UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 4
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303-8960

JUL 23 2019

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Fred Matthews
Senior Safety Manager
DHL Express
236 Wendell H. Ford Boulevard
Erlanger, Kentucky 41018

SUBJ: Opportunity to Show Cause
Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI)
DHL Express, EPA ID # KYR000035873

Dear Mr. Matthews:

On April 22, 2019, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency along with Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection conducted a CEI at DHL Express located in Erlanger, Kentucky to determine the facility's compliance status with RCRA and applicable regulations. This RCRA CEI was an EPA-lead inspection.

The EPA has determined that the facility may not be in compliance with several requirements of the Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) Title XVIII, Chapter 224, Subchapter 46-Hazardous Waste et seq. (Subtitle C of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6921 to 6939(g)), and the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, found at 401 KAR 39:080 Section 1(2) [Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Parts 260 through 279] based on potential deficiencies observed during the CEI. The observations made during the inspection are summarized in the attached RCRA CEI Report.

Please provide a detailed written response within fourteen (14) days following receipt of this letter describing any actions that DHL Express has taken and/or intends to take related to the observations documented in the RCRA CEI Report. Your response should be mailed to:

Raj Aiyar
Chemical Safety Section
Chemical Safety and Land Enforcement Branch
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division
U.S. EPA, Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

DHL Express is also being offered the opportunity to meet with the EPA at its regional office located at the Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center, 61 Forsyth Street SW, Atlanta, Georgia, 30303, or by teleconference, to show cause why the EPA should not take formal enforcement action against DHL Express pursuant to Section 3008(a) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6928(a). DHL Express may elect to be

represented by legal counsel at this meeting and should be prepared to present relevant information and documentation pertaining to the EPA's observed deficiencies.

The EPA may determine that a formal enforcement action is appropriate and may assess civil penalties pursuant to Section 3008(a) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6928(a). Therefore, DHL Express has the opportunity to present factors and documentation that could mitigate any penalties that may be assessed against the facility, including information on DHL Express ability to pay a penalty. Prior to the meeting, DHL Express may review the RCRA Civil Penalty Policy found at:

http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/rcpp2003-fnl.pdf,
and the revised penalty matrices found at:
https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2018-01/documents/amendmentstotheepascivilpenaltypoliciestoaccountforinflation011518.pdf

Please be advised that any information provided by DHL Express at the meeting may be used by the EPA in any civil or criminal proceedings related to this or other matters. Any false, fictitious, or fraudulent material omissions, statements, or representations may subject DHL Express to criminal penalties under Section 3008(d)(3) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6928(d)(3)

If DHL Express chooses to accept this offer to meet with the EPA, the facility should contact **within fourteen (14) days** following receipt of this letter to schedule a meeting or conference call. EPA Raj Aiyar can be reached at (404) 562-8993 or by email at aiyar.raj@epa.gov. If you decide not to accept this offer to meet to discuss the observed deficiencies, the EPA may proceed with enforcement action against DHL Express as authorized under Section 3008(a) of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6928(a), including the assessment of appropriate civil penalties and injunctive relief.

If DHL Express is a Small Business or a Small Community, you can find compliance and enforcement resources specifically designed to meet your needs at: http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/small-businesses-and-enforcement. In that webpage you can find information about the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) that accords some rights to small businesses and is aimed at providing assistance to small businesses and other small entities, making tools available for better understanding of the regulatory and enforcement processes, and seeing that there is no unfair treatment relating to the regulatory enforcement process.

Please feel free to contact Raj Aiyar if you have any technical questions regarding the observations and findings from the inspection performed at DHL Express's facility.

