7876



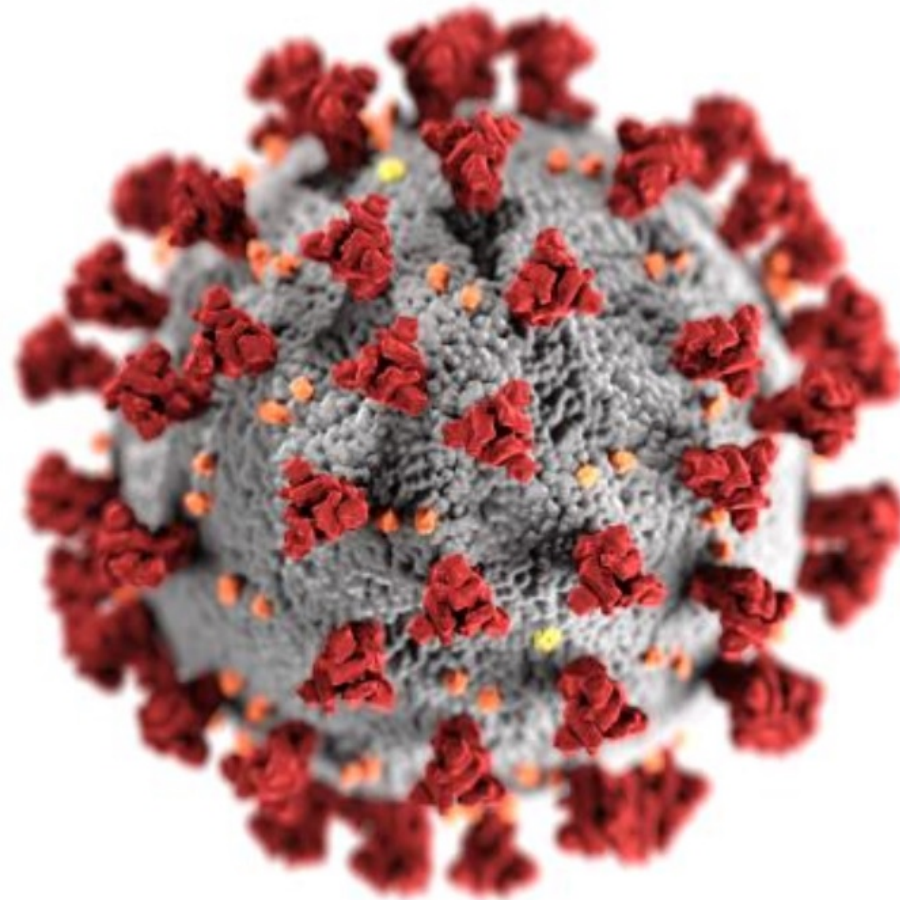
Cherie Berry, Commissioner of Labor

This presentation was created by the N.C. Department of Labor for safety and health training.

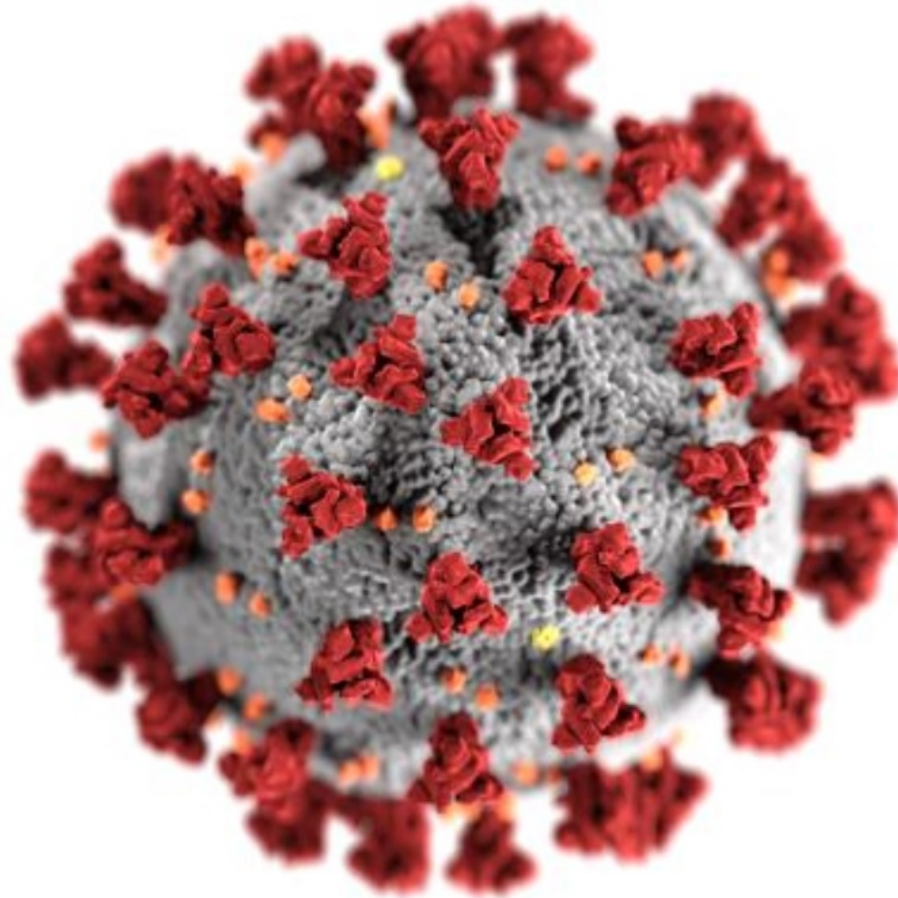
What is a Coronavirus?



