RCRA Expert Brownbag Webinar Series: Definition of Solid Waste
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Transcript

>>I think that's the end of the technical reminders for today's broadcast so I would turn things over to my co- moderator, Melissa Winters.

>> Thanks, Jean. Hi everyone and welcome to today's webinar. My name is Melissa Winters and I'm a member of the EPA's lead region team here in Seattle. It's my pleasure to welcome you to the RCRA expert brownbag webinar series. This series is an effort to capture and share RCRA institutional knowledge and expertise within the EPA and with our state partners.

Webinars are offered live on CLU-In and they also are recorded for future viewing. In this series RCRA experts will talk about how they know what they know. Speakers will cover what their topic is and why it's important, their keys to success, some key pieces of advice and lessons learned and finally, their go-to resources, tips on best resources such as guidance documents and training for the topic area and key contacts.

It is now my pleasure to introduce Tracy Atagi who is presenting on the definition of solid waste. Tracy has served as the team leader for the definition of solid waste or DSW rulemaking since 2005. She has worked at EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management since 1991 and is an analyst and RCRA subject matter expert.

We will be taking questions as we go through the presentation. Please use the question box as Jean instructed to ask your questions as we go and we will get to as many of them as we are able. With that, Tracy I will hand it to you.

>> Thank you, Melissa. As folks said, I am Tracy Atagi from the Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery and Office of Land and Emergency Management. I have in the room with me Mary Beth Sheridan. She may come in to help answer questions if folks have areas where she is the expert. She is here in the room and you may hear her voice and I will be sure to let folks know if we change speakers.

>> The purpose of today's webinar is to talk about the definition of solid waste, which is probably my favorite part of the RCRA program and it is probably one of the most important parts. I can talk about it for many hours. I'm stalling because we are having trouble changing the slides.

>> Tracy, try wiggling the green arrow first. Now try clicking the arrow on the screen.

>> Thank you so much. As I said, the purpose of this webinar is to talk about the definition of solid waste but it's not a training. It is not to answer every question that is possible on the definition of solid waste. I can talk about this topic for hours but we have one hour. So, I'm hoping folks will understand the right questions to ask and where you can find those answers.

One aspect of the definition of solid waste which is the definition of legitimate recycling is a topic that is big enough that it deserves its own webinar. That is going to be the topic for next month's webinar on April 6. We will touch on it today, but we will be talking in more detail next month.

>> The RCRA definition of solid waste comes from the statute. Any regulation EPA does has to be linked to a statute. The term "solid waste" is found in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) at 1004(27). It says "solid waste" means any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from a number of operations.

The first question folks often have is – you're saying that a solid waste doesn't actually have to be solid? That is true. It can be a solid, liquid, semisolid or contained gaseous material as long as it is a discarded material, it falls under the definition of solid waste. That is just the beginning of the fun we have with the definition of solid waste.

>> But, why does it matter if something is a solid waste? Well, basically, our authority under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act stems from the fact of something first being a solid waste. If it isn't a solid waste, even if it presents a hazard, RCRA doesn't cover.

Another important point for folks to understand is that there are actually different definitions of solid waste. There is more than one definition of solid waste that can apply in different cases.

We just talked about the statutory definition of solid waste, that is probably the broadest definition and that can come into play during certain kinds of cleanup and emergency response when we are talking about an imminent and substantial endangerment.

There is also a nonhazardous regulatory definition of solid waste and that applies to non- hazardous materials that are burned as fuel. That's important when it comes to the Clean Air Act and how that applies to certain units. If it is a solid waste certain Clean Air Act requirements apply. If it's not, then others do.

But, we are not going to be talking about either of those today any further. We are going to be focusing on the hazardous regulatory definition of solid waste. This is defining what solid waste is for the purposes of the RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste regulations. This is whether somebody needs to fill out a generator ID or hazardous waste manifest, whether subject to permitting requirements.

>> If you have questions about other definitions of solid waste feel free to give me a call. My number is up there. Don't do it now because you will get my voicemail.

>> What do you need to know to determine if something is a solid waste for purposes of hazardous waste regulation?

You need to know what the material is and you have to know what is being done with that material. In almost every case you need to have both of those questions.

