**SUPPORTING STATEMENT FOR**

 **INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUEST OMB CONTROL NO.2050-0085**

**“LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS”**

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EXHIBITS 50-63

**1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION**

**1 (a) TITLE AND NUMBER OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION**

This Information Collection Request (ICR) is entitled “Land Disposal Restrictions (Renewal),” EPA ICR Number 1442.24, OMB ICR Number 2050-0085.

**1 (b) CHARACTERIZATION OF THE INFORMATION COLLECTION**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HWSA), regulates hazardous waste management activities, including generation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. Section 3004(d), (e), and (g) of RCRA authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations that prohibit the land disposal of hazardous waste unless it meets specified treatment standards or is disposed of in a land disposal unit that satisfies the “no‑migration” standard. The statute specifies dates when particular groups of hazardous wastes are prohibited from land disposal (except in no‑migration units).

Under this authority, EPA’s Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery (ORCR) has developed the land disposal restrictions (LDR) program. The LDR program is codified at 40 *CFR* Part 268. Under Part 268, OSW has established treatment standards for hazardous wastes. It has established minimum technical standards for managing restricted wastes, such as requirements for waste characterization and waste tracking (i.e., notifications/certifications). It also has established variances, case‑by‑case extensions to the effective date, and other mechanisms that provide flexibility in administering the LDR program.

To receive a variance from the hazardous waste land disposal prohibitions, owner/operators of hazardous waste storage or disposal facilities may petition EPA to allow land disposal of a specific restricted waste at a specific site. If EPA grants the variance, the waste is no longer prohibited from land disposal in that particular unit. If the owner/operator fails to make this demonstration, or chooses not to petition for the variance, best demonstrated available technology (BDAT) requirements of 40 CFR 268.40 et seq must be met before the hazardous wastes are placed in a land disposal unit.

**2. NEED FOR AND USE OF THE COLLECTION**

**2(a) NEED AND AUTHORITY FOR THE COLLECTION**

This section describes the need and authority for each type of information collection included in this ICR.

**(1) Treatment Surface Impoundment Exemption**

RCRA Section 3005(j)(1) provides that, except as provided in RCRA Section 3005(j)(2)‑(4), each interim‑status surface impoundment shall not receive, store, or treat hazardous waste after the date four years after such date of enactment unless such surface impoundment is in compliance with the requirements of Section 3004(o)(1)(A), which would apply to such impoundment if it were new. Under this section, EPA promulgated 40 *CFR* 268.4, which provides that wastes that would otherwise be prohibited from one or more methods of land disposal may be treated in a surface impoundment that meets certain technological requirements as long as treatment residuals that do not meet the applicable treatment standard (or statutory prohibition levels where no treatment standards are established) are removed for subsequent management within one year of entry into the impoundment and the wastes are not placed into any other surface impoundment. The owner/operator must certify to EPA that the technical requirements have been met and must also submit a copy of the waste analysis plan. EPA believes the information collection requirements in section 268.4 are essential in certifying to EPA that treatment surface impoundments meet minimum technical standards and that wastes are characterized and managed in accordance with the approved waste analysis plan and accepted methods.

**(2) Procedures for Case‑by‑Case Extension**

Under RCRA Section 3004(h), EPA can grant case‑by‑case extensions of the prohibition effective dates for up to one year beyond the applicable deadlines; extensions are renewable once for up to one additional year. [Under section 268.5, the Agency will consider granting up to a one‑year extension (renewable only once) of a prohibition effective date on a case‑by‑case basis. The requirements outlined in section 268.5 must be satisfied, including, among other things, a demonstration that adequate alternative treatment, recovery, or disposal capacity for the petitioner’s waste cannot reasonably be made available by the effective date due to circumstances beyond the applicant’s control and that the petitioner has entered into a binding contractual commitment to construct or otherwise provide such capacity.] EPA needs the information in section 268.5 to ensure that the extension is justified and that the applicant is taking appropriate steps in obtaining needed capacity and in managing the waste.

**(3) Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

**(a) Generator Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

RCRA Section 3002(a) authorizes EPA to establish requirements for generators respecting, among other things, recordkeeping practices that accurately identify the quantities of hazardous wastes generated, the constituents thereof, and the disposition of such wastes. EPA is also authorized to develop standards for the use of a manifest system and any other reasonable means necessary to assure that all such hazardous waste generated is designated for treatment, storage or disposal. EPA believes that the one‑time LDR tracking requirement is essential in tracking restricted hazardous wastes from cradle to grave, thereby ensuring that threats are minimized. The notices and certifications ensure that the shipper and receiving facility are held accountable for proper characterization and management of the waste. Because the notification and, if applicable, certifications are required only for the initial shipment of waste from the generator, and only must be updated when specified, EPA further believes that its LDR tracking requirements place a minimal burden on generators.

As of the November 22, 1989 proposed Third Third rule, treatment of prohibited wastes conducted in so‑called 90‑day tanks, containers, and containment buildings regulated under section 262.34 had not been subject to a waste analysis plan requirement. Thus, there was no regulatory vehicle for determining testing frequency in such circumstances. In contrast, under section 268.7(b), treatment facilities treating prohibited wastes were required to test the treatment residues that they generate at a frequency determined by their waste analysis plan in order to ascertain compliance with all applicable standards. In order to close the gap, EPA promulgated section 268.7(a)(5) in the Third Third final rule (55 *FR* 22687). Section 268.7(a)(5) requires that generators treating prohibited wastes in tanks, containers, and containment buildings must prepare a plan which describes the procedures to be carried out to comply with the treatment standards. Section 268.7(a)(5) assists generators in verifying whether their wastes meet appropriate treatment levels.

**(b) Treatment Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

RCRA Section 3004(a) authorizes EPA to develop standards for owner/operators of TSDFs respecting (but not limited to) treatment of all such waste received by the facility pursuant to such operating methods, techniques, and practices as may be satisfactory to EPA. EPA believes it is important for treatment and disposal facilities to periodically test their waste in order to, among other things, corroborate information provided by the off‑site facility delivering the waste and to ensure that the treated waste meets the applicable treatment standards. As required under section 268.7(b)(1)‑(2), treatment facilities must conduct periodic detailed physical and chemical analyses of their waste streams to assure that the appropriate 40 *CFR* Part 268 treatment standards are being met.

RCRA Section 3004(a) also authorizes EPA to develop standards for owner/operators of TSDFs respecting (but not limited to) maintaining records of all hazardous waste that is treated, stored, or disposed of, as the case may be, and the manner in which such wastes were treated, stored or disposed of. EPA believes it is essential that generators and TSDFs conduct one‑time LDR tracking in order to track hazardous wastes from cradle to grave to ensure that threats are minimized. The notices and certifications ensure that the shipper and receiving facility are held accountable for proper characterization and management of the waste. Because the notifications and certifications are required only for the initial shipment, and only must be updated when specified, EPA believes that the LDR tracking requirements place a minimal burden on treaters.

**(c) Land Disposal Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

RCRA Section 3004(a) authorizes EPA to develop standards for owner/operators of TSDFs respecting (but not limited to) maintaining records of all hazardous waste that is treated, stored, or disposed of, as the case may be, and the manner in which such wastes were treated, stored or disposed of. As required under section 268.7(c)(1), land disposal facilities must keep records of one‑time notices and certifications transmitted from generators and treatment facilities. As required under section 268.7(c)(2), land disposal facilities must conduct periodic detailed physical and chemical analyses of their waste streams to assure that the appropriate 40 *CFR* Part 268 treatment standards are being met. EPA believes such requirements are needed to ensure that the land disposal facility is notified of the applicable treatment standards and corroborates generator and treater information through periodic testing.

**(d) Hazardous Debris Requirements**

RCRA Sections 3002 and 3004 authorize EPA to promulgate regulations establishing standards applicable to hazardous waste generators and TSDFs, respectively, respecting (among other things) recordkeeping practices for their hazardous waste. Under this authority, EPA promulgated section 268.7(d), requiring generators or treaters who first claim that hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under section 261.3(f) to submit a one‑time notification to EPA or the authorized State. The notification must be updated if the debris is shipped to a different facility, and, for debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology is used to treat the debris. Such requirements are needed to ensure that the generator or treater notifies EPA or authorized State of the claim and to hold the generator or treater accountable for proper management of the debris.

**(e) Contaminated Soil Requirements**

Under RCRA Section 3004, EPA established LDR treatment standards for contaminated soil. EPA also created provisions at section 268.7(e) under which generators and treaters who first receive from EPA or an authorized State a determination that a given contaminated soil subject to the LDRs as provided in section 268.49(a) no longer contains a listed hazardous waste and generators and treaters who first determine that a contaminated soil no longer exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste must prepare a one‑time only documentation of these determinations. They also must maintain this information in their files and other records for a minimum of three years. EPA believes such recordkeeping is needed for generators and treaters to demonstrate (e.g., to on‑site inspectors) that their soils no longer contain the listed waste or exhibit a characteristic.

**(f) Special Rules for Characteristic Wastes**

In the Third Third final rule (55 *FR* 22688), EPA amended the tracking requirements for characteristic wastes that no longer exhibit a characteristic. EPA believed that, under the previous tracking system, sending the tracking forms to Subtitle D facilities could have counterproductive effects, and determined that the tracking forms should not accompany shipments from the generator to the Subtitle D facility. Because of this, EPA amended section 268.9, providing that a one‑time notification and certification should be placed in the generator’s or treater’s files, sent to EPA or authorized State, and updated as needed. This simplified tracking system reduces the burden to the generators and treaters, while at the same time provides a self‑regulating mechanism to track these wastes.

**(4) Demonstration for Alternative Treatment Technology**

RCRA Section 3004(m) provides that, if a hazardous waste has been treated to the applicable treatment level or by a specified method, such waste or residue shall not be subject to any prohibition promulgated under subsections (d), (e), (f), or (g) and may be disposed of in a land disposal unit that meets certain requirements. EPA acknowledges that, in special situations, a specified method may not be the most appropriate technology for treating the waste. Therefore, 40 *CFR* 268.42 provides that any person may submit an application to EPA demonstrating that an alternative treatment method can achieve a measure of performance equivalent to that achievable by methods specified in section 268.40. The contents of the application, as required by section 268.42, are essential for allowing EPA to evaluate the treatment effectiveness of the technology and whether it is protective of human health and the environment.