Sincerely,

Larry L. Lamberth
Chief
Chemical Safety and Land Enforcement Branch

Enclosure

RCRA Inspection Report

1) Inspector and Author of the Report

Raj Aiyar
Environmental Engineer
(404) 562-8993
Aiyar.Raj@EPA.gov

U.S. EPA Region 4
Chemical Safety and Land Enforcement Branch
Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division
61 Forsyth St. S.W. 10th Floor
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8960

2) Facility Information

DHL Express
236 Wendell H. Ford Blvd
Erlanger, Kentucky 41018
EPA ID # KYD000035873

3) Responsible Official
Fred Matthews, Senior Safety Manager
Stan Pinkiewicz, Facility Safety Manager
Hugh Danielson, Safety Specialist

4) Inspection Participants

Hugh Danielson, DHL Express
Riley Melton, KDEP
David Remley, KDEP
Raj Aiyar, EPA

5) Date and Time of Inspection

April 22, 2019, 11:10 a.m.

6) Applicable Regulations

Sections 3002, 3005 and 3007 of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R). Parts 260 through 268, 270, 273 and 279 Rules Governing Hazardous Waste Management Title 401 of Kentucky Administrative Regulations (401 K.A.R.) Chapters 30 through 40 and 44.

As the Commonwealth's authorized hazardous waste program operates in lieu of the federal RCRA program, the citations of those authorized provisions alleged herein will be to the

authorized Commonwealth program; however, for ease of reference, the federal citations will follow in brackets.

7) Purpose of Inspection

The purpose of the inspection was to conduct an unannounced RCRA compliance evaluation inspection (CEI) and determine the facility's compliance status with applicable RCRA regulations.

8) Facility Description

The DHL Express (DHL) facility is located at 236 Wendell H. Ford Boulevard in Erlanger, Kentucky on the grounds of the Cincinnati-Northern Kentucky International Airport (CVG). CVG is owned and operated by the Kenton County Airport Board (KCAB). DHL leases the land at CVG from the KCAB but owns the facility buildings. DHL is in the business of shipping, receiving and delivering packages for all types of clientele worldwide. DHL is owned by DHL Deutsche Post, a privately-owned German company. Global headquarters for DHL is located in Bonn, Germany. DHL has operations worldwide but the CVG facility is one of only three distribution hubs worldwide. The other distribution hubs are in Hong Kong and Germany.

The DHL facility consists of 11 buildings on a 97-acre parcel of property and is 788,522 square feet in size. The facility consists of general office space, a storage yard, package sorting facilities as well as a maintenance garage. The facility operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and currently employs approximately 3,000 people.

At the time of the inspection, the DHL facility was not registered with the Commonwealth as generator of hazardous waste. DHL previously notified that they were operating as a Small Quantity Generator (SQG) of hazardous waste. During the inspection, due to the volume of hazardous waste stored on-site, the facility was found to be operating as a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of hazardous waste. The Commonwealth requires LQGs of hazardous waste to register their waste handling activities annually. Subsequent to the inspection, the facility registered with the Commonwealth as a LQG.

The activities conducted at the facility produces several waste streams, including: used oil, used oil filters, used antifreeze, spent batteries, spent fluorescent lamps, paint related waste, scrap metal, cardboard, plastic packaging, aerosol cans, flammable liquids, waste diesel fuel, and parts cleaner solvent. These waste streams are generated as a result of DHL's internal operations, such as maintenance activities, as well as by Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) releases and managing damaged or abandoned shipments.

Scrap metals generated by DHL's operations are stored in waste containers prior to being recycled with River Metals of Newport, Kentucky. Used oil filters are punctured and drained prior to being recycled with the facility's scrap metal. The oil drained from the used filters is bulked with the rest of the used oil generated at the facility. Used oil and other spent petroleum vehicle fluids are stored in properly labeled containers. All used oil and used antifreeze generated at the facility is sent to Valicor Environmental Services of Cincinnati, Ohio (OH0000107649) for re-refining, recycling or disposal. Empty aerosol cans, spent universal

lamps, and other hazardous waste are transported by Stericycle Specialty Waste Solution Inc. (MNS000110924) for disposal at the Petrochem Processing Group of Nortru LLC (MID980615298). A core recycling program for spent batteries is run by NAPA Auto Parts and Kentucky Motors in Florence, Kentucky.