COVID19 specifics



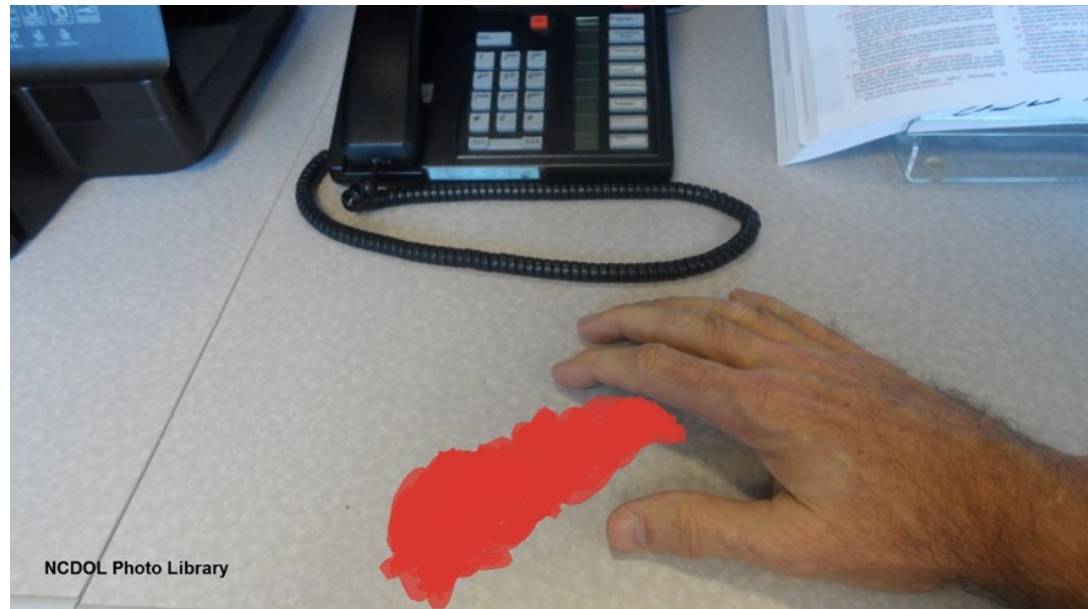
COVID19 specifics (cont.)



Contaminated

1910.1030(b)

- Presence or the reasonably anticipated presence of blood or other potentially infectious material on an item or surface



Exposure Determination

1910.1030(c)(2)

- Employer required to identify job classifications where occupational exposure can occur:
 - Job classification in which **ALL** have occupational exposure
 - Job classification in which **SOME** have occupational exposure
 - List of all tasks and procedures in which occupational exposure occurs
- Must be made without regard to the use of personal protective equipment (PPE)

Methods of Compliance

1910.1030(d)

- General - universal precautions
- Engineering and work practice controls
- Personal protective equipment
- Housekeeping

Universal Precautions

1910.1030(d)(1)

- An approach to infection control
- Originated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Concept:
 - All human blood and certain human body fluids are to be treated as if known to be infectious for HIV, HBV, or other bloodborne pathogens

- Employer must:
 - Evaluate available engineering controls
 - Implement use of appropriate engineering controls/devices

Work Practice Controls

1910.1030(d)(2)

- Altering behaviors
- Function
 - Protection is based on employer and employee behavior
 - Protection not dependent on installation of a physical device such as protective shield

Work Practice Controls

1910.1030(d)(2)

- Washing hands
 - Employers shall provide readily accessible hand-washing facilities
 - When not feasible, appropriate antiseptic hand cleansers shall be provided
 - When gloves are removed
 - ASAP after contact with body fluids



Work Practice Controls (cont.)

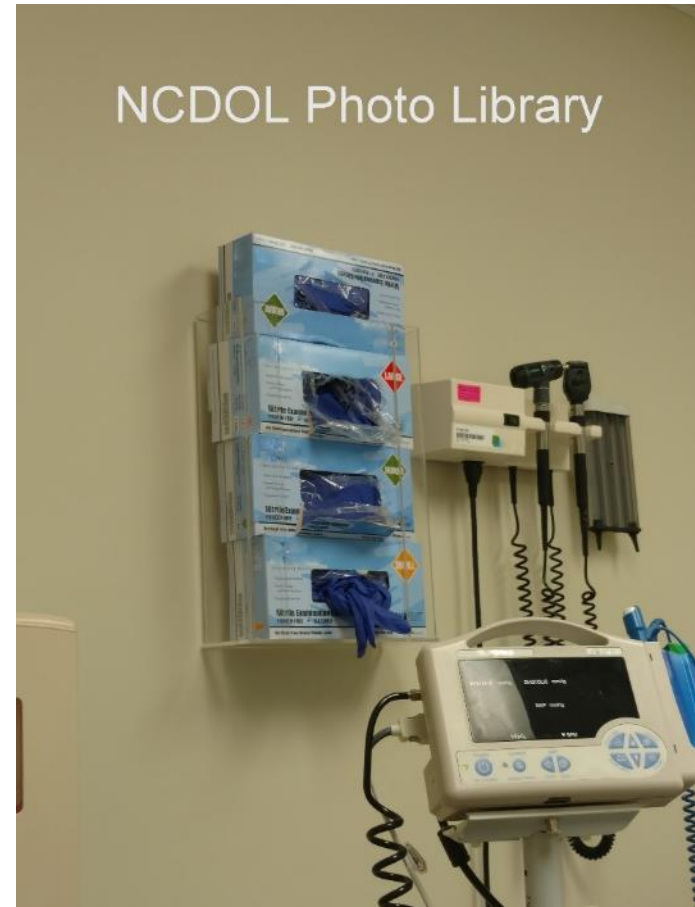
- Washing hands



PPE Provisions

1910.1030(d)(3)

- Employer must provide appropriate PPE at no cost to the employee
- Employer must ensure that PPE is worn by employees
- Must be accessible and in appropriate sizes for employees at the worksite



PPE Provisions

1910.1030(d)(3)

- PPE must be cleaned, repaired, replaced, and disposed of by employer
- PPE must be removed before leaving work area and when becomes contaminated
 - Cannot wash PPE at home!