**(5) Demonstration for a Variance from a Treatment Standard**

RCRA Section 3004(m) provides that, simultaneously with the promulgation of regulations under subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g) prohibiting one or more methods of land disposal of a particular hazardous waste, EPA shall promulgate regulations specifying those levels or methods of treatment, if any, which substantially diminish the toxicity of the waste or substantially reduce the likelihood of migration. Although EPA believes that most types and amounts of hazardous waste can be treated to appropriate concentration levels, EPA recognizes that there may be cases where the levels cannot be achieved for a particular hazardous waste. In particular, in the Phase II final rules, EPA reinforced its position that hazardous soils would continue to be subject to the LDR treatment standards that apply to the hazardous wastes with which the soils are contaminated. However, the Agency acknowledges that the treatment standards for as‑generated wastes are generally inappropriate or unachievable for soils contaminated with these wastes, within the meaning of 40 *CFR* 268.44(a). For this reason, the Agency has indicated that treatability variances may be warranted for many hazardous soils. Therefore, 40 *CFR* 268.44 provides that, where the treatment standard is expressed as a concentration in a waste or waste extract and a waste cannot be treated to the specified level, or where the treatment technology is not appropriate to the waste, the generator or treatment facility may petition EPA for a variance from the treatment standard. The contents of the petition, as required by section 268.44, are essential for allowing EPA to evaluate if: (1) it is not physically possible to treat the waste to the specified level or by the specified method; (2) it is inappropriate to require the waste to be treated to the specified level or by the specified method, even though such treatment is technically possible; (3) for contaminated soil, treatment to the specified level or by the specified method would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below protective levels; (4) for contaminated soil only, treatment to the specified level or by the specified method would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below natural background concentrations at the site where the soil will be land disposed.

**(6) Recordkeeping for Storage Prohibition**

RCRA Section 3004(j) requires that, in the case of any hazardous waste which is prohibited from one or more methods of land disposal, the storage of such hazardous waste is prohibited unless such storage is solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as are necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. 40 *CFR* 268.50(a) requires that, except as provided in section 268.50, the storage of hazardous wastes restricted from land disposal under Subpart C of Part 268 or RCRA Section 3004 is prohibited, unless the conditions of section 268.50(a) are met. Section 268.50(a)(2) requires that an owner/operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility must store such wastes in tanks, containers, or containment buildings solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. Under section 268.50(a)(2), an owner/operator of a tank must clearly mark it with a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date each period of accumulation begins, or keep such information in the operating record at the facility, so that the facility (and EPA, if it desires), can track how long the waste has been in storage. These records are essential to hold the owner/operator accountable for legitimately storing the waste for accumulation in accordance with section 268.50.

**(7) No-Migration Variances**

40 CFR 268.6 allows owner/operators of hazardous waste storage or disposal facilities to petition the EPA to allow land disposal of a specific restricted waste at a specific site. The EPA Regional Offices review these petitions to determine if they successfully demonstrate "no migration." The applicant must demonstrate that hazardous wastes can be managed safely in a particular land disposal unit, so that "no migration" of any hazardous constituents occurs from the unit for as long as the waste remains hazardous. If EPA grants the variance, the waste is no longer prohibited from land disposal in that particular unit.

**2(b) USE AND USERS OF THE DATA**

**(1) Treatment Surface Impoundment Exemption**

Under 40 *CFR* 268.4, wastes which are otherwise prohibited from land disposal under Part 268 may be treated in a surface impoundment or series of impoundments provided that surface impoundment meets certain technological requirements and that the treatment residuals that do not meet the applicable treatment standard are removed for subsequent management within one year of entry and the wastes are not placed into any other surface impoundment. The owner/operator must also comply with the other section 268.4 requirements. Section 268.4(a)(3) provides that the impoundment must meet the design requirements of section 264.221(c) or 265.221(a), except if the unit is exempted pursuant to section 264.221(d) or (e) or to section 265.221(c) or (d) or if the owner/operator applies to EPA for a waiver or modification of the requirements. EPA will review and evaluate the application based on the criteria outlined in the section (e.g., minimum technical design standards). EPA examines the application’s contents to evaluate if the design and operation of the surface impoundments, along with other relevant factors, will be protective of human health and the environment.

**(2) Procedures for Case-by-Case Extension**

Under 40 *CFR* 268.5, the Agency will consider granting up to a one‑year extension (renewable only once) of a prohibition effective date on a case‑by‑case basis. The requirements outlined in section 268.5 must be satisfied, including, among other things, a demonstration that adequate alternative treatment, recovery, or disposal capacity for the petitioner’s waste cannot reasonably be made available by the effective date due to circumstances beyond the applicant’s control and that the petitioner has entered into a binding contractual commitment to construct or otherwise provide such capacity. EPA examines the information in the petition to determine if the extension is truly warranted, that the owner/operator has taken appropriate steps in obtaining needed capacity, and that the waste will be managed in accordance with approved standards.

**(3) Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

**(a) Generator Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

The waste determination and waste tracking requirements for generators under section 268.7(a) ensure that generators properly characterize their waste under Part 268 and notify treaters and land disposal facilities on the restricted waste (e.g., whether it meets the applicable standards). Generators must also certify to the land disposal facility, if applicable, that the waste meets the applicable treatment levels. Generators must keep records of all notices, certifications, demonstrations, and waste analysis data for their own purposes. In this regard, generators use the notices and certifications to inform the receiving facility whether the waste meets applicable treatment standards. EPA may request the waste characterization and/or tracking information during an on-site inspection to verify the generator’s compliance with the LDR requirements.

**(b) Treatment Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

Treatment facilities use the waste analysis data and waste tracking documents to ensure that the treated waste meets applicable treatment standards, to notify the land disposal facility of the waste (e.g., waste type) and, if applicable, to certify to the land disposal facility that the waste meets applicable treatment standards.

**(c) Land Disposal Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

Land disposal facilities use the waste analysis data and waste tracking documents to corroborate the information sent from generators and treatment facilities. Land disposal facilities must keep records of notices and certifications for their own purposes, although EPA may also want to review the facilities’ files.

**(d) Hazardous Debris Requirements**

Facilities managing hazardous waste (including debris) use notifications and certifications to ensure that wastes are properly shipped, treated, disposed of, and tracked. Although the facilities themselves are the primary users of these records, EPA may review the files during a facility inspection to make sure that proper records of wastes are being kept.

**(e) Contaminated Soil Requirements**

On-site EPA or State inspectors use the information kept in the generator’s or treater’s files, pursuant to section 268.7(e), to verify that the generator’s or treater’s soil no longer contains the listed waste or exhibits a characteristic, as determined by EPA (for listed waste) or the generator or treater (for characteristic waste).

**(f) Special Rules for Characteristic Wastes**

Section 268.9(d) provides that generators or treaters need only keep records of and submit to EPA a one‑time notification and certification for characteristic wastes that no longer exhibit a characteristic. These records must be updated as needed. These records are used by facilities and EPA to track wastes that are sent to Subtitle D facilities.

**(4) Demonstration for Alternative Treatment Technology**

40 *CFR* 268.42 provides that any person may submit an application to EPA demonstrating that an alternative treatment method can achieve a measure of performance equivalent to that achievable by methods specified in section 268.42(a), (c), and (d). This provision provides flexibility for generators or treaters who wish to propose an alternative treatment method. EPA reviews the contents of the application to evaluate the treatment effectiveness of the technology and whether it is protective of human health and the environment.

**(5) Demonstration for a Variance from a Treatment Standard**

40 *CFR* 268.44 provides that, where the treatment standard is expressed as a concentration in a waste or waste extract and the waste cannot be treated to the specified level, or where the treatment technology is not appropriate to the waste, the generator or treatment facility may petition EPA for a variance from the treatment standard. This provision provides flexibility for generators or treaters who cannot meet the standard to petition EPA for a variance. EPA reviews the contents of the petition to evaluate if: (1) it is not physically possible to treat the waste to the specified level or by the specified method; (2) it is inappropriate to require the waste to be treated to the specified level or by the specified method, even though such treatment is technically possible; (3) for contaminated soil, treatment to the specified level or by the specified method would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below protective levels; (4) for contaminated soil only, treatment to the specified level or by the specified method would result in concentrations of hazardous constituents that are below natural background concentrations at the site where the soil will be land disposed.

**(6) Recordkeeping for Storage Prohibition**

40 *CFR* 268.50(a) requires that, except as provided in section 268.50, the storage of hazardous wastes restricted from land disposal under Subpart C of Part 268 or RCRA Section 3004 is prohibited, unless the conditions of section 268.50(a) are met. Section 268.50(a)(2) requires that an owner/operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility must store such wastes in tanks, containers, and containment buildings, solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal. Under section 268.50(a)(2), an owner/operator of a tank must clearly mark it with a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date each period of accumulation begins, or keep such information in the operating record at the facility. Such information is used by the facility and EPA (if EPA requests such information) in order to keep track of the amount and type of waste and the duration of storage for each tank.

**(7) No-Migration Variances**

The EPA Regional Offices will review the petitions and determine if they successfully demonstrate "no migration" as specified at 40 CFR 268.6.

**3. NONDUPLICATION, CONSULTATIONS, AND OTHER COLLECTION CRITERIA**

**3(a) NONDUPLICATION**

The information collected under this ICR is not available from any source other than respondents. EPA’s Office of Solid Waste is the only office within the Agency requiring the recordkeeping or reporting of this information. No other Federal agency or department collects this information.

**3(b) PUBLIC NOTICE**

In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, EPA issued a public notice in the *Federal Register* on November 10, 2021 (86 FR 62525). EPA received no comments on this ICR in response to the *Federal Register* notice.

**3(c) CONSULTATIONS /RESPONSE TO COMMENTS**

 EPA consulted with the following industry representatives in regards to the burden estimates in this ICR. There are no changes to the estimates as a result of these consultations.

**3(d) EFFECTS OF LESS FREQUENT COLLECTION**

The vast majority of the paperwork under the LDR program is collected on a one‑time basis; hence, the frequency of these collections cannot be reduced. For example, EPA modified the LDR regulations to decrease the frequency by which LDR notices and certifications are transmitted. This decrease in the collection frequency was accomplished by requiring that respondents only send one‑time notices and certifications with their initial shipment and that these documents be updated only as needed. Previously, EPA had required that respondents send appropriate notifications and certifications for each shipment. EPA believes that these modifications allow for proper tracking and record keeping of hazardous waste while protecting human health and the environment.

**3(e) GENERAL GUIDELINES**

This ICR does not exceed any of the OMB guidelines found in 5 CFR 1320.5. This ICR adheres to the guidelines stated in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, OMB’s implementing regulations, applicable OMB guidance, and EPA’s ICR Handbook.

**3(f) CONFIDENTIALITY**

Section 3007(b) of RCRA and 40 *CFR* Part 2, Subpart B, which define EPA’s general policy on the public disclosure of information, contain provisions for confidentiality that EPA follows under the RCRA program. EPA also ensures that the information collection procedures comply with the Privacy Act of 1974 and OMB Circular 108.