So, if someone asks you, for example, if a contaminated solvent is a solid waste, the answer is almost always it depends on what is happening with it. The same material might be a solid waste in some cases and not in others and the same management practice might be solid waste management in some cases and not others.

>> Talking about the material. There are five different types of materials that are important in the RCRA solid waste regulation.

First are commercial chemical products – these are unused products that have an active ingredient chemical, off-spec chemicals included. These are some of the P and U listings in 261.33. These are chemical products, but when they are discarded they can be considered hazardous waste.

There are spent materials, any material that has been used and as a result of that use has gotten so contaminated it can't be used for its intended purpose without being cleaned up again.

Then there are sludges, which is another word that doesn't mean quite what you would expect it to. Sludge can be a solid or a semisolid or liquid waste generated from wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility. So, for example, bag house dust from air pollution control facility would be considered a sludge by this definition. The treated effluent that is discharged under the Clean Water Act is not counted. Anything generated under wastewater treatment would be considered a sludge.

Then we have something called by-products, which are materials that is not one of the primary products of production and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. This is distinguished from something that is considered a co-product, which is intentionally produced and is sold to the general public. By-products are basically a secondary material that is a result of the production process but is not the product itself.

The last category scrap metal, I'm going to talk about scrap metal separately a little further down the line.

But, I think this is probably a good place for me to stop for questions because it's important to understand these different categories before we go on with the regulation. So, Melissa, I would turn it to you to see if there any questions that have popped up on the screen.

>> There actually has been one, where would wastewater fit within these categories?

>> Wastewater would be considered solid waste if they otherwise meet the definition of solid waste. Now when wastewaters are discharged under the Clean Water Act, then they are no longer regulated under RCRA. There are also certain exemptions for wastewaters when they are contained in tanks and discharged under the Clean Water Act, but technically before that discharge they are considered solid waste.

>> That's the only question -- people are starting to type them in. Ok, here is one. Are the sludges only from process operations or would equipment decommissioned from a treatment plant count as a sludge?

>> I think you probably would count as a sludge. Basically if it is a secondary material and it is not a product and something you're cleaning out of the equipment then that would be a sludge.

>> Great, so that is all for now. As you see, Tracy will make periodic stops so if people want to ask questions as they have, we will get to those as we go.

>> I will let you know, Melissa, when I am ready for more questions.

>> I said earlier the answer to “is it a solid waste?” is almost always it depends. There are a few cases where it is fairly unambiguous. If you are putting something in a landfill, that is disposal and the material going into the landfill is a solid waste. The same for something going into an incinerator to be burned, that material is always a solid waste.

There is also something called “inherently waste-like” materials, which is defined in the regulations. It is not that simple but it is straightforward. It covers certain dioxin containing waste that are basically too dangerous to recycle. Hopefully you never encounter them, but there are some materials that are considered inherently waste like and no matter what happens to them they are considered solid waste. But everything else besides these things gets a little trickier.

>> What are the exclusions?

There are a lot of solid waste exclusions, you can see them listed there. Don't be afraid if you can't read them because there is a place where you can go to learn more about that. That is the DSW tool that walks through each of the exclusions.

So, basically as the RCRA program has evolved over time, we’ve recognized that there are some types of materials that aren't solid waste. Sometimes that is because of the statute, like there is an exclusion for domestic sewage. Sometimes it's because the type of recycling which is so obviously not solid waste that we don't regulate it. For example closed loop recycling. If a material is in a contained loop going back to the production process it is not a solid waste.

Each of these exclusions has certain requirements. It identifies what materials are excluded. If they fall under these exclusions then they are not solid waste. There is a caveat that if these exclusions require recycling, that recycling has to be legitimate and I will touch on that later in the process.

>> There's another category of material that is not excluded but it has its own special set of solid waste exclusions which is the military munitions. Basically in 266.202 there is a whole set of regulations that apply to military munitions. We developed this when the decommissioning of munitions first started, because there are certain safety hazards that surround military munitions. They have their own set of regulations.

But, basically, military munitions are not solid waste for the regulatory definition of solid waste when used for their intended purpose like lead shot. So, when you fire a gun that doesn't constitute waste disposal. And also if it is reused or repaired – if these are munitions that can still be used under those regulations, they are not solid waste. They are solid waste if they are disposed of, removed for storage, have deteriorated or otherwise been declared a solid waste by a military official. Used munitions may be solid waste when they are retrieved of and disposed of on site or sent off-site for treatment or disposal.