PPE - Gloves

1910.1030(d)(3)(ix)

- Disposable (single use) gloves must be replaced when contaminated, torn or punctured
- Disposable (single use) gloves shall not be washed or decontaminated for reuse
- Utility gloves may be cleaned and re-used as long as they continue to provide a barrier for employee



Housekeeping - General

1910.1030(d)(4)(i)

- Employer shall develop and implement a written schedule for cleaning and decontamination at the worksite
- Schedule is based on the:
 - Location within the facility
 - Type of surface to be cleaned
 - Type of soil present
 - Tasks or procedures being performed

Housekeeping Requirements 1910.1030(d)(4)(ii)[A]

- Contaminated work surfaces shall be decontaminated:
 - After completion of procedures
 - After contact with blood or OPIM *and*
 - At end of work shift

Housekeeping Requirements

1910.1030(d)(4)(ii)

- All reusable receptacles such as bins, pails, and cans that are likely to be contaminated must be inspected and decontaminated:
 - On a regular basis, **or**
 - When visibly contaminated

Appropriate Disinfectants

- Household bleach (5% NaOCl)
 - 1 part bleach and 5 parts water
- EPA registered disinfectants
 - List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2:
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>
 - U.S. EPA's Safer Choice: <https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice>

Contaminated Laundry

1910.1030(d)(4)(iv)

- Contaminated laundry must be handled as little as possible with a minimum of agitation
 - Bagged or containerized at its location of use
 - » It cannot be sorted or rinsed there
 - Placed and transported in bags or containers that are labeled or color-coded
 - Placed in a container that will prevent soak-through to the exterior

Information and Training

1910.1030(g)(2)

- Training shall be provided:
 - At the time of initial assignment to tasks where occupational exposure may occur, **and**
 - At least annually thereafter



Thank You For Attending!

We'll have a Q&A at the end of this program.

Please contact us at:

1-800-NC-LABOR
(1-800-625-2267)

www.labor.nc.gov



Waste Management for Covid-19

May 5, 2020

*Department of Environmental Quality
Solid Waste Section*



Waste Disposal Guidance for Residents with Waste from Suspected or Confirmed Cases of COVID-19



- Household trash generated by people who are suspected or confirmed as having COVID-19 should be placed in a tightly sealed trash bag.
- Once bagged, the household waste can be disposed of with other household waste in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- Personal protective equipment such as gloves, masks, eye protection, face shields, gowns, aprons, head coverings and shoe coverings used in a household with someone either suspected or confirmed as having COVID-19 should be placed in a tightly sealed trash bag. Once bagged, these items can be disposed of with other household waste in a municipal solid waste landfill.
- Single-use gloves and masks should be disposed of with other household waste. These items **DO NOT GO** in the recycle bin.

Waste Disposal for Waste from Suspected or Confirmed Cases of COVID-19 at Businesses and Health Care Facilities.

- This guidance is for the disposal of waste that was used in the diagnosis, treatment, or immunization or for the handling or preparation of suspected or confirmed COVID-19 individuals or animals.
- It does not replace specific guidance provided by the facility, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, or the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services.
- A generating facility as defined per 15A NCAC 13B .1201(2) includes any business, medical or dental facility, laboratory, veterinary hospital, and mortuary.



Waste Disposal for Waste from Suspected or Confirmed Cases of Covid-19 at Businesses and Health Care Facilities.

- Personal protective equipment from a generating facility used in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization, or for the handling or preparation of suspected or confirmed COVID-19 individuals or animals should be disposed of by either being:
 - Placed in a tightly sealed trash bag and disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill; or
 - Treated at a medical waste treatment facility prior to disposal.
- Sharps used in the diagnosis, treatment or immunization or for the preparation of suspected or confirmed COVID-19 individuals or animals needs to be packaged per 15A NCAC 13B .1202(b). Once packaged, it can be disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill or treated at a medical waste treatment facility prior to disposal.



Resources

- [NCDHHS COVID-19 Guidance](#)
- [NCDHHS COVID-19 Home Care Guidance](#)
- [NC Medical Waste Management Rules – 15A NCAC 13B .1201 - .1204](#)

When in Doubt.....

THROW IT OUT!!

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/solid-waste-section>



Demystifying Cleaning in the Age of COVID-19

North Carolina Hazardous Waste Section

May 5, 2020



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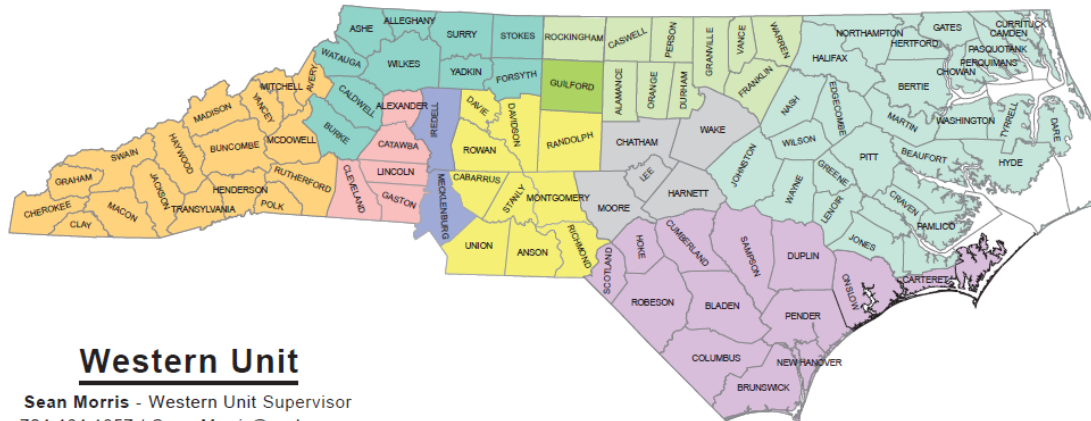
Want to receive NC
Hazardous Waste
Regulatory Updates?
Email me!