**3(g) SENSITIVE QUESTIONS**

No questions of a sensitive nature are included in any of the LDR information collection requirements.

**4. THE RESPONDENTS AND THE INFORMATION REQUESTED**

**4(a) RESPONDENTS AND NAICS CODES**

Hazardous waste generators, treaters, and disposers must comply with the LDR program’s paperwork requirements, as applicable. Following is a list of North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes associated with waste handlers that may be affected by information collection requirements covered in this ICR:

| **Industrial Sector** | **NAICS Code(s)** |
| --- | --- |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting | 11 |
| Mining | 21 |
| Utilities | 22 |
| Construction  | 23 |
| Manufacturing | 31-33 |
| Wholesale Trade | 42 |
| Retail Trade | 44-45 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 48-49 |
| Information | 51 |
| Waste Management and Remediation Services | 562 |
| Public Administration | 92 |

**4(b) INFORMATION REQUESTED**

**(1) Treatment Surface Impoundment Exemption (Section 268.4)**

**(a) Recordkeeping (Section 268.4(a)(2)(iv))**

40 *CFR* 268.4(a) provides that wastes which are otherwise prohibited from land disposal under Part 268 may be treated in a surface impoundment or series of impoundments provided that the owner/operator complies with section 268.4(a). Section 268.4(a)(2)(iv) requires that the procedures and schedule for the following items must be specified in the facility’s waste analysis plan as required under section 264.13 or section 265.13: (1) sampling of impoundment contents, (2) the analysis of test data, (3) the annual removal of residues which are not delisted under section 260.22 or which exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste and either do not meet the applicable treatment standards of Part 268, Subpart D, or where no treatment standards have been established. Such residues are prohibited from land disposal under section 268.32, RCRA Section 3004(d), or under section 268.33(f). [The section 268.4(a)(2)(iv) recordkeeping requirement and associated burden hours are addressed in the “General Hazardous Waste Facility Standards,” OMB Control No. 2050-0120 for interim‑status facilities and the “Part B Permit Application, Permit Modifications, and Special Permits,” OMB Control No. 2050-0009 for permitted facilities and facilities seeking initial permits.]

**(b) Application for Exemption** (**Section 268.4(a)(3)(ii) and (iii))**

Section 268.4(a)(3) requires that a surface impoundment must meet the design requirements of section 264.221 (c) or section 265.221 (a), regardless of whether the unit is new, expanded, or a replacement, and be in compliance with applicable ground-water monitoring requirements of Subpart F of 40 *CFR* Part 264 or 265, unless the owner/operator makes a demonstration in accordance with section 268.4(a)(3)(i)-(iii).

(i) Data Item:

* A demonstration showing that either:

- Under section 268.4(a)(3)(i), the unit is exempted pursuant to section 264.221 (d) or (e), or to section 265.221 (c) or (d). [Development and delivery of the demonstration referenced in section 268.4(a)(3)(i) and associated burden hours are contained in the “Part B Permit Application, Permit Modifications, and Special Permits,” OMB Control No. 2050-0009, for facilities seeking a permit or permit renewal and in “Hazardous Waste Specific Unit Requirements,” OMB Control No. 2050-0050, for interim-status facilities.]

or

- Under section 268.4(a)(3)(ii), the unit meets the following criteria:

-- Has at least one liner, for which there is no evidence that such liner is leaking;

-- Is located more than one-quarter mile from an underground source of drinking water; and

-- Is in compliance with generally applicable ground-water monitoring requirements for facilities with permits.

or

-- Under section 268.4(a)(3)(iii), the unit is located, designed, and operated so as to assure that there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into ground water or surface water at any future time.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.4(a)(3)(ii) or (iii), the owner/operator must:

* Develop and submit the application to EPA or the authorized State; and
* Maintain on-site files of the application.

**(c) Certification (Section 268.4(a)(4))**

Section 268.4(a)(4) requires that the owner/operator submit a written certification that the requirements of section 268.4(a)(3) have been met. The certification must include the statement described in section 268.4(a)(4).

(i) Data Item:

* Under section 268.4(a)(4), a written certification that the requirements of section 268.4(a)(3) have been met. The certification must include the statement included in section 268.4(a)(4).

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.4(a)(4), the owner/operator must:

* Complete and submit to EPA or the authorized State, a written certification that the requirements of section 268.4(a)(3) have been met.

**(2) Procedures for Case-by-Case Extension (Section 268.5)**

**(a) Application for Extension (Section 268.5(a)-(c))**

40 *CFR* 268.5(a)-(c) provides that any person who generates, treats, stores, or disposes of a hazardous waste may submit an application to EPA for an extension to the effective date of any applicable restriction established under Subpart C of Part 268. An authorized representative signing an application described under section 268.5(a) must make the certification as written in section 268.5(b). After receiving an application for an extension, EPA may request any additional information which it deems necessary to evaluate the application.

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.5(a)-(b), a signed, certified application for an extension to the effective date of any applicable restriction established under Subpart C of Part 268. The application must demonstrate the following:

– A good faith effort to locate and contact with treatment, recovery, or disposal facilities nationwide to manage waste in accordance with the effective date of the applicable restriction established under Subpart C of Part 268;

– Binding contractual commitment to construct or otherwise provide alternative treatment, recovery, or disposal capacity;

– Demonstration that, due to circumstances beyond the applicant’s control, such alternative capacity cannot reasonably be made available by the applicable effective date;

– The capacity being constructed or otherwise provided by the applicant will be sufficient to manage the entire quantity of waste that is the subject of the application;

– A detailed schedule for obtaining required operating and construction permits or an outline of how and when alternative capacity will be available;

– Arrangements for adequate capacity to manage waste during an extension and documentation as to the location of all sites at which the waste will be managed; and

– Demonstration that any waste managed in a surface impoundment or landfill during the extension period will meet the requirements of section 268.5(h)(2).

* Under section 268.5(c), any additional information which EPA deems as necessary to evaluate the application.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In applying for an extension to the effective date of any applicable restriction established under Subpart C of Part 268, the applicant must undertake the following activities in compliance with section 268.5(a)-(c):

* Complete and submit a signed, certified application for an extension to the effective date of any applicable restriction established under Subpart C of Part 268; and
* Develop and submit any additional information as requested by EPA which it deems as necessary to evaluate the application.

**(b) Renewal of Extension (Section 268.5(e))**

Section 268.5(e) also provides that the owner/operator may request an extension of up to one additional year, if the demonstration required in section 268.5(a) can be made. In no event will an extension extend beyond 24 months from the applicable effective date specified in Subpart C of Part 268.

(i) Data Item:

* Under section 268.5(e), a request for renewal of the extension for up to one additional year if the demonstration required in section 268.5(a) can still be made.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.5(e), the owner/operator must:

* Develop and submit to EPA a request for renewal of the extension for up to one additional year if the demonstration required in section 268.5(a) can still be made.

**(c) Notifications and Progress Reports (Section 268.5(f)-(g))**

Section 268.5(f)-(g) requires that any person granted an extension under section 268.5 must immediately notify EPA as soon as he or she has knowledge of any change in the conditions certified to in the application. Any person granted an extension under the section must submit written progress reports at intervals designated by EPA.

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.5(f), immediate notification to EPA of any change in the conditions certified to in the application.
* Under section 268.5(g), written progress reports describing:

– Overall progress made toward constructing or otherwise providing alternative treatment, recovery, or disposal capacity;

– Identification of any event which may cause or has caused a delay in development of the capacity; and

– Summary of the steps taken to mitigate the delay.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.5(f)-(g), any person granted an extension under section 268.5 must:

* Immediately notify EPA of any change in the conditions certified to in the application; and
* Provide written progress reports to EPA at intervals designated by EPA.

**(3) Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Sections 268.7 and 268.9)**

**(a) Generator Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(a))**

*Generator Waste Analysis (Section 268.7(a)(1))*

Under 40 *CFR* 268.7(a)(1), a generator of hazardous waste must determine if the waste has to be treated before it can be land disposed. This is done by determining if the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards in section 268.40, section 268.45, or section 268.49. This determination can be made in either of two ways: testing the waste or using knowledge of the waste. Note that some hazardous wastes must be treated by particular treatment methods before they can be land disposed and some soils are contaminated by such hazardous wastes. These treatment standards are also found in section 268.40, and are described in detail in section 268.42, Table 1. These wastes, and solids contaminated with such wastes, do not need to be tested (however, if they are in a waste mixture, other wastes with concentration level treatment standards would have to be tested). If a generator determines he or she is managing a waste or soil contaminated with a waste, that displays a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity, he or she must comply with the special requirements of section 268.9 in addition to any applicable requirements in this section.

(i) Data Items:

* Testing results or data used to support process knowledge determination.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.7(a)(1), generators must:

* Test the waste; or
* Use process knowledge.

*Generator Notification and Certification Requirements (Section 268.7(a)(2)-(4))*

Section 268.7(a)(2) requires that, if a generator determines that the waste or contaminated soil does not meet the treatment standard (including hazardous debris that will be treated to meet the treatment standards for the contaminating wastes in section 268.40), with the initial shipment of waste or soil the generator must send a one-time written notice to each treatment or storage facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in the file. For soil, the notice must also include a certification. If the waste, soil or TSDF changes, the generator must send a new notice to the receiving facility and place a copy in their files. The notice must include the information in column 268.7(a)(2) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(a)(4). For contaminated soil, an authorized representative must make a certification as written in section 268.7(a)(2)(i).

Section 268.7(a)(3) requires that, if the waste or contaminated soil meets the treatment standard at the original point of generation, the generator must submit to the TSDF receiving the waste or soil a one-time written notice with the initial shipment. For waste only, the generator must submit with the notice a certification that the waste complies with *CFR* Part 268, Subpart D. If the waste changes, the generator must send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility and place a copy in their files. The notice must include the information in column 268.7(a)(3) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(a)(4).

Section 268.7(a)(4) requires that, if a generator’s waste or contaminated soil can be land disposed without meeting the treatment standards (e.g., under a case-by-case extension under section 268.5, an exemption under section 268.6, or a nationwide capacity variance under 40 *CFR* Part 268, Subpart C), the generator must send to the land disposal facility a one-time notice with the initial shipment. If the waste or soil changes, the generator must send a new notice to the receiving facility, and place a copy in the files. The notice must include the information in column 268.7(a)(4) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(a)(4).