>> Now we come to one of the trickiest parts of it - whether a solid waste is abandoned. There are number of ways materials can become abandoned. We talked about landfilling and burning in an incinerator. But the trickiest part is how do you tell the difference between something that has actually been abandoned or if it is just being stored to be used later?

This is one where it depends on the type of material. So, we’re going back to those types of material we talked about earlier. If we’re talking about a commercial chemical product they are of course products,

and RCRA does not regulate the storage of products. There is no specific time limit attached to storage of commercial products.

We do have some guidance, though, because there is a point where a product may cross the line even when it's being stored at the manufacturer into being a solid waste. If it has become so deteriorated it can't act like a product. There is some guidance that's clickable in the presentation and we will make sure you have that link but there is a checklist to help evaluate whether commercial chemical products are solid waste.

>> Then, if you're talking about the other materials - the spent materials and byproducts sludges - that is where something called speculative accumulation kicks in. It basically means you are accumulating it speculatively without any feasible means of recycling and you haven't been able to recycle enough of the material or move it off-site so at that point it's considered abandoned and a solid waste.

>> Alright, so we have a quiz if folks can chime in. We've already gotten people chiming in.

A material legitimately recycled is not a solid waste? True or false.

Let's give folks a little time to chime in.

>> If you're looking for that on screen, it appears in the bottom left corner. To cast your vote or submit your answer click the circle to the left of the answer. That is all you need to do. If there are multiple people answering from your location, you can only vote once.

>> Let's give it another couple seconds. Let's go ahead and call it. We have 79 folks say it is not a solid waste if it is legitimately recycled and 20.9 saying it is. In this case the majority of folks are wrong. It depends on the type of recycling.

There are some materials were hazardous waste can be legitimately recycled and still be considered a solid waste. There are some types of things we call recycling under RCRA that are almost always regulated as solid waste.

So, for example, burning for energy recovery. If it is something that would otherwise be a hazardous waste and it is burned for energy recovery, then it is a solid waste. It falls under the BIF regulations. It has to go to a permitted BIF. The only exception to that is if it is a product that is itself already a fuel. If it is something that would normally be a fuel then it wouldn't be a solid waste when burning for energy recovery. But everything else, you can still burn it for energy recovery but it would have to be a regulated boiler or industrial furnace.

The other type of material that is almost always regulated as a solid waste is use constituting disposal. This is a legitimate type of recycling where you use the material in or on the land but it's still considered a solid waste in almost every case. There are special regulations in 266 for use constituting disposal that you have to follow including having to meet land disposal restrictions. But, even when you follow those it is still considered a solid waste.

There are a couple of exemptions. If it is a product that is meant to be used on the land, so a pesticide that is being used on the land as it is supposed to be, then it is not a solid waste. There are also some specific exemptions for zinc containing fertilizer where the zinc is recovered from hazardous waste. But, otherwise, use constituting disposal is solid waste management.

There are certain types of recycling that is legitimate and is still hazardous waste but there are alternative management standards. These are hazardous waste management standards, but they are specific for these materials - lead acid battery recycling or precious metals recycling. Those are in 40 CFR 266. Those types of recycling are still considered solid waste even though they have reduced requirements compared to other hazardous waste management.

There are some types of legitimate recycling that are almost never regulated as hazardous waste. Used directly as an effective substitute for a product or ingredient is the main one on that. It can't be burned for energy recovery or used on the land. It can't be an inherently waste like material, but otherwise if it looks and acts like a product, then it is not considered a hazardous waste.

When we were looking at the exclusions, a lot of those exclusions are actually recycling exclusions, so those specific exclusions we were talking about are not solid waste management.

Then there is a special kind of recycling which gets even more complicated called reclamation. Reclamation is processing a hazardous secondary material, by which we mean something that would be a hazardous waste when disposed, to either recover usable products or regenerate the product.

Whether reclamation involves waste management or a solid waste depends on what type of material we are talking about. If we are talking about commercial chemical products or characteristic byproducts and sludges, those are not solid waste when reclaimed. Characteristic means it exhibits one of the hazardous waste characteristics like ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. These are not solid waste when reclaimed.