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Division of Waste Management
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https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Waste+Management/DWM/HW/Compliance/Compliance_Map_by_Inspector.pdf

Hazardous Waste Generator Guidance

NC Hazardous Waste Section Guidance Documents:

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/hw/technical-assistance-education-guidance/documents>

- "Hazardous Waste Generator "
- "Solvent Contaminated Wipes"
- "Hazardous Waste Pharmaceuticals"
- "Aerosol Cans"
- "Universal Waste"



Disclaimer

- This presentation was created to be an overview and is not all inclusive of all of the hazardous waste rules and requirements.
- This presentation should only be used as guidance.



Frequent Questions

Question: When disposing of a disinfectant/cleaning chemical, how do I know if it is a hazardous waste?

Question: The cleaner I am using is considered a pesticide (or has a pesticide component), when disposed, is it a hazardous waste?

Question: The waste I generated from cleaning is contaminated (or suspected to be contaminated) with COVID-19, is it a hazardous waste?



Frequent Questions - Answer

Answer:

- There is no single list of disinfectants/cleaning chemicals that may be considered hazardous waste.
- Just because it is a pesticide waste or a waste contaminated with COVID-19 does not automatically make it a hazardous waste.
- A waste determination must be performed on any chemical waste.
- It is the generator's responsibility to make a hazardous waste determination.



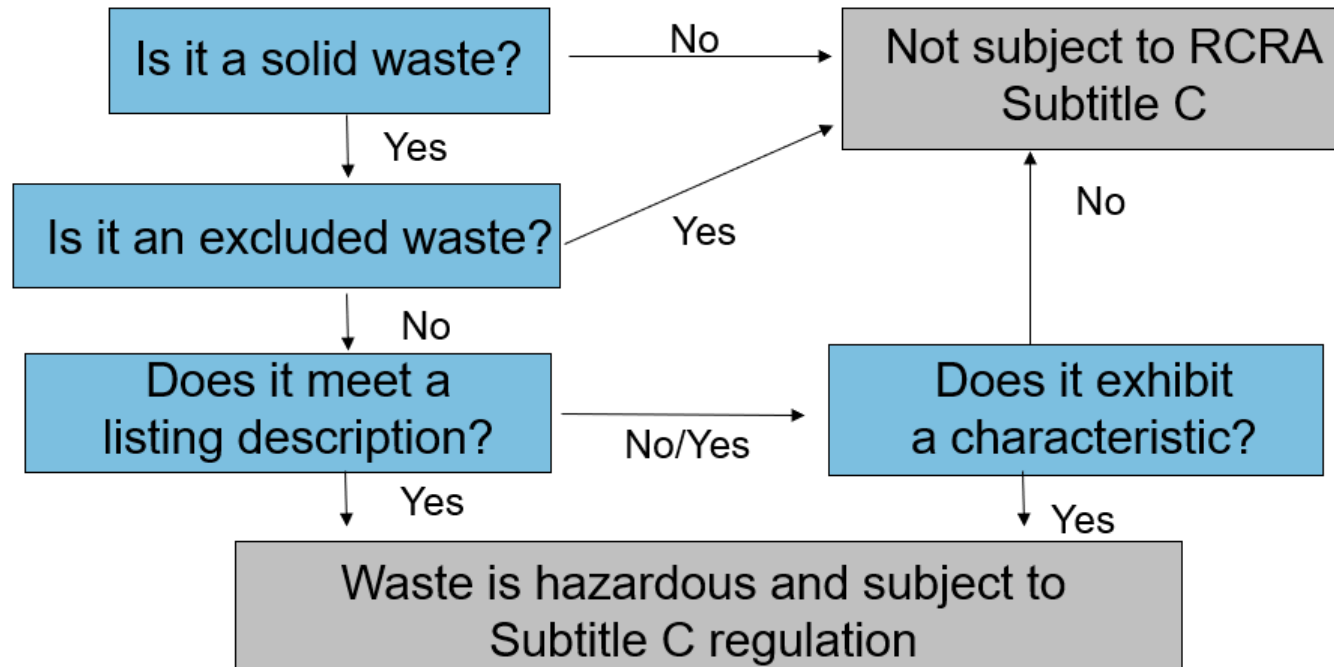


How to Make a Hazardous Waste Determination

A Very Brief Overview



Hazardous Waste Determination



Hazardous Waste Determination

Is the material:

- 1) Solid waste?
- 2) Excluded/exempt?
- 3) "Characteristic" hazardous waste?
- 4) "Listed" hazardous waste?



Examples of Materials Excluded from Regulation

- Materials that are not solid wastes:
 - Industrial wastewater when subject to CWA
- Materials that are not hazardous waste:
 - Household hazardous wastes
- Other
 - Solvent Contaminated Wipes
 - Residues from RCRA Empty Containers
 - Used Oil to be recycled 40 CFR 261.6(a)(4)



What is a "Characteristic" Hazardous Waste?