(i) Data Items:

* For waste and contaminated soil that does not meet the applicable treatment standards set forth in Subpart D of Part 268, a one-time notification. The notice must include the information in column 268.7(a)(2) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(a)(4). A signed certification must also be included for contaminated soil.
* For waste and contaminated soil that can be land disposed without further treatment, a one-time notification and a certification stating that the waste meets the applicable treatment standards set forth in Subpart D of Part 268. The notice must include the information in column 268.7(a)(3) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(a)(4).
* For waste or contaminated soil that is exempt from a prohibition on the type of land disposal method utilized for the waste (such as, but not limited to, a case-by-case extension under section 268.5, an exemption under section 268.6, or a nationwide capacity variance under Subpart C), a one-time notice. The notice must include the information in column 268.7(a)(4) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(a)(4).

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.7(a)(2)-(4), the generators must:

* For waste or contaminated soil that does not meet the applicable treatment standards set forth in Subpart D of Part 268, complete and transmit a one-time written notification (and also a certification for contaminated soil only) to the treatment or storage facility with the first shipment and when the waste soil, or receiving facility changes;
* For waste or contaminated soil that can be land disposed without further treatment, complete and transmit a one-time notice (and also a certification for waste) to the disposal facility with the first shipment and when the waste, soil or receiving facility changes; or
* For waste or contaminated soil that is exempt from a prohibition on the type of land disposal method utilized for the waste (such as, but not limited to, a case-by-case extension under section 268.5, an exemption under section 268.6, or a nationwide capacity variance under Subpart C), complete and transmit to the disposal facility a one-time notice.

*Generator Waste Analysis Plan (Section 268.7(a)(5))*

Under section 268.7(a)(5), if a generator is managing and treating a prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings regulated under 40 *CFR* 262.34 to meet applicable treatment standards under Subpart D of Part 268, the generator must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan which describes the procedures the generator will must comply with the treatment standards. However, generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of 40 *CFR* 268.45, Table 1 are not subject to the waste analysis standards. EPA requires that the waste analysis plan be kept on site in the generator’s records. Wastes shipped off site pursuant to section 268.7(a)(5) must comply with the notification and certification requirements of section 268.7(a)(3).

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.7(a)(5), a waste analysis plan which describes the procedures the generator will carry out to comply with the treatment standards. The waste analysis plan must be based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the prohibited waste(s) being treated, and contain all information necessary to treat the waste(s) in accordance with the requirements of Part 268, including the selected testing frequency.
* Under section 268.7(a)(5)(iii), notifications and certifications for wastes shipped off site.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.7(a)(5), generators must:

* Develop and follow waste analysis plan;
* Maintain the waste analysis plan on site; and
* Complete and transmit to the receiving facility a one-time notification and certification.

*Generator Recordkeeping Requirements (Section 268.7(a)(6)-(8))*

Section 268.7(a)(6) requires that, if a generator determines whether the waste or contaminated soil is restricted based solely on the generator’s knowledge of the waste, all supporting data used to make this determination must be retained in on-site files. If a generator determines whether the waste is restricted based on testing the waste or an extract developed using test method 1311 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA publication SW-846, as referenced in section 260.11, all waste analysis data must be retained on site in the generator’s files.

Section 268.7(a)(7) requires that, if a generator determines that he or she is managing a prohibited waste that is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exempt from Subtitle C regulations under 40 *CFR* 261.2-261.6 subsequent to the point of generation, the generator must place a one-time notice stating such generation, subsequent exclusion from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exemption from Subtitle C regulation, and the disposition of the waste, in the facility’s file.

Section 268.7(a)(8) requires that generators retain on site a copy of all notices, certifications, demonstrations, waste analysis data, and other documentation produced pursuant to section 268.7 for at least three years from the date that the waste that is the subject of such documentation was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. The three year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by EPA.

(i) Data Items:

* For a generator who determines whether the waste is restricted based solely on knowledge of the waste, all supporting data used to make this determination.
* For a generator who determines whether the waste is restricted based on testing, the waste analysis data.
* For a generator who determines that he or she is managing a restricted waste that is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exempt from Subtitle C regulation under 40 *CFR* 261.2 through 261.6 subsequent to the point of generation, a one­-time notice stating such generation, subsequent exclusion from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exemption from Subtitle C regulation, and the disposition of the waste.
* Copies of all notices, certifications, demonstrations, and other documentation produced pursuant to section 268.7.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with the section 268.7(a)(6)-(8) requirements, a generator must:

* For a generator who determines whether the waste or contaminated soil is restricted based solely on knowledge of the waste, keep records of all supporting data used to make this determination in the generator’s files;
* For a generator who determines whether the waste or contaminated soil is restricted based on testing this waste or an extract developed using test method 1311 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA publication SW‑846, keep records of all waste or contaminated soil analysis data in the generator’s files;
* For a generator who determines that he or she is managing a restricted waste that is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exempt from Subtitle C regulation under 40 *CFR* 261.2 through 261.6 subsequent to the point of generation, develop and place a one-time notice stating such generation, subsequent exclusion from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or exemption from Subtitle C regulation, and the disposition of the waste, in the facility’s file; and
* Keep records of all notices, certifications, waste analysis data, and other documentation produced pursuant to section 268.7(a) for at least three years from the date that the waste that is the subject of such documentation was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. The three year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by EPA.

*Lab Pack and Toll Agreement Generator Requirements (Section 268.7(a)(9)-(10))*

Section 268.7(a)(9) requires that, if a generator is managing a lab pack waste and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard under section 268.42(c), with the initial shipment of waste, the generator must submit a notice to the treatment facility that provides the EPA Hazardous Waste Codes, manifest number, and a signed certification. The facility must also keep a copy of the notification in its files. As long as the contents of the lab pack and the receiving facility do not change, no further notification is necessary. If the waste or receiving facility changes, the generator must submit a new notice and certification to EPA. The generator must also comply with the requirements of section 268.7(a)(6)-(7).

Section 268.7(a)(10) requires that small quantity generators (SQGs) with tolling agreements pursuant to 40 *CFR* 262.20(e) must comply with the applicable notification and certification requirements of section 268.7(a) for the initial shipment of the waste subject to the agreement. Such generators must retain on site a copy of the notification and certification, together with the tolling agreement, for at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement. The three-year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by EPA.

(i) Data Items:

* For a generator who is managing a lab pack waste and who wishes to use the alternate treatment standards under section 268.42, a signed notification and certification; and
* For a SQGs with a tolling agreement pursuant to 40 *CFR* 262.20(e), a copy of the notification and certification, together with the tolling agreement.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.7(a)(9)-(10), the generator must:

* For a generator who is managing a lab pack waste and who wishes to use the alternate treatment standards under section 268.42, submit a signed notification and certification to the treatment facility with the first shipment or when the waste or receiving facility changes; and
* For a SQG with a tolling agreement pursuant to 40 *CFR* 262.20(e), transmit and retain on site a copy of the notification and certification, together with the tolling agreement, for at least three years after termination or expiration of the agreement.

**(b) Treatment Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(b))**

*Treatment Facility Waste Analysis (Section 268.7(b)(1)-(2))*

Section 268.7(b)(1)-(2) requires that treatment facilities test their wastes and contaminated soils according to the frequency specified in their waste analysis plans (as required by section 264.13 or section 265.13). Such testing must be done to assure that the wastes and contaminated soils meet the applicable treatment standards. [These testing requirements are addressed in the “General Hazardous Waste Facility Standards,” OMB Control No. 2050-0120, for permitted and interim-status facilities.]

*Treatment Facility Notifications and Certifications (Section 268.7(b)(3)-(6))*

Section 268.7(b)(3) requires that a one-time notification be sent with the initial waste shipment to the land disposal facility, except for shipments of debris excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under 40 *CFR* Part 261.3(e), which must only comply with section 268.7(d). The notification should include the information described in the Treatment Facility Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(b)(3)(ii).

Section 268.7(b)(4) requires the treatment facility to submit a one-time signed certification with the initial shipment of waste or treatment residue of restricted waste to the land disposal facility stating that the waste or treatment residue has been treated in compliance with the applicable treatment standards specified in Subpart D of Part 268. If the waste or treatment residue changes or the receiving facility changes, the treater must send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility. A copy of all notifications and certifications must be placed in the facility files.

Section 268.7(b)(5) requires that, if the waste or treatment residue will be further managed at a different TSDF, the facility sending the waste or treatment residue off site must comply with the notification and certification requirements applicable to generators.

Section 268.7(b)(6) provides that, where the wastes are recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of section 266.20(b) regarding treatment standards and prohibition levels, the owner/operator of a treatment facility (i.e., the recycler) is not required to notify the receiving facility, pursuant to section 268.7(b)(3). With each shipment of such wastes, the owner/operator of the recycling facility must submit a certification described in section 268.7(b)(4), and a notice which includes the information listed in section 268.7(b)(3) (except the manifest number) to EPA, or its delegated representative. The recycling facility also must keep records of the name and location of each entity receiving the hazardous waste-derived product.

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.7(b)(3) and (6), a notice which includes the information listed in the Treatment Facility Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(b)(3)(ii). (Where the wastes are recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of section 266.20(b) regarding treatment standards and prohibition levels, the notice must include the information listed in the Treatment Facility Paperwork Requirements Table in section 268.7(b), except for the manifest number.);
* Under section 268.7(b)(4), a signed certification stating that the waste or treatment residue has been treated in compliance with the applicable treatment standards specified in Subpart D of Part 268. The certification must be worded as described in section 268.7(b)(4);
* Under section 268.7(b)(5), notifications and certifications for generated waste;
* Under section 268.7(b)(6), for wastes that are recyclable materials, a signed certification that must be worded as described in section 268.7(b)(4), and a notice with the information listed in section 268.7(b)(3) (except manifest number) to EPA or the authorized State; and
* Under section 268.7(b)(6), records of the name and location of each entity receiving the hazardous waste-derived product.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.7(b)(3)-(6), the treatment or recycling facility must:

* Complete, submit, and keep a copy of the notice and certification sent with the initial shipment to the land disposal facility. If the waste or treatment residue changes or the receiving facility changes, the treater must send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility;
* Comply with the notification and certification requirements applicable to generators;
* For recyclable materials, complete and submit a notice and certification to EPA or the authorized State with each shipment; and
* For recycling facilities, keep records of the name and location of each entity receiving the hazardous waste-derived products.

**(c) Land Disposal Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(c))**

*Land Disposal Facility Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(c)(1))*

Section 268.7(c)(1) provides that, except where the owner/operator is disposing of any waste that is a recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal pursuant to 40 *CFR* 266.20(b), the owner/operator of any land disposal facility disposing any waste subject to restrictions under Part 268 must have copies of the notice and certification specified in section 268.7(a) or (b).

(i) Data Item:

* Under section 268.7(c)(1), copies of all notices and certifications specified in section 268.7(a) or (b).