If they are listed byproducts and sludges, they are solid wastes when reclaimed. Unless the company operates under one of the new DSW exclusions. These are brand new exclusions we promulgated this year – actually last year in January. They include reclamation under the control of the generator which is on site within the same company or through certain toll manufacturing agreements.

Something called the verified recycling exclusion, which is recycling off-site at a recycler that has been verified either by getting a RCRA permit or a special kind of variance.

Then there is a remanufacturing exclusion for higher valued solvents sent for remanufacturing. The new DSW ruled that was promulgated last year sort of fills in that last puzzle piece as far as reclamation is concerned. This seems like a good place to pause for questions.

>> Thanks, Tracy, this is Melissa. There have been a number of questions that have come in. I will do my best to kind of group them here.

In the scope of what you are talking about today, does any of what you're saying apply to subtitle D – e.g., municipal solid waste landfill permit program?

>> No, except for the very beginning all of this involves the hazardous waste regulation and the definition of solid waste for those purposes.

>> Is the definition of recycling or when you're talking about recycling, could you talk more about the definition of that? I think some of our attendees are surprised to see things like incineration and use constituting disposal labeled as recycling.

>> The definition of recycling. Incineration is not but burning for energy recovery is. Incineration is burning for destruction. Burning for energy recovery means there is some sort of usable energy that is recovered. The definition of recycling is actually found in the regulations at 261.2(c). It's all listed there.

There may be other programs that have different definitions of recycling, but for the purposes of RCRA materials that are solid waste when they are recycled include use in a manner constituting disposal. That is number one. Burning for energy recovery is number two. Reclaimed is number three and then accumulated speculatively is the material accumulated longer than the time frame we would consider allowable for legitimate recycling.

If you go on to materials that are not solid waste in 261.2(e), the materials that are not solid waste when recycled include the use/reuse – the use or reuse of materials as effective substitutes or if they are returned to the original process. That covers sort of what RCRA considers recycling.

>> Is material in secondary containment considered a solid waste and if not, why?

>> You mean a material that has escaped the main thing and has been collected in containment? It depends again on what's going to happen to that material. What it is and how it's going to be used. If that material has been collected and used as a product it would not be a solid waste. If you're going to burn it or inject into the ground then it would be a solid waste.

>> On speculative accumulation, is there an amount associated with, that like how much material do you need to store to be considered speculatively accumulating or does the amount not play into it?

>> Of the total amount that's on site on January 1st, by the end of the calendar year 75% has to be recycled. It is a calendar year calculation based on the total tonnage at the beginning of the year. If 75% of whatever tonnage there is is not recycled, then that would be speculative accumulation.

>> Here are some more specific ones. The commercial chemical products, when an E cigarette with nicotine unused and being recycled for like the paper and the metal, would that be considered a commercial chemical product?

That one I think I'm going to have to defer. If the nicotine itself is being recycled that would be a commercial chemical product being recycled. I'm not sure the paper would count since that is like saying you would reuse the barrel the chemical is being stored in. If folks want to follow-up on that question in more detail, go ahead and give me a call or e-mail me after this session.

>> On the military munitions, does this also cover non- military munitions like consumer or commercial? And what about munitions that are deposited like at firing ranges?

>> This is another question I might have to defer. My understanding is munitions that are kind of controlled by the Department of Defense. The rationale behind it is they already have their own regulations in place for safe management of these, so it wouldn't cover things that are non- military munitions but I imagine that's an area that can get gray so don't take this as absolute gospel. Feel free to follow-up on that specific question as well.

>> Here are a couple of ones on recycling and reclamation. So, how does EPA verify recyclers?

>> Under the new exclusion, the 2015 DSW verified recycler exclusion, there is a variance process that follows the same process as the existing variances if you are familiar with those. It has to meet the six

criteria laid out of the regulations and it includes it is legitimate recycling, the personnel and equipment to manage it, that there aren't any past violations and all those issues have been addressed, and that there is financial assurance that's equivalent to hazardous waste financial assurance, and basically the material is contained and that all potential risks of releases that might impact the community are addressed. All that information would have to be presented to the authorized state or to EPA in cases where the state is not authorized and then the agency would publish the draft finding either denying or granting the variance for public comment. Then after that, there would be an opportunity for public hearing and then the final variance will be granted or denied. There a specific process to verify the recycler under the exclusion.