Very Brief Summary of Characteristics

- **Ignitability** – liquid with flash point $<140^{\circ}$ F; not a liquid and capable of causing a fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes; compressed gases; oxidizers
- **Corrosivity** – liquid with $\text{pH} \leq 2.0$ or ≥ 12.5
- **Reactivity** - spontaneously reacts with air / water
- **Toxicity** - Measured by performing Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) and comparing to 40 parameters with concentration limits listed in 40 CFR 261.24



Hazardous Waste Characteristics Examples

- Ignitable (D001) – Flash point less than 140F, compressed gases, oxidizers
 - Examples: Cleaning solvents, paint thinner, alcohols, acetylene tanks (welding gas), parts washer fluids
- Corrosive (D002) – pH \leq 2 or \geq 12.5
 - Examples: Battery acid, corrosive cleaners (such as caustic radiator cleaner)
- Reactive (D003) – Explode or react violently with air or water
 - Examples: dynamite, sodium metal, cyanides, peroxide forming chemicals
- Toxic (D004-D043) – Harmful to living things
 - Examples: May include waste paint thinners, antifreeze, lead dust and sand blasting grit -- (Lead, mercury, cadmium, chromium, benzene, methyl ethyl ketone, perchlorethylene)

Pesticides that are Hazardous Waste due to Toxicity

- D012: Endrin
- D013: Lindane
- D014: Methoxychlor
- D015: Toxaphene
- D016: 2,4-D
- D020: Chlordane
- D021: Chlorobenzene
- D031: Heptachlor
- D037: Pentachlorophenol



Using an SDS when Making a Waste Determination

- Often the SDS Disposal Considerations section will state "Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations."
- OSHA regs do not require manufacturers to identify constituents present in material at concentrations below:
 - For noncarcinogen: 1% (10,000 ppm)
 - For carcinogen: 0.1% (1000 ppm)
- The product may contain toxicity characteristic constituents above RCRA regulatory levels even when not identified on the MSDS.



What is "Listed" Hazardous Waste?

Listed Hazardous Waste

F - Non-specific sources

K - Specific sources

P - Discarded products, off-specification species, container residues, spill residues

U - Discarded products, off-specification species, spill residues



EPA List of Pesticides that are P or U listed

Appendix B - Pesticides that are Hazardous Waste under 40 CFR 261, 33(e) and (f) when discarded.

"Acutely Hazardous" Commercial Pesticides (RCRA "E" List) Active Ingredients, (no inerts):

Acrolein
Aldicarb
Aldrin
Allyl alcohol
Aluminum phosphide
4-Aminopyridin
Arsenic acid
Arsenic pentoxide
Arsenic trioxide
Calcium cyanide
Carbon disulfide
p-Chloroaniline
Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts, not specified elsewhere)
Cyanogen chloride
2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol
Dieldrin
0,0-Diethyl S-[2-ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate
(disulfoton, Di-Syston)
0,0-Diethyl 0-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate (Zinophos)
Dimethoate
0,0-Dimethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate (methyl parathion)
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol
2,4 Dinitrophenol
Dinoseb
Endosulfan
Endothall
Endrin
Famphur
Fluoroacetamide
Heptachlor
Hexanethyl tetraphosphate
Hydrocyanic acid
Hydrogen cyanide
Methomyl
alpha-Naphthylthiourea (ANTU)

A list of P and U listed pesticides can be found at this EPA website link:
<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-09/documents/pr83-3-appendix-b.pdf>

The image to the left is an excerpt of the list and is not all inclusive.



Hazardous Waste Generator Category Guidance

Category of Generator	Quantity of non-acute HW generated in a calendar month	Quantity of acute HW generated in a calendar month	Quantity of residues from a clean-up of acute HW generated in a calendar month	Maximum Accumulation Time	Maximum On-Site Waste Accumulation Amount
Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG)	≤ 220 lbs. (100 kg)	≤ 2.2 lbs. (1 kg)	≤ 220 lbs. (100 kg)	No time limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,200 lbs. (1000 kg) non-acute HW at any time (approximately equal to five 55-gallon containers) • ≤ 2.2 lbs. (1 kg) acute HW at any time • ≤ 220 lbs. (100 kg) acute HW from a clean-up at any time
Small Quantity Generator (SQG)	> 220 lbs. (100 kg) but < 2200 lbs. (1000 kg)	≤ 2.2 lbs. (1 kg)	≤ 220 lbs. (100 kg)	180 days; 270 days if TSDF is 200 miles or more from the facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,200 lbs. (6000 kg) non-acute HW at any time (approximately equal to thirty 55-gallon containers)
Large Quantity Generator (LQG)	≥ 2,200 lbs. (1000 kg)	> 2.2 lbs. (1 kg)	> 220 lbs. (100 kg)	90 days	No quantity limit

What is not considered Hazardous Waste?

These are not hazardous waste unless they have been mixed with hazardous waste:

- Medical Waste
- Biohazards
- Radioactive Material/Waste
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Asbestos
- PCBs



Frequent Question

Question: What do I do with empty containers that held cleaning products?

Answer: If it meets the standard for empty containers under 40 CFR 261.7 it can be placed in the trash.



Empty Containers

Very basic overview of 40 CFR 261.7:

- If container held an acute hazardous waste, the container must be triple rinsed to be considered empty.

Otherwise, for a container that is less than or equal to 119 gallons:

- All wastes have been removed that can be removed using common practices to remove materials, (e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating) and
- No more than 2.5 cm (1 inch) of residue remains on the bottom of the container or inner liner
- For a compressed gas: When the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric



North Carolina Landfill Prohibitions

Among other items, the following are prohibited from disposal in a North Carolina solid waste landfills:

- Hazardous Waste
- Liquids



Frequent Question

Question: If I have extra cleaning products or they are expired what do I do with them?