(ii) Respondent Activity:

In order to comply with section 268.7(c)(1), the owner/operator must:

* Keep copies of all notices and certifications specified in section 268.7(a) or (b).

*Land Disposal Facility Waste Analysis* (*Section 268.7(c)(2)*)

Section 268.7(c)(2) requires that, except for an owner/operator who is disposing of any waste that is a recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal pursuant to 40 *CFR* 266.20(b), the owner/operator of any land disposal facility disposing any waste subject to restrictions under Part 268 must test the waste, or an extract of the waste or treatment residue, using the test method described in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846 as incorporated by reference in section 260.11. Such testing must be performed according to the frequency specified in the facility’s waste analysis plan as required by section 264.13 or section 265.13. [The section 268.7(c)(2) requirement is burdened in the “General Hazardous Waste Facility Standards,” OMB Control No. 2050-0120, for permitted and interim-status facilities.”]

**(d) Hazardous Debris Requirements (Section 268.7(d))**

Pursuant to section 268.7(d), generators or treaters who first claim that hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under section 261.3(f) (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology provided by Table 1, section 268.45, and debris that EPA has determined does not contain hazardous waste) must submit a one-time notification to EPA or the authorized State. The notification must be updated if the debris is shipped to a different facility, and, for debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology is used to treat the debris. For debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), the owner/operator of the treatment facility must document and certify compliance with the treatment standards of Table 1, section 268.45.

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.7(d), a one-time notification, including:

– The name and address of the Subtitle D facility receiving the treated debris;

– A description of the hazardous debris as initially generated, including the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s); and

– For debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), the technology from Table 1, section 268.45 used to treat the debris.

* For debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), a certification of compliance with the treatment standards of Table 1, section 268.45, including:

– Records of all inspections, evaluations, and analyses of treated debris made to determine compliance;

– Records of data or information the treater obtains during treatment of the debris that identifies key operating parameters of the treatment unit; and

– For each shipment of treated debris, a certification of compliance with the treatment standards, signed by an authorized representative. The certification must state the following: “I certify under penalty of law that the debris has been treated in accordance with the requirements of 40 *CFR* 268.45. I am aware that there are significant penalties for making a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.”

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.7(d), the owner/operator must:

* Prepare and submit to EPA or authorized State a one-time notification;
* Update the notification if the debris is shipped to a different facility, and, for debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology is used to treat the debris; and
* For debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), document and certify compliance with the treatment standards of Table 1, section 268.45, as follows:

- Keep records of all inspections, evaluations, and analyses of treated debris that are made to determine compliance with the treatment standards;

- Keep records of data or information obtained during treatment, if debris is excluded under section 261.3(e)(1); and

- Keep a certification of compliance for each shipment of treated debris, if debris is excluded under section 261.3(e)(1).

**(e) Contaminated Soil Requirements (Section 268.7(e))**

Pursuant to section 268.7(e), generators and treaters who first receive from EPA or an authorized State a determination that a given contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in section 268.49(a) no longer contains a listed hazardous waste and generators and treaters who first determine that a contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in section 268.49(a) no longer exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste must prepare and maintain for three years one-time only documentation of these determinations.

(i) Data Items:

* One-time only documentation of the determinations.
* All supporting documentation for this determination.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.7(e), the owner/operator must:

* Prepare a one‑time only documentation of the determinations including all supporting information; and
* Maintain that information in the facility files and other records for a minimum of three years.

**(f) Special Rules for Characteristic Wastes** **(Section 268.9(d))**

Pursuant to section 268.9(d), wastes that exhibit a characteristic are also subject to section 268.7 requirements, except that once the waste is no longer hazardous, a one-time notification and certification must be placed in the generator’s or treater’s files and sent to EPA or the authorized State. The notification and certification that is placed in the generator’s or treater’s files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the Subtitle D facility receiving the waste changes. The generator or treater must notify EPA or the authorized State of any changes on an annual basis only, but no later than December 31. If treatment removes the characteristic but does not treat underlying hazardous constituents, then the certification found in section 268.7(b)(5)(iv) applies.

(i) Data Item:

* A notification that includes the following information:

– Name and address of the RCRA Subtitle D facility receiving the waste shipment; and

– A description of the waste as initially generated, including the applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Code(s), treatability group(s), and underlying hazardous constituents (as defined in section 268.2(i)), unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all underlying hazardous constituents. If all underlying constituents will be treated and monitored there is no requirement to list any of the constituents on the notice.

* A signed certification that states the language found in section 268.5(b)(5).

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.9(d), the owner/operator must:

* Prepare and submit to EPA a one-time notification and certification;
* Maintain files of notification and certification in facility files;
* Update and submit to EPA the notification and certification annually, if any changes occur; and
* Maintain updated certification and notification.

**(4) Demonstration for Alternative Treatment Technology (Section 268.42)**

40 *CFR* 268.42(b) provides that any person may submit an application to EPA demonstrating that an alternative treatment method can achieve a measure of performance equivalent to that achievable by methods specified in section 268.42(a), (c), and (d) or specified in Table 1 of 268.45 for hazardous debris. The applicant must submit information demonstrating that his treatment method is in compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements and is protective of human health and the environment. On the basis of such information, EPA may approve the use of the alternative treatment method if it finds that the alternative treatment method provides a measure of performance equivalent to that achieved by methods specified in section 268.42(a), (c), and (d) or specified in Table 1 of 268.45 for hazardous debris. Any approval must be stated in writing and may contain such provisions and conditions as EPA deems appropriate. The person to whom such approval is issued must comply with all limitations contained in such a determination.

(i) Data Item:

* Under section 268.42(b), an application demonstrating that an alternative treatment method can achieve a measure of performance equivalent to that achievable by methods specified in section 268.42(a), (c), and (d) or specified in Table 1 of 268.45 for hazardous debris. The application should include information demonstrating that the treatment method is in compliance with Federal, State, and local requirements and is protective of human health and the environment.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.42(b), the applicant must:

* Develop and submit to EPA an application demonstrating that an alternative treatment method can achieve a measure of performance equivalent to that achievable by methods specified in section 268.42(a), (c), and (d) or specified in Table 1 of 268.45 for hazardous debris.

**(5) Demonstration for a Variance from a Treatment Standard (Section 268.44)**

**(a) Demonstration for a Variance (Section 268.44(a)-(d))**

40 *CFR* 268.44(a)-(d) provides that, where the treatment standard is expressed as a concentration in a waste or waste extract and a waste cannot be treated to the specified level, or where the treatment technology is not appropriate to the waste, the generator or treatment facility may petition EPA for a variance from the treatment standard. The petitioner must demonstrate that because the physical or chemical properties of the waste differ significantly from wastes analyzed in developing the treatment standard, the waste cannot be treated to specified levels or by the specified methods. Each petition must be submitted in accordance with the procedures in section 260.20. Each petition must include the statement as described in section 268.44(c). The statement must be signed by the petitioner or an authorized representative. After receiving the petition for a variance from a treatment standard, EPA may request any additional information or samples which it may require to evaluate the petition. Additional copies of the complete petition may be requested as needed to send to affected States and EPA Regional offices.

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.44(a) and (c), a demonstration that because the physical or chemical properties of the waste differ significantly from wastes analyzed in developing the treatment standard, the waste cannot be treated to specified levels or by the specified methods. Each petition must include a signed statement as described in section 268.44(c).
* Under section 268.44(d), any additional information or samples which EPA may require to evaluate the petition. Additional copies of the complete petition may be requested as needed to send to affected States and EPA Regional offices.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.44(a)-(d), the applicant must:

* Develop and submit to EPA a demonstration and any additional information or samples as requested by EPA.

**(b) Demonstration for a Site-Specific Variance** (**Section 268.44(h)-(m))**

Section 268.44(h)-(m) provides that, where the treatment standard is expressed as a concentration in a waste or waste extract and a waste generated under conditions specific to only one site cannot be treated to the specified level, or where the treatment technology is not appropriate to the waste, the generator or treatment facility may apply to EPA, or its delegated representative, for a site-specific variance from the treatment standard. The applicant for a site-specific variance must demonstrate that because the physical or chemical properties of the waste differ significantly from the waste analyzed in developing the treatment standard, the waste cannot be treated to specified levels by the specified method. Each application for a site-specific variance from a treatment standard must include the information in section 260.20(b)(1)-(4). After receiving an application for a site-specific variance from a treatment standard, EPA, or its delegated representative, may request any additional information or samples which may be required to evaluate the application.

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.44(h), a demonstration that because the physical or chemical properties of the waste differ significantly from the waste analyzed in developing the treatment standard, the waste cannot be treated to specified levels or by the specified method. Each application for a site-specific variance from a treatment standard must include the information in section 260.20(b)(1)-(4).
* Under section 268.44(j), any additional information or samples which may be required to evaluate the application.

(ii) Respondent Activity:

In order to comply with section 268.44(h)-(m), the applicant must:

* Develop and submit to EPA a demonstration and any other information requested by EPA.

**(6) Recordkeeping for Storage Prohibition (Section 268.50)**

40 *CFR* 268.50(a) prohibits the storage of hazardous wastes restricted from land disposal under Subpart C of Part 268, unless the conditions of section 268.50(a) are met. Section 268.50(a)(2) allows an owner/operator of a hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility to store such wastes in tanks, containers, and containment buildings if (1) the waste is stored solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal; (2) each container is clearly marked to identify its contents and the date each period of accumulation begins; and (3) each tank is clearly marked with a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date each period of accumulation begins; or such information for each tank is recorded and maintained in the operating record at that facility. [Note that the operating record requirements are covered in the “General Hazardous Waste Facility Standards,” OMB Control No. 2050-0120, for permitted and interim‑status facilities.]

(i) Data Items:

* Under section 268.50(a)(2), records of the contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received (for tanks), and the date that accumulation begins.

(ii) Respondent Activities:

In order to comply with section 268.50(a)(2), the owner/operator must:

* For each tank, container, or containment building, develop and keep records of the unit contents, and the date that accumulation begins; for each tank, owners and operators must also keep records of the quantity of each hazardous waste received.

**(7) No-Migration Variances**

Under 40 CFR 268.6, a facility may apply for a no-migration variance to the prohibitions on land disposal of untreated hazardous waste. This section describes the data items and respondent activities associated with such an application.