9) Previous Inspection/Compliance History

The facility was previously inspected by the Commonwealth on November 1, 2017. During this inspection, the facility had notified as, and was operating as, a small quantity generator (SQG) of hazardous waste. Deficiencies of RCRA were discovered during the inspection. A follow-up inspection was conducted by the Commonwealth on February 22, 2018, and no deficiencies were discovered.

10) Findings

Upon arriving at the facility, the inspectors met and presented their credentials to Mr. Hugh Danielson, Safety Specialist; Mr. Fred Matthews, Senior Safety Manager; and Mr. Stan Pinkiewicz, Safety Manager. The inspectors explained the purpose of the visit. Mr. Hugh Danielson provided the inspectors a general description of the on-site activities at the facility. The inspectors were later accompanied by Mr. Danielson during the walk-through inspection of the facility.

Building No. #1 (Universal Waste)

The inspectors inspected a caged area in Building No. #1 used for storing universal waste lamps. The sign at the entrance of the caged area included the statement as "Hazardous Material Disposal Cage" (Picture-1). The inspectors observed several 4-foot and 2-foot spent fluorescent lamp boxes and boxes containing sodium lamps. These boxes were observed to be open, unlabeled and undated (Picture-2, 3, 4 and 5).

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R. 43:020 Section 5(5) [40 C.F.R. § 273.14(e)], a Small Quantity Handler of Universal Waste (SQHUW) must label or mark each lamp or container of lamps clearly with one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-Lamp(s)," or "Waste Lamp(s)," or "Used Lamps."

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R. 43:020 Section 6(1) and (3) [40 C.F.R. § 273.15(a) and (c)], a SQHUW may accumulate universal waste no longer than one year and must to be able to demonstrate the length of time that the universal waste has accumulated from the date that it became a waste or was received.

Pursuant 401 K.A.R. 43:020 Section 4(4) [40 C.F.R. § 273.13(d)], a SQHUW must manage universal waste lamps in a way that prevents releases of any universal waste or component of a universal waste to the environment.

The storage area was also used to store the facility's electronic waste (e-waste). The e-waste is primarily comprised of old computers and computer parts. According to Mr. Danielson, the waste is sent for recycling.

Building No. #2 (RL-03)

The inspector observed one 55-gallon drum closed and labeled as "compressor waste oil water drum" (Picture-6). It was dated as 06/2/2016. According to Mr. Danielson, the content of the drum was nonhazardous since it contained a mixture of waste compressor oil and water.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080 Section 4 [40 C.F.R. § 279.22(c)(1)], containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil at generator facilities must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Used Oil."

Building No. #2 (Maintenance Shop)

The repair and maintenance of conveyors and compressor motors is done in the maintenance shop. The inspectors observed two 55-gallon drums labeled as "Aerosol Waste" in the satellite accumulation area (SAA). Both the drums were observed to be closed and unlabeled as "Hazardous Waste" (Picture-7). There was no indication of the hazards on either drum. Based on the observation and an exchange with Mr. Danielson, the combined volume of waste in both the drums appeared to have exceeded 55-gallons. The excess accumulation of hazardous waste was observed to be not dated.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.15(a)], a generator may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of non-acute hazardous waste in containers at or near the point of generation where wastes initially accumulate, which is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste, without a permit or without having interim status, as required by KRS 224.46-520(1) [Section 3005 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6925], and without complying with 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.16(b) or §262.17(a)], except as required in 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.15(a)(7) and (8)], provided that the generator complies with the satellite accumulation area conditions listed in 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.15(a)] (hereinafter referred to as the "SAA Permit Exemption").

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.15(a)], a generator who accumulates either acute hazardous waste listed in §261.31 or §261.33(e) of this chapter or non-acute hazardous waste in excess of the amounts listed in paragraph (a) of this section at or near any point of generation must comply within three consecutive calendar days with the applicable central accumulation area regulations in §262.16(b) or §262.17(a), or remove the excess from the satellite accumulation area within three consecutive calendar days to either a central accumulation area operated in accordance with the applicable regulations in §262.16(b) or §262.17(a).