Answer:

- If you cannot use it for its intended purpose, try to find someone else who can use it legitimately for its intended purpose.
 - North Carolina Waste Trader (<http://www.ncwastetrader.org/>) may be a useful resource.
- If it is an unused commercial chemical product, there may be reclamation outlets that would keep the material from having to be managed as a hazardous waste.



Frequent Questions

Question: If I am using disinfecting wipes for cleaning at my facility, can I manage them under the solvent- contaminated wipe exclusion?

Answer:

- Maybe. More on next slides
- If the wipe is contaminated only with an ignitable solvent (e.g. isopropyl alcohol) that is not listed, consider performing a waste determination and managing as a non-hazardous waste.
- If the wipe is contaminated with a corrosive cleaner, the exclusion will not apply.



Do Not Flush Any Wipes

Regardless of whether the wipe is hazardous, non-hazardous, or otherwise

do not flush

any wipes down the toilet!





Solvent Contaminated Wipes



Solvent Contaminated Wipes Overview

- Provisions of this federal rule effective in North Carolina on January 31, 2014
- Modifies RCRA hazardous waste regulations for solvent-contaminated wipes
- Updates made to 40 CFR 261.4, adopted by reference at 15A NCAC 13A .0106(a)
 - 40 CFR 261.4(a)(26) reusable wipes: conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste
 - 40 CFR 261.4(b)(18) disposable wipes: conditional exclusion from the definition of hazardous waste



Solvent Contaminated Wipes Scope

- Reusable industrial shop towels and rags that are contaminated with hazardous solvents and are sent for laundering are not solid waste
- Disposable industrial wipes that are contaminated with hazardous solvents and are going to disposal are not hazardous waste



Definitions

The rule provides a definition for "**wipe**" and "**solvent-contaminated wipe**" in 40 CFR 260.10

- **Wipe** means a woven or non-woven shop towel, rag, pad, or swab made of wood pulp, fabric, cotton, polyester blends, or other material
- **Solvent Contaminated Wipe** defined on next slide



Definitions

A **solvent-contaminated wipe** is a wipe that, after use or after cleaning up a spill, either:

- Contains one or more of the F001 through F005 solvents;
- Exhibits a hazardous characteristic when that characteristic results from a listed solvent; or
- Exhibits only the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability due to the presence of solvents that are not listed



Solvent Contaminated Wipes

Includes (for reusable and disposable wipes): Wipes containing one or more F001-F005 listed solvents or corresponding P- or U-listed solvents

Acetone

Benzene

N-Butanol

Chlorobenzene

Creosols

Cyclohexanone

1,2-Dichlorobenzene

Ethyl acetate

Ethyl benzene

2-Ethoxyethanol

Trichloroethylene (For reusable only)

Isobutyl alcohol

Methanol

Methyl ethyl ketone

Methyl isobutyl ketone

Methylene chloride

Tetrachloroethylene

Toluene

1,1,2-Trichloroethane

Xylenes



Wipes that Do Not Qualify Exclusion

- Wipes that contain listed hazardous waste other than solvents
- Wipes that exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity, or reactivity due to non-listed solvents or contaminants other than solvents
- Wipes do not qualify for exclusion if contaminated with:
 - Corrosives
 - Reactives
 - Non-solvent TCLP materials
 - Examples: Cr, Cd, Pb, Hg, Ag
- Disposable Wipes only: cannot contain TCE



Disposal/Laundry Requirements

Disposable Wipes

As long as no TCE; and all conditions are met can go to:

- Regulated municipal solid waste landfill or
- Hazardous waste combustor, boiler, or industrial furnace or combustor regulated under section 129 CAA

Reusable Wipes

As long as all conditions are met can go to:

- Laundry or dry-cleaning facility.
 - Any wastewater discharge must be CWA-regulated
- Rule is more stringent than DEQs previous laundered wipe policy
 - Reusable wipes not covered by exclusion must be non-hazardous if laundered/dry-cleaned

Accumulation Requirements for Exclusion

Solvent-contaminated wipes must be:

- Accumulated for no more than 180 days prior to being sent for cleaning or disposal
- Placed in a non-leaking closed container, that can contain free liquids, should they occur
- Marked “Excluded Solvent-Contaminated Wipes”



Solvent Contaminated Wipes – Free Liquids

- There must be no free liquids in container prior to being sent for cleaning or disposal
- Free liquids removed from the wipes or from the wipes container must be managed according to applicable hazardous waste regulations in 40 CFR parts 260 through 273



Records Required for Exclusion

Must maintain documentation that includes:

- Name and address of the laundry, dry cleaner, landfill, or combustor
- Documentation that the 180-day accumulation time limit is being met
- Description of the process the generator is using to meet the “no free liquids” condition
- Documentation of claims that materials are not a solid waste or are conditionally exempt per 40 CFR 261.2(f)



Solvent Contaminated Wipes

- Does my facility generate solvent contaminated wipes?
- Do the solvent contaminated wipes meet the definition for the exclusion?
 - How are the wipes used?
 - What is the source of the contamination?
 - Is the solvent characteristic for ignitability only?
(consider a waste determination instead of exclusion)



Solvent Contaminated Wipes

- Does my facility launder any items on site?
- Does my facility send any items to a laundry?
 - Items laundered on site or sent to be laundered/dry cleaned must be non-hazardous or meet the conditional exclusion
 - Hazardous waste must not be laundered on-site or off site unless laundry is permitted as a hazardous waste treatment, storage, disposal facility
- Excluded solvent-contaminated wipes may be laundered/dry-cleaned on site or off-site but there must be an appropriate and valid CWA permit associated with the operation/activity



Solvent Contaminated Wipes

For More Information (Federal Rule, FAQ, History):

<https://www.epa.gov/hwgenerators/final-rule-2013-conditional-exclusions-solid-waste-and-hazardous-waste-solvent>

EPA Summary Chart for Solvent-Contaminated Wipes:

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-11/documents/sumry_chrt_wipes_fnl_rul_070913.pdf

Solvent Contaminated Wipes – Frequent Questions

Your facility uses MEK on wipes to clean parts. In the process of using the wipe, it becomes contaminated with chrome (high enough to exceed the TCLP concentrations).