(i) Data Items

* Petitioner's name and address;
* Name, address, and EPA identification number of the facility storing or disposing of the waste;
* Name and phone number of contact at the facility;
* Description of the specific waste and specific unit for which the demonstration will be made;
* Waste analyses to describe the chemical and physical characteristics of all wastes managed in the unit;
* Comprehensive characterization of storage or disposal unit, including an analysis of background air, soil, and water quality;
* Historic and current saturated and unsaturated zone monitoring data;
* Saturated and unsaturated zone modeling results;
* Saturated and unsaturated zone monitoring plans;
* Air modeling and monitoring results;
* Quality assurance/quality control plans;
* Certification that disposal unit is in compliance with other Federal, State, and local requirements;
* Uncertainty analyses required under 40 CFR 268.6(b)(5) - includes an analysis of the consequences of predictable future events, such as earthquakes, floods, severe storm events, droughts, or other natural phenomena; and
* Certification of truth and accuracy required under 40 CFR 268.6(g).

 (ii) Respondent Activities

* Read the regulations and guidance manual;
* Prepare and gather information and present it in written form. EPA estimates that each petitioner will perform the following activities. The activities correspond to the data items listed above, including:

 - Compiling administrative information;

 - Description of the specific waste and specific unit for which the demonstration will be made;

 - Performing waste analyses to describe the chemical and physical characteristics of the waste;

 - Preparing a comprehensive characterization of storage or disposal unit, including an analysis of background air, soil, and water quality;

 - Presentation of historical and current saturated and unsaturated zone monitoring results;

 - Performing saturated and unsaturated zone modeling and presentation of results;

 - Preparation of saturated and unsaturated zone monitoring plans;

 - Performing air modeling and monitoring and presentation of results;

 - Evaluating modeling/monitoring results;

 - Providing quality assurance/quality control plans;

 - Certifying that disposal unit is in compliance with other Federal, State, and local requirements;

 - Performing uncertainty analyses;

 - Certifying truth and accuracy, as required under 40 CFR 268.6(g); and

 - Compiling and transmitting three copies of the no-migration petition to EPA.

**5. THE INFORMATION COLLECTED—AGENCY ACTIVITIES, COLLECTION METHODOLOGY, AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

**5(a) AGENCY ACTIVITIES**

**(1) Treatment Surface Impoundment Exemption (Section 268.4)**

Under section 268.4(a)(3)-(4), the Agency will:

* Review the demonstration or request for modification and approve/deny the exemption;
* Review written certification; and
* Keep records of the demonstration and written certification.

**(2) Procedures for Case-by-Case Extension (Section 268.5)**

**(a) Application for Extension (Section 268.5(a)-(c))**

Under section 268.5(a)-(c), the Agency will:

* Review and keep records of the certified application for an extension to the effective date of any applicable restriction established under Subpart C of Part 268;
* Request, review, and keep records of any additional information which it deems as necessary to evaluate the application;
* Provide notice and opportunity for comment;
* Consult with appropriate State agencies in all affected States; and
* Approve or deny extension and publish the decision in the *Federal Register*.

**(b) Renewal of Extension (Section 268.5(e))**

Under section 268.5(e), the Agency will:

* Receive, review, and keep records of the request for renewal;
* Consult with appropriate State agencies in all affected States; and
* Provide notice and opportunity for public comment;
* Approve or deny renewal of extension and publish the decision in the *Federal Register*.

**(c) Notifications and Progress Reports** (**Section 268.5(f)-(g))**

Under section 268.5(f)-(g), the Agency will:

* Receive and keep records of notification of any change in the conditions certified to in the application; and
* Receive, review, and keep records of written progress reports.

**(3) Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Sections 268.7 and 268.9)**

**(a) Generator Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(a))**

Under section 268.7(a)(5)(ii), the Agency will:

* Inspect the waste analysis plan in the facilities’ on-site files.

**(b) Treatment Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(b))**

Under section 268.7(b)(6), the Agency will:

* Receive, review, and keep records of the certification and notice submitted from the recycling facility.

**(c) Land Disposal Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(c))**

There are no Agency activities associated with the information collection requirements under 40 *CFR* 268.7(c).

**(d) Hazardous Debris Requirements (Section 268.7(d))**

Under section 268.7(d)(1)-(2), the Agency will:

* Receive, review, and keep records of one-time notification submitted by owner/operator; and
* Receive, review and keep records of update sent from owner/operator.

**(e) Contaminated Soil Requirements (Section 268.7(e))**

Under section 268.7(e), the Agency will:

* If necessary, make a determination if specified soil is subject to the land disposal restrictions as provided in section 268.49(a).

**(f) Special Rules for Characteristic Wastes (Section 268.9(d))**

Under section 268.9(d), the Agency will:

* Receive, review, and keep records of one-time notification submitted by owner/operator; and
* Receive, review and keep records of update sent annually from owner/operator if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the Subtitle D facility receiving the waste changes.

**(4) Demonstration for Alternative Treatment Technology (Section 268.42)**

Under section 268.42(b), the Agency will:

* Receive, review and keep records of the application for approval of alternative treatment method;
* Approve or deny the application; and
* For approved applications, develop a written approval that may contain such provisions and conditions as EPA deems appropriate.

**(5) Demonstration for a Variance from a Treatment Standard (Section 268.44)**

**(a) Demonstration for a Variance (Section 268.44(a)-(d))**

Under section 268.44(a)-(d), the Agency will:

* Receive, review, and keep records of the petition;
* Request any additional information or samples which it may require to evaluate the petition;
* Send additional copies of the petition to the States, if appropriate;
* Provide notice and provide an opportunity for public comment; and
* Approve or deny the petition and publish decision in the *Federal Register*.

**(b) Demonstration for a Site-Specific Variance** (**Section 268.44(h)-(m))**

Under section 268.44(h)-(m), the Agency will:

* Receive, review, and keep records of the petition;
* Request any additional information or samples which it may require to evaluate the petition; and
* Provide notice and provide an opportunity for public comment; and
* Approve or deny the petition.

**(6) Recordkeeping for Storage Prohibition (Section 268.50)**

There are no Agency activities associated with the information collection requirements under 40 *CFR* 268.50.

**(7) No-Migration Variances (Section 268.6)**

Agency activities include reviewing the no-migration petition and evaluating it in terms of demonstrating "no migration" as specified at 40 CFR 268.6. The Agency may also conduct site visits for each facility from which it receives a petition. Finally, EPA notifies the petitioner of a tentative decision to approve or deny, and publishes the proposed decision in the Federal Register. After analysis of public comments, final decisions are also published in the Federal Register.

**5(b) COLLECTION METHODOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT**

In collecting and analyzing the information obtained from generators, treaters, and disposers, EPA uses electronic equipment such as personal computers and applicable database software, where appropriate. EPA ensures the accuracy and completeness of collected information by reviewing each submittal.

**5(c) SMALL ENTITY FLEXIBILITY**

EPA expects that, in many cases, respondents of small organizations will be able to complete certain recordkeeping, reporting, and application requirements in less time than large organizations because such activities may not be as burdensome. For example, EPA expects that many SQGs (and some large quantity generators (LQGs)) will use process knowledge, instead of testing, to characterize their waste under the treatment standards. Use of process knowledge is generally less burdensome than testing. In addition, EPA has revised the requirements for transmitting LDR notices and certifications to TSDFs. Formerly, generators and treaters were required to transmit paperwork with each shipment to the receiving facility. However, EPA has revised these requirements so that generators and treaters must now transmit only one‑time paperwork with the initial shipment and update the documents as specified. EPA believes these one‑time requirements will greatly benefit all generators and treaters.

**5(d) COLLECTION SCHEDULE**

**(1) Treatment Surface Impoundment Exemption (Section 268.4)**

* There is no collection schedule for the information collection requirements under section 268.4(a)(3)-(4).

**(2) Procedures for Case-by-Case Extension (Section 268.5)**

* There is no collection schedule for the information collection requirements under section 268.5(a)-(d).
* Section 268.5(f) requires that any person granted an extension must immediately notify EPA as soon as he has knowledge of any change in the conditions certified to in the application for a case-by-case extension.
* Section 268.5(g) requires that any person granted an extension must submit written progress reports at intervals designated by EPA.

**(3) Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Sections 268.7 and 268.9)**

**(a) Generator Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(a))**

* Section 268.7(a)(2) requires that, with the initial shipment of waste or contaminated soil, generators must send one-time notifications to the treatment or storage facility. A new notification must be sent if the waste or the receiving facility changes. [Note: this is a third-party information submittal.]
* Section 268.7(a)(3)-(4) requires that with the initial shipment of waste or contaminated soil, generators must send one-time notifications and certifications to the disposal facility. A new notification must be sent to the receiving facility if the waste or receiving facility changes. [Note: this is a third-party information submittal.]
* Section 268.7(a)(9) requires that, if a generator is managing a lab pack waste and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard under section 268.42(c), with the initial shipment of waste the generator must submit a notice and certification to the treatment facility. A new notification and certification must be sent if the lab pack waste or the receiving facility changes. [Note: this is a third-party information submittal.]
* Section 268.7(a)(10) requires that SQGs with tolling agreements pursuant to 40 *CFR* 262.20(e) must comply with the applicable notification and certification requirements of section 268.7(a) for the initial shipment of the waste subject to the agreement. A new notification must be sent if the waste changes or the receiving facility changes. [Note: this is a third-party information submittal.]

**(b) Treatment Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(b))**

* Section 268.7(b)(3)-(4) requires that, with the initial waste or contaminated soil shipment, the treatment facility must send a one-time certification and notification to the land disposal facility. A new notification and certification must be sent if the waste changes or the receiving facility changes. [Note: this is a third-party information submittal.]
* Section 268.7(b)(6) requires that where the wastes are recyclable materials used in a manner constituting disposal subject to the provisions of section 268.20(b) regarding treatment standards and prohibition levels, with each shipment of such wastes, the owner/operator of the recycling facility must submit a certification described in section 268.7(b)(4), and a notice which includes the information listed in the Notification Requirements Table in section 268.7(b)(3) to EPA, or its delegated representative.

**(c) Land Disposal Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Section 268.7(c))**

* Section 268.7(c)(1) provides that, except where the owner/operator is disposing of any waste that is a recyclable material used in a manner constituting disposal pursuant to 40 *CFR* 266.20(b), the owner/operator of any land disposal facility disposing any waste subject to restrictions under Part 268 must have copies of the notice and certification specified in section 268.7(a) or (b). [Note: this is a third-party information submittal.]

**(d) Hazardous Debris Requirements (Section 268.7(d))**

* Section 268.7(d) requires that generators or treaters who first claim that hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under section 261.3(f) (i.e., debris treated by an extraction or destruction technology provided by Table 1, section 268.45, and debris that the Regional Administrator or authorized State has determined does not contain hazardous waste) must submit a one-time notification to EPA or the authorized State. The notification must be updated if the debris is shipped to a different facility, and, for debris excluded under section 261.3(f)(1), if a different type of debris is treated or if a different technology is used to treat the debris.