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.15(a)(5)], which is a condition of the SAA Permit Exemption, a generator is required to mark or label its containers (i) with the words "Hazardous Waste" and (ii) with an indication of the hazards of the contents.

The inspectors observed a 5-gallon flip-top container labeled as "Dirty Oily Rags" and a bin containing clean rags. The rags were laundered by Cintas.

Central Accumulation Area (CAA)

There was a sign identifying the accumulation area as "DG Staging Area" (Picture-8). The central accumulation area is comprised of three separate cages. One cage is used for storing "Flammable Materials", the other two cages are used for storing "Corrosive" and "Hazardous Chemicals".

Inside the cage designated for storing corrosive, the inspectors observed one box staged on a pallet labeled as "Corrosive". It was labeled as containing strong acid. The box was not labeled as "Hazardous Waste" (Picture-9). The box also did not have an accumulation start date. The inspector also observed an open box near the box containing corrosive waste (Picture-10). The box was pending hazardous waste determination for proper disposal. The sign on box stated, "Destruction to Haz". According to Mr. Danielson, it contained paint related waste (Picture-11).

The flammable materials cage contained one 55-gallon drum labeled as "Aerosol Waste". The drum was observed to closed and covered with a plastic sheet to protect it from rain. The drum was observed to be dated and unlabeled. (Picture-12). The accumulation start date on the drum was noted to be 01/03/2019. The 55-gallon drum containing aerosol waste was observed to be in storage for more than 90 days.

The inspectors observed a one-gallon container labeled as "Flammable" and "Toxic"; three boxes containing flammable hazardous waste; four hazardous waste aerosol cans and one box of hazardous waste petroleum distillate in the cage. None of the containers in the cage had hazardous waste labels on them. Four hazardous waste aerosol cans and the one-gallon container of flammable hazardous waste were not dated. Three boxes containing flammable hazardous waste were dated and the accumulation start dates on the boxes were less than 90 days.

The third cage was labeled as "Hazardous Chemicals". A portion of the cage was used for storing "Biohazard". The inspectors observed one container labeled as "Haz. / Residue from spill" along with several plastic totes containing biohazard waste on the pallets. A hazardous waste determination had not been performed on the "Haz. / Residue from spill" (Picture-13). Some of the containers in this cage were observed to be covered with plastic sheets and taped.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080 [40 C.F.R. § 262.17], a LQG may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit or without having interim status, as required by KRS 224.46-520(1) [Section 3005 of RCRA, 42 U.S.C. § 6925], provided that the generator complies with the conditions listed in 401 KAR 39:080 [40 C.F.R. § 262.17] (hereinafter referred to as the "LQG Permit Exemption").

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080 [40 C.F.R. § 262.17(a)(5)(i)], which is a condition of the LQG Permit Exemption, a generator must mark or label its containers with the following: the words "Hazardous Waste"; an indication of the hazards of the contents; and the date upon which each period of accumulation begins clearly visible for inspection on each container. A box containing corrosive waste stored in the corrosive cage was observed to be unlabeled, and undated. The flammable materials cage had one 55-gallon flammable waste drum, one-gallon flammable waste container, four hazardous waste aerosol cans, three boxes

containing flammable waste and one box of hazardous waste petroleum distillate were not labeled.

Pursuant to KRS 224.46-510(2) and 401 K.A.R. 31:010 Section 2 [40 C.F.R. § 262.11], a person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 401 K.A.R. 31:010 Section 2 [40 C.F.R. § 261.2], must make an accurate determination as to whether that waste is a hazardous waste in order to ensure wastes are properly managed according to applicable RCRA regulations. There were several containers staged for waste determination in the corrosive and the hazardous materials cages.

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R 39:080 Section 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.17(a)(1)(iv)], which is a condition of the LQG Permit Exemption, (A) a container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during accumulation, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste; and (B) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak. A box containing paint related waste in the corrosive cage was observed to be open at the time of inspection.