Question: If the facility wanted to launder the wipes, can the wipes be managed under the solvent contaminated wipe exclusion?

Answer: If the solvent contaminated wipe is also characteristic for toxicity, it cannot be managed under the solvent contaminated wipe exclusion.

Additionally, unless the laundry facility is a permitted TSD, only non-hazardous or excluded solvent contaminated wipes may be sent to a laundry facility.



Solvent Contaminated Wipes – Frequent Questions

A facility uses isopropyl alcohol (IPA) on wipes. When personnel are done using the wipe, it has no free liquids on the wipe.

Question: If these wipes are laundered or incinerated, can the facility manage the wipes by the solvent contaminated wipe exclusion?

Answer: The wipes could be managed by the exclusion.

However, since the solvent is not F-listed, the facility may just want to make a waste determination on the wipes. If the wipes are not listed and are not characteristic, they could be managed as non-hazardous waste.





Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations



Adding Aerosol Cans to the Universal Waste Regulations

- Effective in North Carolina on February 7, 2020
- Adds aerosol cans to 40 CFR 273 Universal Waste Regulations



- For More Information (Federal Rule, FAQ, History):

<https://www.epa.gov/hw/increasing-recycling-adding-aerosol-cans-universal-waste-regulations>

- For North Carolina Guidance Documents:

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/hw/technical-assistance-education-guidance/documents>

Go to "Aerosol Cans" and "Universal Waste"





Episodic Generation Provision



Episodic Generation *40 CFR 262 Subpart L*



Allows SQG and VSQGs to maintain their generator category if temporarily generating more HW due to an episodic event provided that:

- Planned/unplanned episodic event is limited to one per calendar year
 - Or two events if petition is approved by HWS
- Generator must notify:
 - At least **30 calendar days** prior to initiating a planned episodic event (electronically using RCRAInfo) or
 - Within **72 hours** after an unplanned episodic event (by phone, fax, email, and then provide notification electronically using RCRAInfo by the end to the event)
- Episodic event must be initiated and completed within **60 days**
- Must meet conditions specified in 40 CFR 262 Subpart L

Episodic Generation
40 CFR 262 Subpart L



- Generator (including VSQGs) must obtain an EPA ID number if they do not have one already
- Pay the fee associated with the amount of hazardous waste generated per N.C.G.S. 130A-294.1



Episodic Generation

40 CFR 262 Subpart L

Briefly stated, SQGs need to comply with existing SQG regulations and maintain records associated with the episodic event

- Label episodic waste containers with "episodic hazardous waste," an indication of the hazards, and the date the event began
- Maintain records associated with the episodic event



Episodic Generation

40 CFR 262 Subpart L

Requirements for VSQGs:

- Obtain a RCRA identification number (if the site does not have one already)
- Use a hazardous waste manifest and transporter to send episodic waste to a TSD or recycler
- Manage the episodic hazardous waste in a manner that minimizes the possibility of an accident or release
- Label episodic waste containers with "episodic hazardous waste," an indication of the hazards, and the date the event began
- Identify an emergency coordinator
- Maintain records associated with the episodic event



Medical Waste Resources

Division of Waste Management – Medical Waste webpage:

<https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/medical-waste>

Division of Waste Management – Medical Waste Management presentation:

<https://edocs.deq.nc.gov/WasteManagement/DocView.aspx?id=1377231&dbid=0&repo=WasteManagement&cr=1>

Reference for Medical Waste Management Rules:

<https://edocs.deq.nc.gov/WasteManagement/edoc/1377114/Medical%20Waste%20Management%20Rules%20%20Adopted%20November%201,%202019.pdf?dbid=0&repo=WasteManagement&searchid=94effb81-b6b6-4710-bf6f-7bd06ebff6b1>

The medical waste mgmt. rules reference the Federal DOT packaging rules for Category A, B, and federal regulated medical waste.





Cleaning for Health

David Lipton, CIH

*Occupational and Environmental Epidemiology Branch
North Carolina Division of Public Health*



Cleaning for health

An environmental management process to

- Identify,
- Capture,
- Contain,
- Remove and,
- Dispose of contaminants (pollutants),

while leaving minimal residues of contaminants, cleaning agents, and moisture

(Michael Berry, Ph.D. *Cleaning for Health. Protecting the Built Environment*, 1994)

[Reopening Guidance for Cleaning Disinfecting Public Spaces, Workplaces, Businesses, Schools and Homes](#)

[Reopening America, Cleaning and Disinfecting Decision Tool](#)



Q&A | Discussion

Scott Fister - Q&A Moderator

NC Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Services

Angela Barger – Q&A Assistance

NC Department of Environmental Quality

Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Services



Q&A | Participants

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Demystifying Cleaning in the Age of COVID-19

Thanks for Attending!