>> Great. Let's do one more and then we can pick up the rest at the end. There are quite a few here that have come in. Here is one on the reclamation exclusion.

For the new exclusions for reclamation, how are the materials required to be managed and are they hazardous waste until they are picked up or how does that work?

>> The materials if they are going to a verified recycler, they do have to be contained. They have to be managed in a manner that prevents release to the environment and speculative accumulation does apply. They would not be considered solid waste, so the facility generating these including the materials would not count toward the RCRA generator status.

There is a requirement to track the shipping but it's not a hazardous waste management manifest. You can use ordinary bills of lading and so forth. There has to be a confirmation of receipt so you have to show the material got where you were intending it to go. There is also notification requirement which using the site ID form. Facilities operating under this new exclusion would be required to notify in RCRAInfo, so there is the ability to track them and they also have to re-notify every two years, in sync with the Biennial Report cycle. We do have updated information on these facilities. States and EPA will know where they are and can arrange for inspections, etc. but the material itself would not be considered a solid or hazardous waste.

>> We will go into scrap metal recycling. Scrap metal is a special case. There is something called excluded scrap metal, which is processed scrap metal, home scrap metal, and prompt scrap metal. Basically this is all metal that has been processed or as generated is pretty much a commodity. It has already been separated from other pieces, etc. and that excluded scrap metal is not a solid waste when recycled.

There are other types of scrap metal, which include bits and pieces of metal like radiators, scrap autos, or railroad cars which are solid waste when recycled. But, their recycling is still exempt from hazardous waste regulation. From a practical standpoint if it is a scrap metal that is being recycled either and excluded scrap metal or other types of non- excluded scrap metal, then it's not regulated under RCRA but for different reasons. That's why I put that one on a separate slide because it kind of gets complicated.

>> As I mentioned earlier, this is a whole webinar topic in itself but anytime we talk about recycling, any of the exclusions, an effective substitute for a product, any time we talk about things being used, reused or recycled, no matter what we're talking about it has to be legitimate recycling. The same material might be legitimate in some cases and not in others.

There's an illustration on the slide. For example, lead contaminated foundry sands that are reused in the foundry for the original purposes that they came from are not considered solid waste, but if you take the same lead contaminated foundry sands and sell them as playground sand, it is a solid waste even though it is being sold as a product, the fact it has the high contamination of lead and therefore RCRA would apply. Unfortunately, the lead contaminated playground sand is not a hypothetical sample. It actually happened in the late 90s where almost 500 tons of foundry sand was sold as playground sand. It is something we take very seriously and as I said is a whole other topic.

>> We have a slide that kind of sums up everything. This was sent to me by Professor in Boston College where he explained all of the recycling in the easiest way possible and the student took a picture.

I do understand this is very complicated so we're certainly open for questions during the remaining 15 minutes and if folks want to follow-up with me afterwards, but we do have a decision tool on the web that can help walk through things.

I do have to warn folks, though, this link is only good till the end of the month. The EPA is undergoing a big web restructuring and all the links are changing. I will send the updated link to the webinar organizer so you can go back to the archive and get the most recent updates, but just a heads up. If you try to use this and the links are not working, feel free to contact me and we can follow-up.

>> The last part is to walk through some resources, but this seems like a good place to stop for questions.

>> Did you want to say a word about people having trouble viewing the slides?

>> Sure, we did have a momentary pause in the slide delay where it seemed to go back to the starting slide. It has gone back to the normal deck. We were able to quickly switch it back. You should be seeing slide 19, the need help slide, which shows the DSW decision tool diagram. If you seem to be stuck in the other view, you can wait a few seconds more to see if it corrects itself were simply exit the webinar and rejoin. That should resolve it if there was a momentary lapse on the connection on your end.

>> Thank you. Thanks for submitting these questions. Going kind of backwards. On the foundry sand, there is a question about whether or not it failed the TCLP for lead and how that plays into the example you provided?

>> It did fail the toxicity characteristic for lead so yes obviously that makes it a hazardous waste even if it was sold on the market for an inappropriate use.

>> Okay. There is a question about scrap metal and can you have speculative accumulation of scrap metal making it hazardous waste?