Outside Accumulation Area near Building No. #3

ABX is the subcontractor for DHL Express that does maintenance of forklifts, tugs, cranes and other equipment maintenance. The building houses a paint booth for giving paint touchups to forklifts and tugs. Behind the west corner of Building No. #3, the inspectors observed a total of 25 drums stored on wooden pallets stacked on top of each other near a storage trailer (Picture-14). There were 24 55-gallons hazardous waste labeled drums and one 55-gallon drum labeled as nonhazardous. All the drums were observed to be closed, labeled and dated. All of the drums had waste codes on them.

The drums of hazardous waste (Picture-15) were dated 03/29/2019 and 04/22/2019 respectively. The forklift operator stated that the total weight of the waste drums stored in the outside accumulation area was 7,652 pounds in a month's time based on his logs. The waste stored in the drums included acrylic polymer, waste aerosol cans, used rags, floor dry, crushed oil filters. The inspectors observed that the drums were stacked such that there was no proper aisle space to conduct a proper inspection of the hazardous waste drums stored behind Building No. 3 (Picture-16).

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R 39:080 Section 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.17(a)(6)], which incorporates 401 K.A.R 39:080 Section 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.255], and is a condition of the LQG Permit Exemption, a generator is required to maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

Building No. #3 (Picture-17)

The inspectors inspected a paint booth located inside Building No. #3 (Picture-18). Mr. Danielson stated that the paint booth was used for giving paint touch-up to forklifts that came for repair and servicing in the building. The inspectors asked how the paint filters were disposed of from the paint booth (Picture-19). Mr. Danielson stated that the paint booth filters were picked by DHL's maintenance facility for disposal, but he was not sure as to how the paint booth filters were being disposed of.

Pursuant to KRS 224.46-510(2) and 401 K.A.R. 31:010 Section 2 [40 C.F.R. § 262.11], a person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 401 K.A.R. 31:010 Section 2 [40 C.F.R. § 261.2], must make an accurate determination as to whether that waste is a hazardous waste in order to ensure wastes are properly managed according to applicable RCRA regulations.

The inspectors observed two SAAs in the paint booth area. One SAA had a drum that contained empty aerosol cans (D001) and the other SAA had a drum that contained waste paint (D001). Both the drums were observed to be labeled. The drum containing empty aerosol cans was open at the time of inspection (Picture-20).

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.15(a)(4)], which is a condition of the SAA Permit Exemption, a generator is required to keep containers of hazardous waste closed at all times during accumulation, except when adding, removing, or consolidating waste; or when temporary venting of a container is necessary for the proper operation of equipment, or to prevent dangerous situations, such as build-up of extreme pressure.

In the main maintenance area, the inspectors observed one drum containing empty aerosol cans (D001). The drum was labeled but was not closed at the time of inspection.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080, Sections 1(1) [40 C.F.R. § 262.15(a)(4)], which is a condition of the SAA Permit Exemption, a generator is required to keep containers of hazardous waste closed at all times during accumulation, except when adding, removing, or consolidating waste; or when temporary venting of a container is necessary for the proper operation of equipment, or to prevent dangerous situations, such as build-up of extreme pressure.

The inspectors observed a 20-gallon parts washer unit. The unit was closed and labeled and was not in service during the inspection. The inspectors observed two 5-gallon containers containing used oil in the maintenance area. The containers did not have an "used oil" label on them (Picture-21). The inspectors observed above ground storage tanks in the used oil area. One of the tanks contained "waste oil", the same tank was also labeled as "used oil"; the other tank contained "waste coolant" (Picture-22). The inspectors also observed leaks and spills on the floor in the used oil storage area (Picture-23). Some of the areas were observed to be covered with spill absorbent material on the floor. The inspectors observed several 5-gallon containers used to catch drips from piping and the tank accessories during pumping operation (Picture-24). The containers were not marked with the words "used oil".

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080 Section 4 [40 C.F.R. § 279.22(c)(1)], containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil at generator facilities must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Used Oil."

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080 Section 4 [40 C.F.R. § 279.22(d)], upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, the facility must clean up and manage properly the released used oil and other materials.

The maintenance building was equipped with eye wash stations and fire extinguishers.