**(e) Contaminated Soil Requirements (Section 268.7(e))**

* There is no collection schedule for the information collection requirements of section 268.7(e).

**(f) Special Rules for Characteristic Wastes (Section 268.9(d))**

* Section 268.9(d) requires that wastes that exhibit a characteristic are also subject to section 268.7 requirements, except that once the waste is no longer hazardous, a one-time notification and certification must be placed in the generator’s or treater’s files and sent to the EPA Region or authorized State. The notification and certification that is placed in the generator’s or treater’s files must be updated if the process or operation generating the waste changes and/or if the Subtitle D facility receiving the waste changes. However, the generator or treater need only notify the EPA Region or an authorized State on an annual basis if such changes occur. Such notification and certification should be sent to EPA or the authorized State by the end of the calendar year, but no later than December 31.

**(4) Demonstration for Alternative Treatment Technology (Section 268.42)**

* There is no collection schedule for the information collection requirements of section 268.42.

**(5) Demonstration for a Variance from a Treatment Standard (Section 268.44)**

* There is no collection schedule for the information collection requirements of section 268.44.

**(6) Recordkeeping for Storage Prohibition (Section 268.50)**

* There is no collection schedule for the information collection requirements of section 268.50.

**(7) No-Migration Variances (Section 268.6)**

* Because submittal of a no-migration petition is voluntary, no collection schedule is applicable.

**6. ESTIMATING THE HOUR AND COST BURDEN OF THE COLLECTION**

**6(a) ESTIMATING RESPONDENT HOURS**

EPA estimates respondent hourly burden for all the information collection requirements covered in this ICR in Exhibits 1 through 7, broken down by private sector respondents versus state respondents. The burden estimates for each activity presented in Exhibits 1 through 7 include the burden hours (total and by labor type) per respondent, as well as the overall burden hours for all respondents per activity. The majority of the hour estimates in Exhibits 1 through 7 are based on industry consultations that EPA performed in renewing previous LDR ICRs. Exhibit 10 presents the total aggregate annual hour burden to all respondents under the LDR program.

**6(b) ESTIMATING RESPONDENT COSTS**

EPA estimates respondent costs for all activities covered in this ICR in Exhibits 1 through 7. These costs are based on the cost of labor, capital, and operation and maintenance (O&M). Exhibit 10 presents the total aggregate annual cost burden to all respondents under the LDR program.

**(1) Labor Costs**

The labor wage rates used to estimate costs to respondents were calculated as shown in the following table. The 2022 average wage rates from are the average wage rates are reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2020 National Occupational Employment and Wage Estimate, released May 2020, and updated to 2022 levels.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Labor Category | Non-loaded2022 hourly rate  | Fringe benefits loading multiplier | Overhead loading multiplier | LoadedHourly rate |
| 1. Legal | $71.59 | 1.43 | 1.336 | $136.77 |
| 2. Managerial | $60.45 | 1.43 | 1.336 | $115.49 |
| 3. Technical | $46.58 | 1.43 | 1.336 | $88.99 |
| 4. Clerical | $18.16 | 1.43 | 1.336 | $34.69 |

For the State respondent labor rates, EPA estimates an average hourly State labor cost (including fringe and overhead) of $67.67 for legal staff, $63.52 for managerial staff, $38.00 for technical staff, and $24.24 for clerical staff. These State labor costs were obtained from a previously approved ICR and updated to 2022 levels using Employment Cost Indexes developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**(2) Capital Costs**

Capital costs usually include any produced physical good needed to provide the needed information, such as machinery, computers, and other equipment. For this ICR, EPA estimates that respondents will incur capital costs associated with the purchase of file storage systems for maintaining LDR records, including applications, reports, notifications, certifications, LDR waste determinations, and waste analysis plans, as applicable. EPA realizes that respondents will likely use different and various file storage systems and store their files on different media (e.g., paper and electronic files). For purposes of estimating these capital costs across all facilities, EPA has made the conservative assumption that every respondent will store some of their files in paper form in file cabinets for inspection purposes.

EPA took the following steps to derive the annual capital costs associated with the purchase of file cabinets:

* Estimate the total annual volume of LDR records required to be retained by all waste handlers. Under the LDR program, hazardous waste handlers must keep LDR records for a period of three years. Thus, at any given time during the effective period of this ICR, the hazardous waste industry is keeping copies of three years’ worth of LDR records. Based on the assumptions presented in Section 6(d) of this document, EPA estimates that waste handlers (i.e., generators, treaters, and disposers) will need to keep copies of approximately 572,532 pieces of paper annually.
* Ascertain the annual number of standard-size file cabinets that would provide the needed capacity for the industry, collectively, and estimate annual cost. EPA estimates that a standard-size, five-drawer, lateral file cabinet holds approximately 16,000 documents. Thus, for storing 575,232 pieces of paper, waste handlers would need 36 file cabinets (i.e., 572,232 /16,000) each year. EPA estimates that the cost of one file cabinet is $1,176, and for all 36 file cabinets is $42,336, or $16,132 annually.

**(3) Operation and Maintenance Costs**

O&M costs are those costs associated with a paperwork requirement incurred continually over the life of the ICR. They are defined by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 as “the recurring dollar amount of costs associated with O&M or purchasing services.” EPA estimates that each generator testing his/her waste will incur a cost of $2,831 per year in commercial laboratory testing costs.

These O&M costs are shown in Exhibits 1 through 7 for all applicable respondent activities.

**6(c) ESTIMATING AGENCY HOUR AND COST BURDEN**

 EPA estimates an average hourly labor cost (labor plus overhead) of $86.54 for legal staff,$62.27 for managerial staff, $43.68 for technical staff, and $26.56for clerical staff. To derive these estimates, EPA used the General Schedule (GS) Salary Table 2022. For purposes of this ICR, EPA assigned staff the following government service levels:

 Legal Staff GS‑15, Step 1

 Managerial Staff GS‑13, Step 1

 Technical Staff GS‑11, Step 1

 Clerical Staff GS‑6, Step 1

To derive hourly estimates, EPA divided annual compensation estimates by 2,080, which is the number of hours in the Federal work‑year. EPA then multiplied hourly rates by the standard government overhead factor of 1.6.

**6(d) RESPONDENT UNIVERSE AND TOTAL RESPONDENT HOUR AND COST BURDEN**

In estimating the number of respondents and associated waste streams subject to the LDR program, EPA referred to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information (RCRAInfo) from the 2019 Biennial Report data, which is the most recent data.

**Table 1**

**Annual Number of Respondents Subject to this ICR**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Respondents** | **Number of Respondents - Private** | **Number of Respondents - State** |
| Number of LQGs | 16,156 | 1,270 |
| Number of SQGs |  54,088 | 5,016 |
| Number of Treatment Facilities | 916 | 56 |
| Number of Land Disposal Facilities | 103 | 6 |
| **Total** | **71,263** | **6,348** |

Following is a discussion of the estimates presented in the Exhibits.

**(1) Treatment Surface Impoundment Exemption (Exhibit 1A &1B)**

Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that, each year, one facility will seek a treatment surface impoundment exemption. This facility is expected to read the regulations at 40 *CFR* 268.4. The facility also is expected to prepare, submit, and keep copies of its treatment surface impoundment exemption application and certification.

**(2) Procedures for Case-by-Case Extension (Exhibit 2A & 2B)**

EPA expects that no new LDR treatment standards will be published during the three-year period covered by this ICR. Based on its best judgment, the Agency estimates that, each year, one facility will petition EPA for an extension to an effective date for a treatment standard. This facility is expected to read the regulations at 40 *CFR* 268.5. The facility also is expected to prepare, submit, and keep copies of the application, any additional information requested by EPA in order to evaluate the application, and written progress reports.

EPA does not expect any facility to request a renewal of an extension to an effective date for a treatment standard or to notify the Agency of changes in the conditions in its application for an extension during the three-year period covered by this ICR.

**(3) Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping (Exhibit 3A & 3B)**

**(a) Reading the Regulations - All Waste Handlers**

EPA estimates that all LQGs, SQGs, TSDFs will be subject to waste analysis and recordkeeping requirements. Based on its consultations with industry, EPA expects these facilities to read the applicable LDR regulations each year.

**(b) Generator Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

*Generator Waste Analysis (Section 268.7(a)(1))*

EPA believes that waste testing will be performed to a slightly greater extent by LQGs than SQGs, because LQGs generate greater hazardous waste volumes requiring characterization. EPA also believes such wastes are often complex and difficult to characterize solely through process knowledge. On the other hand, because many SQGs are small businesses that generate fewer waste streams and lower volumes of hazardous waste, EPA believes that many SQGs will be able to adequately characterize their waste streams using process knowledge.

For purposes of this analysis, EPA estimates that approximately 25 percent of LQGs will test their waste and the other 75 percent will use process knowledge to determine if their waste is restricted from land disposal. EPA also estimates that 20 percent of SQGs will test their waste and 80 percent will use process knowledge.

*Generator Notification and Certification Requirements* (*Section 268.7(a)(2)-(4*))

Section 268.7(a)(2) Notification Requirements

Based on RCRAInfo data, EPA estimates that, annually, 370,117 waste streams generated by LQGs and SQGs will not meet the existing applicable treatment standards. EPA derived this estimate by identifying all waste streams sent directly to the treatment facilities and assuming these streams did not meet applicable treatment standards. Based on industry consultations, EPA estimates that, each year, five percent of the LQG and SQG waste streams will require completion and delivery of a new or updated one-time notification. EPA’s consultations also indicate that, on average, each notification contains four waste streams.

Section 268.7(a)(3) Notification and Certification Requirements

In reviewing RCRAInfo data on waste shipments meeting the LDR treatment standards, EPA was unable to distinguish between generator-initiated shipments versus treater-initiated shipments of wastes meeting the treatment standards. Rather, EPA’s query of RCRAInfo resulted in a single aggregate, annual estimate of all waste streams that meet the treatment standards (i.e., streams shipped from generators and treaters collectively). Because of this, the burden associated with the section 268.7(a)(3) requirement for generators is estimated along with the 268.7(b)(3) and (4) requirements for treaters.

Section 268.7(a)(4) Notification Requirements

Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that no generators will submit a notice, under 40 *CFR* 268.7(a)(4), for hazardous waste or contaminated soil subject to an exemption from prohibition on the type of land disposal method utilized for the waste (e.g., waste under a national capacity variance).