>> Remember scrap metal is a solid and hazardous waste even when it is recycled. Speculative accumulation only applies when you're talking about recycling. I'm sorry, I was thinking – back it up. Speculative accumulation, yes. If we are talking about non excluded scrap metal that is speculatively accumulated - I have Marybeth who is pulling the CFR for me here.

So, exempt scrap metal is not subject to speculative accumulation. Non- excluded scrap metal is subject to scrap metal as a solid and hazardous waste. But it is exempt from most hazardous waste regulations, as long as it's going to recycling.

>> To summarize that, if you're talking about like an automobile junkyard, we wouldn't go in and start calling that a TSD under most circumstances. So, from a practical perspective, that is kind of how that works.

>> Here is one about state authorization. I guess it is more of a comment that maybe you want to talk about a little bit more about, too. So, regarding application of the DSW rule, the generator, treatment facility, and/or recycler needs to be aware of the authorization status of the state that they're in and whether they're transporting the relevant material to a state that has or has not adopted and had the DSW rule authorized. Do you want to talk a little bit about that?

>> That's an excellent point and I should've made it when I was talking about the new exclusions. Like any exclusion that is less stringent than the current federal program, states are not required to adopt it. So if it's an authorized state that has not adopted the new exclusions, then they do not apply in that state. Right now the only states that have adopted the DSW exclusions are New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, I believe. The 2008 rule is authorized in Idaho as well. So, those states are operating under the exclusions. Also Iowa and Alaska because that is where the federal program is. There are number of states that are in the process of adopting the new exclusions, so as those come online those exclusions will be effective in those states.

>> Thank you. Let's see, what else? Going back to the beginning, and I know we are jumping around, can you give some specific examples of byproducts?

>> Basically still bottoms and sludges are byproducts, but not from pollution control. So, basically anything generated on the side.

Usually it is industrial production and their main product comes out, but they might have some residuals or things that come off the process that are not products so they have to determine some of those can be recycled and it depends on whether their characteristic. That was Marybeth jumping in.

The other big example are slags. Slags from foundries would be considered byproducts in most cases.

>> It looks like there is two here about solvents. A generator who recycles solvents on site, does the waste solvent waiting to go into the solvent recycling unit need to be managed as hazardous waste or is that excluded under the new rule?

>> If it's just under ordinary hazardous waste regulations and the generators reclaiming the solvents, then yes prior to reclamation it would be a hazardous waste. If they are operating under the new generator controlled exclusion and recycling solvents on-site, then no it would not but they would have to meet all the conditions of the new exclusion.

>> Going back to speculative accumulation, you said it's the calendar year that is being looked at, is that always January 1 to January 1 or is it floating 12 month period. How does that calculation work?

>> January 1 is in the regulations.

>> All right. I think that is it minus some of the very specific questions where it might be best to consult with you individually. It looks like we have gone through them. If people have additional questions or if your question wasn't as thoroughly answered and you would like Tracy to comment on it now rather

than a one-on-one discussion, go ahead and please type those in and we will get to as many as we can in the time we have.

>> While that's going on I will go through some of the other places where people can now go to and get some information.

There are the regulations themselves – 261.2 is where the Definition of Solid Waste is. The tool which I had mentioned - the DSW compendium is a much more detailed discussion of just about every aspect of DSW. There is a volume on use constituting disposal and there is a volume on the exclusions - I forget what all the volumes are. If you want to get into a deeper level of understanding of the definition of solid waste, the compendium is useful. There is also the RCRA orientation manual online for a more introductory overview. That one is a little dated but is good as far as a basic overview and may answer some questions I kind of glossed over.

>> There are couple of slide shows available that talk about the definition of solid waste, recycling, and solid and hazardous waste exclusions. There is also a DSW inspectors' checklist which we are in the midst of updating with the new exclusions. Right now the version covers everything except the new exclusions. It still has the old 2008 exclusions.

>> Hopefully everyone is familiar with RCRAOnline and RCRAInfo as general RCRA resources where you can do searches to get more detailed information on specific examples. I think that is it.

>> Are there final questions in the last five or 10 minutes we have left?