Records Review

Based on the review of the hazardous waste container log, the facility's hazardous waste manifests for 2018 and 2019 and the total volume of hazardous waste stored on-site, it was determined that DHL's CVG facility has been generating more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste per month and has thus been operating as a large quantity generator (LQG) of hazardous waste without being registered as such.

Pursuant to 401 KAR 39:080, Section 1(3) a LQG shall submit annually to the Cabinet at 45 days prior to the expiration date shown on the certificate of registration. The hazardous waste generation and on-site management of hazardous waste shall be consistent with the registration submitted.

The records review included the following:

- Hazardous Waste Manifests 2017 to present.
- Personnel Training - According to Mr. Danielson, the training records were maintained online. However, during the inspection, the training records could not be accessed online. There were no records maintained onsite for FY 2018.
- The weekly inspection logs since March 2018 onwards were missing for the central accumulation area. No weekly inspection logs were available for review for the hazardous waste stored in the outside accumulation area behind the Building No. #3.
- Contingency plan was unavailable for inspection.
- There were no records available for review to show that emergency arrangements have been made with local authorities including fire, police and hospital.

Annual Reports for 2016 and 2017 were available for inspection.

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R 35:020 Section 7 (2006)[40 C.F.R. § 262.17(a)(7)], which is a condition of the LQG Permit Exemption, (i) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the regulations; (ii) Facility personnel must complete personnel training within six months of being hired or of being assigned to a new position at the Facility; (iii) Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required by this section; and/or (iv) the generator must maintain training records that include, among others: the job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job; a written job description for each position; a written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person

filling a position; and records documenting that the training required has been given to and completed by Facility personnel.

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R. 35:180 Section 5 (2006) [40 C.F.R. § 262.17(a)(1)(v)], which is a condition of the LQG Permit Exemption, a generator is required to, at least weekly, inspect central accumulation areas looking for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors.

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R 35:040 Section 3 (2006) [40 C.F.R. § 262.17(a)(6)], which incorporates 401 K.A.R 35:040 Section 3 (2006) [40 C.F.R. § 262.260], and is a condition of the LQG Permit Exemption, a generator must have a contingency plan for the Facility.

Pursuant to 401 K.A.R 35:030 Section 7 (2006) [40 C.F.R. § 262.17(a)(6)], which incorporates 401 K.A.R 35:030 Section 7 (2006) [40 C.F.R. § 262.256], and is a condition of the LQG Permit Exemption, a generator must: (a) attempt to make arrangements with the local authorities identified, as appropriate for the type of waste handled at the Facility and the potential need for the services of these authorities, and (b) maintain records documenting the arrangements made.

11) Summary

Based on the information gathered during the inspection, DHL Express appeared to be operating as an LQG of hazardous waste. The records review process was followed by an exit briefing. During the exit briefing, the observations made during the inspection were discussed with Mr. Hugh Danielson and the inspection was concluded.

12) Signed

Alan A. Annicella — 07/22/2019

for Raj Aiyar
Environmental Engineer

Date

13) Concurrence

Alan A. Annicella — 07/22/2019

Alan A. Annicella
Chief
Land, Asbestos and Lead Section

Date

Attachment A

DHL EXPRESS

ERLANGER, KY 41018

EPA ID # KYR000035873

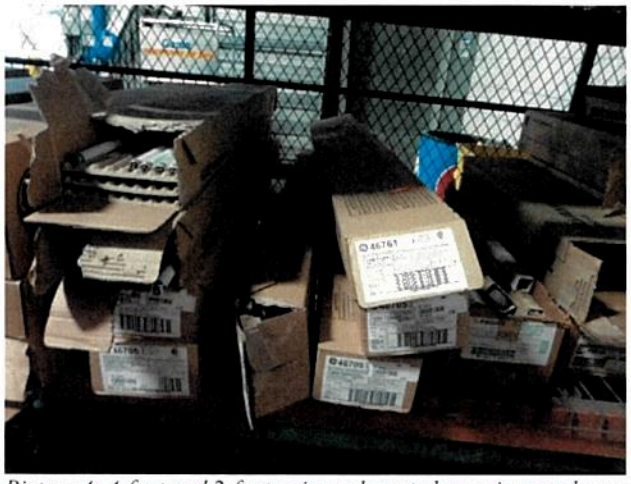
APRIL 22, 2019

Photos taken by Raj Aiyar
Camera Type: Samsung, WB250F
EPA Tag Number: S75912

Picture 1: Hazardous Material Disposal Cage (universal waste lamps and e-waste)