*Generator Waste Analysis Plan (Section 268.7(a)(5))*

Based on RCRAInfo data, EPA estimates that 922 LQGs treat waste on site to meet the applicable treatment standards. EPA derived this estimate by identifying all LQGs that treated waste on site and were not subject to RCRA permitting requirements. Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that one percent of these LQGs will need to develop and follow a waste analysis plan each year. In addition, EPA estimates all LQGs will keep the waste analysis plan on site. Industry representatives contacted by the Agency believe that no SQGs treat prohibited waste on site under these conditions. [This ICR estimates the burden associated with the section 268.7(a)(5)(iii) requirement for notices and certifications in “Treatment Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping: Treatment Facility Notifications and Certifications: Section 268.7(b)(3)‑(4) Notifications and Certification Requirements.”]

*Generator Recordkeeping Requirements (Section 268.7(a)(6)-(8))*

Section 268.7(a)(6) Generator Recordkeeping Requirements

As discussed, EPA estimates that 25% generators will test their waste and that 75% generators will use process knowledge to determine if the wastes are restricted under Part 268 each year. These generators must keep records of their process knowledge determinations or analytical testing results, as required under section 268.7(a)(6).

Section 268.7(a)(7) Generator Recordkeeping Requirements

Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that, each year, 20 facilities will determine that they are managing a prohibited waste that is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste or is exempted from Subtitle C regulation under 40 *CFR* 261.2 through 261.6 subsequent to the point of generation. These facilities are expected to place a one-time notice in their on-site files.

Section 268.7(a)(8) Generator Recordkeeping Requirements

Under 40 *CFR* 268.7(a)(8), generators are required to keep copies of all documentation produced pursuant to section 268.7(a) for at least three years.

*Lab Pack and Toll Agreement Generator Requirements (Section 268.7(a)(9)-(10))*

Lab Pack Generator Requirements (Section 268.7(a)(9))

Based on RCRAInfo data, EPA estimates that 112,204 lab pack waste streams are generated by LQGs and SQGs annually. EPA assumes that all generators producing these waste streams will wish to use the alternate treatment standards under 40 *CFR* 268.42(c). Pursuant to section 268.7(a)(9), with the initial shipment, these generators must send a notice and certification to the treatment facility. Generators must also send a new notification and certification if the waste or receiving facility changes.

**(c) Treatment Facility Waste Analysis and Recordkeeping**

*Treatment Facility Notifications and Certifications*

Section 268.7(b)(3)-(4) Notifications and Certification Requirements

Based on RCRAInfo data, EPA estimates that, each year, 28,096 as-generated wastes and treated wastes/residues meet the LDR treatment standards and are shipped directly to disposal facilities.

Based on industry consultations, EPA assumes that, each year, 10 percent of the waste streams will require a new or updated notification and certification because of a change in the waste stream or the receiving facility. EPA’s consultations also indicate that, on average, each notification contains six waste streams.

Section 268.7(b)(5) Notification and Certification Requirements

Section 268.7(b)(5) requires that, if the waste or treatment residue will be further managed at a different treatment or storage facility, the treatment, storage, or disposal facility sending the waste or treatment residue off site must comply with the notice and certification requirements applicable to generators under section 268.7(a)(2)-(4).

Section 268.7(b)(6) Notification and Certification Requirements

Based on RCRAInfo data and consultations with industry, EPA estimates that approximately 462 facilities recycle hazardous waste each year. Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that five percent of these facilities will ship recyclable materials that will be used in a manner that constitutes disposal under 40 *CFR* 266.20. These recyclers are expected to transmit a notice and certification to EPA with each shipment in accordance with section 268.7(b)(6).

**(d) Hazardous Debris Requirements**

Based on industry consultations, EPA estimates that, each year, a tenth of one percent of LQGs treating waste on site and a tenth of one percent of treatment facilities will claim that their hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under section 261.3(f) (i.e., debris treated by a specified extraction or destruction technology). Section 268.7(d)(1) requires these four facilities to submit a one-time notification when claiming the exclusion.

In addition, based on industry consultations, EPA estimates that one percent of LQGs treating waste on site and one percent of treatment facilities have claimed that their hazardous debris is excluded from the definition of hazardous waste under section 261.3(f). EPA’s consultations also indicate that, each year, a tenth of one percent of these facilities will need to update their notifications because: (1) a different type of debris is treated, (2) a different treatment technology is employed, or (3) the treater ships the excluded waste to a different Subtitle D facility.

EPA acknowledges that all facilities operating under the exclusion will have to maintain the records required in 40 *CFR* 268.7(d)(3) and that information will have to be recorded more frequently than once per year. The Agency has taken the frequency of activities into account in formulating its estimates of the number of hours taken for each activity. EPA expects that inspections, evaluations, and analyses of treated debris will be recorded four times per year. EPA expects that treatment data will be recorded quarterly. EPA expects that certifications of compliance for shipments will be recorded and placed on the facility’s files monthly.

**(e) Contaminated Soil Requirements**

Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that, each year, one percent of LQGs and one percent of SQGs will determine that a contaminated soil subject to LDRs no longer contains a listed hazardous waste or exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste and therefore, comply with 40 *CFR* 268.7(e). These generators are expected to prepare and maintain documentation of these determinations, including all supporting documentation.

**(f) Special Rules for Characteristic Wastes**

EPA queried RCRAInfo to estimate that 922 LQGs are treating their hazardous waste on site in 90-day units. Based on industry consultations, EPA estimates that, each year, 10 percent of these LQGs will de-characterize their waste and prepare, submit, and maintain an initial notification and certification under section 268.9(d). On the other hand, industry representatives contacted by the Agency believe that treatment facilities generally have been in existence for some time and have already submitted their initial notification and certification. Hence, this ICR assumes no treatment facilities will submit an initial notice and certification under this requirement during the period covered by this ICR

Based on industry consultations, EPA estimates that, each year, 10 percent of LQGs treating waste on site in 90-day units and 10 percent of treatment facilities will need to update their notification and certifications because of a change in the waste or the receiving facility.

**(4) Demonstration for Alternative Treatment Technology (Exhibit 4A & 4B)**

Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that, each year, four facilities will seek a variance from a specified treatment method. These facilities are expected to read the regulations at 40 *CFR* 268.42. In addition, these facilities are expected to prepare and submit a demonstration and any other information requested by EPA.

**(5) Demonstration for a Variance from a Treatment Standard (Exhibit 5A & 5B)**

**(a) Reading the Regulations**

Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that, each year, ten facilities will seek a variance from a treatment standard. These facilities are expected to read the regulations at 40 *CFR* 268.44.

**(b) Demonstration for a Variance from a Treatment Standard**

*Demonstration for a Variance (Section 268.44(a)-(d)*)

EPA estimates that seven facilities will seek a variance from a treatment standard, as provided under section 268.44(a)-(d). These seven facilities are expected to develop and submit a demonstration and any other information requested by EPA.

*Demonstration for a Site-Specific Variance (Section 268.44(h)-(m))*

EPA estimates that three facilities will seek a site-specific variance from a treatment standard, as provided under section 268.44(h)-(m). These three facilities are expected to develop and submit a demonstration and any other information requested by EPA.

**(6) Recordkeeping for Storage Prohibition (Exhibit 6A & 6B)**

**(a) Reading the Regulations**

Based on RCRAInfo, EPA estimates that there are 916 TSDFs in operation. Based on its best judgment, EPA estimates that, each year, 10 percent of these facilities will store restricted hazardous wastes under 40 *CFR* 268.50. These facilities are expected to read the regulations at section 268.50.

**(b) Recordkeeping for Storage Prohibition**

EPA expects that the 10 percent of TSDFs will develop and keep records of the contents of storage units, quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date that accumulation begins for each tank and container, as applicable.

**(7) Recordkeeping for No-Migration Variances (Exhibit 7)**

EPA does not expect to receive a no-migration petition during the three-year effective life of this ICR renewal, however, this ICR costs out the burden of one no-migration variance petition.

 **6(e) Bottom Line Burden Hours and Costs**

 Table 2 below gives the total hours and cost from Exhibits 1-6. Adding in Exhibit 7, which covers the one facility that has a No-Migration Variance, the bottom line burden for this ICR is 517,369 hours at a cost of $87,510,974 annually.

**Table 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Number of Respondents** | **Total Annual Hour Burden** | **Total Annual Labor Cost** | **Total Annual Capital/Startup Costs** | **Total Annual O&M Costs** | **Total Annual O&M & Capital/Startup Costs** | **Total Annual Cost** |
| Private | 71,263 | 469,881 | $39,624,918 | $16,132 | $42,060,167 | $42,076,299 | $81,701,217 |
| State | 6,348 | 44,347 | $1,699,171 | $2,321 | $3,819,512 | $3,821,833 | $5,521,004 |
| **Total** | **77,611** | **514,228** | **$41,324,089** | **$18,453** | **$45,879,679** | **$45,898,132** | **$87,222,221** |

**6(f) Reasons for Change in Burden**

 The total annual hour burden in this ICR decreased by 82,701 hours, from 600,097 hours in the existing ICR to 517,369 hours in this renewal. This decrease is due to a decrease in the number of respondents.

**6(g) Burden Statement**

The annual public reporting and recordkeeping burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 7 hours per response.

Burden means the total time, effort, or financial resources expended by persons to generate, maintain, retain, or disclose or provide information to or for a Federal agency. This includes the time needed to review instructions; develop, acquire, install, and utilize technology and systems for the purposes of collecting, validating, and verifying information, processing and maintaining information, and disclosing and providing information; adjust the existing ways to comply with any previously applicable instructions and requirements; train personnel to be able to respond to a collection of information; search data sources; complete and review the collection of information; and transmit or otherwise disclose the information. An agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number. The OMB control numbers for EPA’s regulations are listed in 40 CFR part 9 and 48 CFR chapter 15.

To comment on the Agency’s need for this information, the accuracy of the provided burden estimates, and any suggested methods for minimizing respondent burden, including the use of automated collection techniques, EPA has established a public docket for this ICR under Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OLEM-2018-0198, which is available for online viewing at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). Due to public health concerns related to COVID-19, the EPA Docket Center and Reading Room are open to the public by appointment only. Our Docket Center staff also continues to provide remote customer service via email, phone, and webform. Hand deliveries or couriers will be received by scheduled appointment only. For further information and updates on EPA Docket Center services, please visit us online at <https://www.epa.gov/dockets>. The EPA continues to carefully and continuously monitor information from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), local area health departments, and our Federal partners so that we can respond rapidly as conditions change regarding COVID-19.

 An electronic version of the public docket is available at [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). This site can be used to submit or view public comments, access the index listing of the contents of the public docket, and to access those documents in the public docket that are available electronically. When in the system, select “search,” then key in the Docket ID Number identified above. Also, you can send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20503, Attention: Desk Officer for EPA. Please include the EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OLEM-2018-0198 and OMB Control Number 2050-0085 in any correspondence.





  

