Please complete the survey as you leave the webinar

Watch for a follow-up e-mail with a link to the event recording and a copy of the presentation

Demystifying Cleaning in the Age of COVID-19

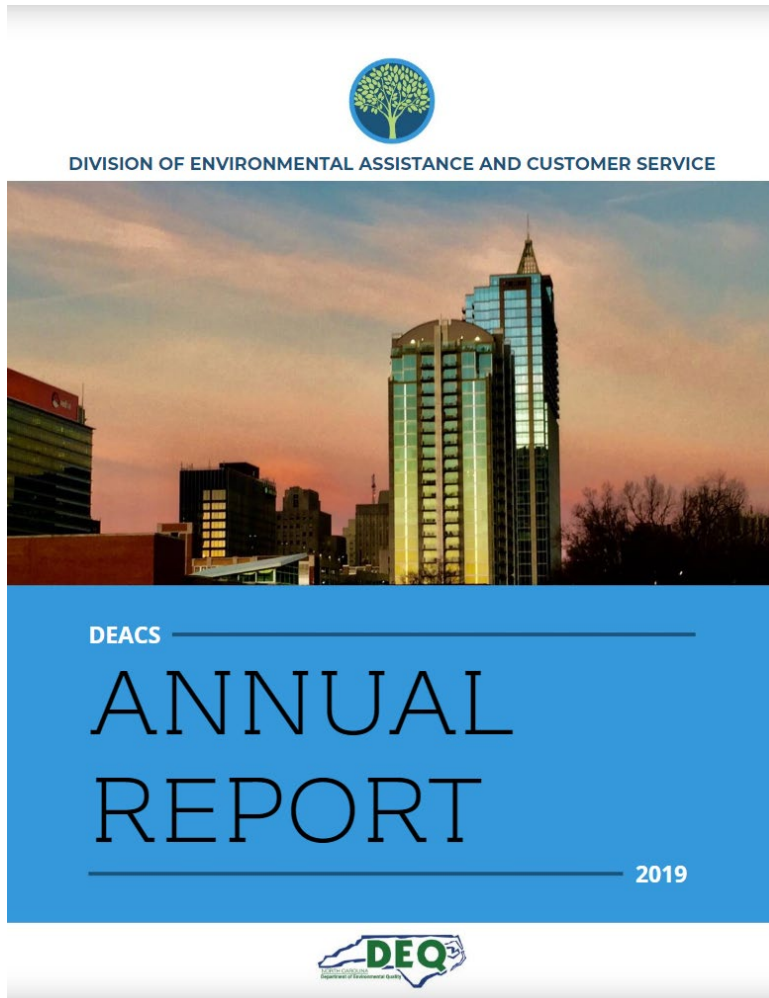
The following slides describe **no-cost technical assistance** provided by DEQ's
Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service

Environmental Stewardship Initiative (ESI)

Waste Reduction Partners (WRP)



Division of Environmental Assistance and Customer Service



DEACS helps its customers:

- Navigate regulatory and permitting challenges
- Become more environmentally efficient and make the most of available resources
- Achieve and be recognized for environmental excellence
- Contribute to economic growth

[Program website](#)



DEQ ESI Program Highlights

- Free and voluntary leadership, assistance and recognition program
- Promotes and encourages outstanding environmental performance
- Gain access to DEQ training, webinars, technical & compliance assistance, and an ESI coach
- Networking highlights member sustainability initiatives and compliance strategies
- Peer mentorship provided by ESI Stewards
- Provides opportunities to interact with DEQ senior leadership



ESI Membership Levels*



Stewards

- Set aggressive environmental goals
- Integrate EMS into core business functions
- Communicate with local community
- Agree to mentor other ESI members



Rising Stewards

- Demonstrate mature EMS
- Commit to go beyond compliance
- Set long-term environmental goals



Partners

- Not be under criminal indictment/conviction
- Establish environmental goals
- Report annually on goals & compliance



*Membership requirements are additive as you move up the hierarchy, e.g. Stewards must also meet the member requirements at the Partner and Rising Steward levels

ESI Members:



INTERNATIONAL



We are TRU to our customers!



Powering Business Worldwide



JOHN DEERE



Firestone Fibers & Textiles



ESI Member Accomplishments

Since 2004 ESI members have:

- Realized \$84.3 million in cost savings related to their established environmental performance goals
- Reduced their energy usage by more than 77.6 mmBtu
- Reduced their water usage by 13 billion gallons and avoided the discharge of 2.8 billion gallons of wastewater
- Diverted 4.2 million tons of waste from landfills

2018 ESI MEMBERS REPORTED RESULTS			
REDUCTIONS	Air Emissions	2,595	Tons
	Greenhouse Gas Emissions*	30,616	Metric Tons CO2e
	Hazardous waste	30	Tons
	Landfilled waste	3,430,522	Tons
	Energy	3,060,474	mmBtu
	Water Use	2,091,856,088	Gallons
	Material Consumption	515	Tons
	Wastewater Pollutants	109,134	Tons
	Wastewater Volume	1,840,602,313	Gallons
REUSE	Biomass Recovery**	89,607	Tons
	Total Recycled Volume	329,229	Tons
TOTAL COST SAVINGS \$ 6,717,739			

Additional member goal data and program information available at ncesi.org

Contact:

[Angela Barger](mailto:Angela.Barger@ncesi.org) (919.707.8126) or [Don Burke](mailto:Don.Burke@ncesi.org) (919.707.8131)



Waste Reduction Partners

- Provides on-site consulting services using a team of 40 retired engineers and scientists
- Assists NC businesses and institutions to improve environmental and energy management
- Identifies efficiency techniques that save money
- Non-regulatory
- Typically no cost
- Innovative partnership between NCDEQ and the Land of Sky Regional Council
- Client cost savings since 2015: \$22.6 Million
- Client energy savings since 2015: 1.1 Trillion BTUs



For services contact: Terry Albrecht, (828) 251-7475 Talbrecht@wrpnc.org
Or “initiate a project” at www.wastereductionpartners.org