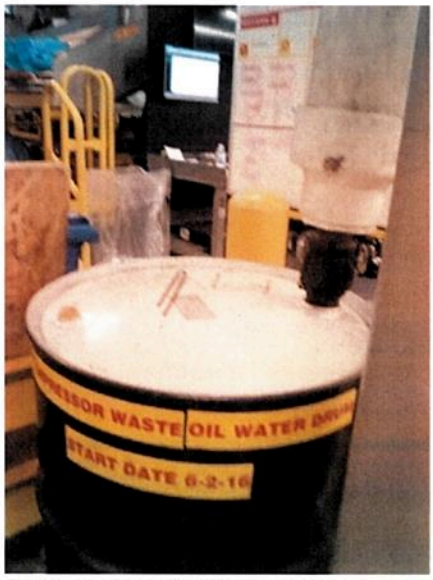
Picture 2: 4-foot and 2-foot universal waste lamps in open boxes, undated and unlabeled

Picture 3: Used sodium lamps in open boxes and e-waste



Picture 4: 4-foot and 2-foot universal waste lamps in open boxes

Picture 5: universal waste lamps in open boxes



Picture 6: 55-gallon Nonhazardous drum containing a mixture of compressor used oil and water

Picture 7: Two unlabeled SAA drum in the maintenance shop

Picture 8: Central Accumulation Area (DG Staging Area)

Picture 9: Unlabeled and Undated Corrosive Waste

Picture 10: Unlabeled, Undated, Open Box containing Hazardous Waste

Picture 11: Open Box with paint related waste

Picture 12: 55-gallon labeled as "Aersol Waste", No Hazardous Waste label and undated

Picture 13: "Hazardous Chemicals" Cage – No aisle space

Picture 14: Outside Accumulation Area, 25- Drums, 24-Hazardous, 1-Nonhazardous drums

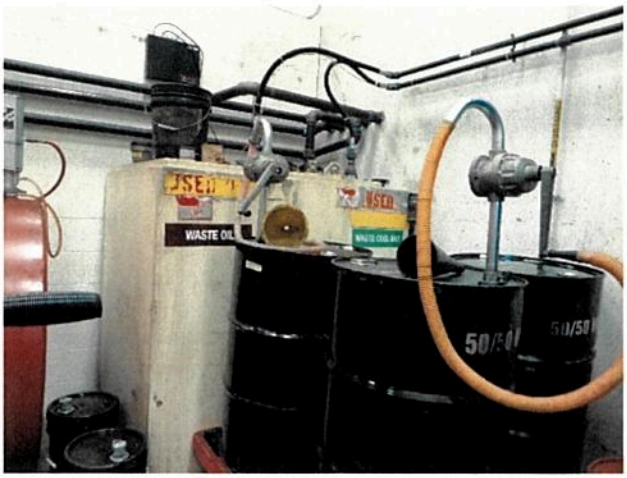
Picture 15: 55-gallon Hazardous Waste Drum dated 03/29/19

Picture 16: Outside Accumulation Area

Picture 17: Building No. 3, Maintenance Building

Picture 18: Paint Booth Area

Picture 19: Paint Booth Filters,



Picture 22: Used Oil and Used Coolant Storage Area

Picture 20: 2-55-gallon labeled as "Hazardous Waste"

Picture 23: Used Oil leaks and spills on the floor

Picture 21: 2 5-gallon unlabeled bucket containing used oil,

Picture 24: Unlabeled Used Oil Buckets in Used Oil Storage Area to catch drips and leaks during pumping operation