

Why you should attend this workshop

The Derived-by Rule

Hazardous wastes often must be treated in order to meet the land disposal restrictions (LDR) treatment standards before they may be land disposed. What is the regulatory status of the treatment residues? What about residues remaining in the bottom of a hazardous waste storage tank or container? How about leachate that is generated from landfilling hazardous wastes?

The RCRA regulatory status of residues derived from treating, storing, or disposing hazardous waste can be determined from §261.3(c–d & g); EPA calls these regulations the “derived-by” rule.

This session will provide guidance on how to determine if residues from treating hazardous wastes should remain hazardous or, alternatively, should no longer be considered hazardous if they meet certain requirements.

The Rag Rule

This new rule modifies the hazardous waste management regulations for solvent-contaminated wipes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Specifically, this rule revises the definition of solid waste to conditionally exclude solvent-contaminated wipes that are cleaned and reused, and revises the definition of hazardous waste to conditionally exclude disposable solvent-contaminated wipes.

This session seeks to offer insight on this new rule and provide businesses with guidance on how to appropriately determine compliance with the rule in their own facilities.

Greenhouse Gas Calculating and Reporting

The Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule requires and governs the collection of accurate and timely data on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that can be used to inform future policy decisions. Reportable Greenhouse Gases include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perfluorocarbons (PFC), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), as well as other fluorinated greenhouse gases.

There has been a lot of confusion expressed amongst businesses about how to correctly calculate their GHG emissions. This session seeks to address that by having Iowa DNR’s GHG reporting expert offer an overview of how these emissions can be appropriately calculated. In some instances there may even be multiple options for a correct calculation method; attend this session to learn more.