>> Melissa, I'm going to jump in really quick. A number of you have commented that some of the links are not functioning. I wanted to remind everyone that Tracy did make a note of that. We are undergoing a major web update here at EPA and many websites are being shifted and moved so Tracy is going to go through and get us updated links for everything and we will work to post a revised copy of the materials with updated hyperlinks for everyone.

If some of the links are not functioning right now, bear with us. We will get you a corrected link and we will make a note in the e-mail that goes out if we included updated links. The short-term solution - many people simply use Google and sometimes they can find the newer link before we are able to get our hands on it. You can continue to let us know if there is a link that is not working but we are aware and will get you the corrected links.

>> Thank you very much, Jean. I meant to double check those links this morning so I could be more specific but time got away from me. Things are moving very rapidly on our website. We will definitely follow up with the updated links.

>> Great. The last question that has come in is about aerosol cans. Are facilities that process aerosol cans exempt?

>> That is one of those huge it depends answers. That is probably one of the trickier questions that folks have. It depends on the hazardous nature of the aerosol cans and how it's being managed, whether it falls under that commercial chemical product exclusion, whether the propellant is being collected and burned as energy would make it a solid waste. I think that's an area where we are actually looking at working on some guidance, which I'm not personally working on but I know the fellow who is. That is something I can see if we can follow-up on at a later point.

>> Great, thanks, Tracy. That brings us to the end of the ones we've gotten in and we will also have a log of questions and we can take look at the ones that are more case specific.

>> I guess we will wrap up early, is there any wrap up message for folks?

>> Yes, we will switch back the slides to close things out today. In just a moment we will let Melissa tell us about our next session coming up next month.

>> As Tracy mentioned at the beginning we are going to continue on this on April 6 from 1:00 to 2:00 Eastern time, the first Wednesday of the month. We will learn about the definition of legitimate recycling. Tracy Atagi, Jessica Young, Kathy Let, Jim O'Leary and Mary Beth Sheridan of the Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery will be your panel. Attendance for this webinar is open to both EPA and our state partners so feel free to share the registration link and information with others that you think may be interested in attending and we will be getting out an announcement shortly to our attendee list so you can see the details on that.

All the webinars in this series are also listed on that homepage to register and get materials. You are welcome at any time to sign up as many of the upcoming webinars as you're interested in off that page. Thanks again for joining us.

>> I will walk everybody through few final reminder items and then we'll close things out. I'm going to send the URL for the April session to everyone.

I wanted to remind everybody the copy of the slide Tracy used as well as a number of the websites she referenced have already been included on the links or resources page. That link is active and as noted we will update the materials and the hyperlinks as we get corrected URLs. We really do appreciate you reporting some of the pages have moved and letting us know that you are actively paying attention. We are aware of the pages changing as part of the EPA website overhaul. We will send an e-mail when the archive is available and in the e-mail we will make a note if we have been able to correct or update some of those URLs.

If you'd like to follow-up with additional questions, we do have contact information for today's speaker as well as our organizers and the others in the series available from the RCRA Expert Seminar Homepage.

I will ask if you can take a brief moment and fill that feedback for today's session. We do count on your feedback to let us know what you thought of today's broadcast. If you shared the line with multiple people you can certainly each take your own turn and fill out the feedback form. The link is active from this point forward so if you want to share the URL with everybody who joined you in the conference room, each person can fill out the feedback form after today's broadcast.

If you happen to be the lucky ones replaying today's webinar at those links are available and you can share feedback after you replay today's webinar. Simply follow the link to this seminar feedback page and you can share your thoughts with us. I do know our organizers count on that information.

We have a large audience turnout today. By my tally, we're looking about 410 individuals who joined us so please continue to share your thoughts and we will look to improve the content and the delivery format for these sessions.

Many times we are asked for copies of certificates of participation or CLPs. We don't necessarily issue certificates for sessions however many people are able to earn credit for attending this session simply by documenting their participation. If you saved a copy of your registration e-mails and you share feedback, there is a box you can check on the feedback form to request a confirmation message be sent for your own records. Oftentimes copies of the slides and the registration e-mail along with the feedback certificate is usually enough to verify your participation. However, if you require additional assistance you are welcome to reach out to me.

We will follow-up with an e-mail shortly as soon as the recorded version is available for free replay and you are welcome to forward that to others.

Thank you very much for joining us today. This is the formal conclusion for today's live broadcast.

>> [Event Concluded]