UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 5
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

Compliance Evaluation Inspection Report

Date of Inspection:	March 2, 2017
Facility Name:	Mid-America Steel Drum
Facility Address:	8570 South Chicago Road Oak Creek, Wisconsin 53154
EPA RCRA ID Number:	WID045953189
Generator Status:	Small Quantity Generator
Facility Contact:	Michael Higgins – General Manager
EPA Representatives:	Brenda Whitney - Environmental Engineer RCRA Branch Compliance Section 2 Land and Chemicals Division
Prepared By:	Brenda Whitney – Environmental Engineer — Date: 3-23-17
Approved By:	Julie Morris – Chief, Compliance Section 2 — Date: 3/27/17

Purpose of the Inspection

An unannounced Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) at Mid-America Steel Drum located at 8570 South Chicago Road in Oak Creek, Wisconsin ("MASD-OC" or "Facility"), took place on March 2, 2017. This CEI was conducted in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). This joint effort was made in response to a whistle-blower complaint published in articles in the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel in February, 2017, and in response to letters of concern from Wisconsin State Representatives.

MASD-OC is listed as a small quantity generator in RCRAInfo. The CEI was an evaluation of MASD-OC's compliance with hazardous waste regulations codified at the authorized Wisconsin Administrative Code and the Code of Federal Regulations.

Participants

The following people were present for part or all of this inspection:

Name	Government Program	Representing
Mike Griffin	Air Program	WDNR
Eric Amadi	Remediation and Redevelopment Program	WDNR
Curt Nickels	Stormwater Program	WDNR
Cathy Baerwald	RCRA	WDNR
Pete Wood	Wastewater Program	WDNR
Ted Turner	PHSMA	DOT
Tiffany Ziemer	PHSMA	DOT
Kathy Halbur	Superfund	EPA
James Entzminger	Superfund	EPA
Brenda Whitney	RCRA	EPA
Ian Boyle	N/A	CLCM
Mike Higgins	N/A	MASD
Kevin Meyer	N/A	MASD
Steele Johns	N/A	Greif
Scott Bush	N/A	Greif
Linda Benfield	N/A	Foley and Lardner
Sarah Slack	N/A	Foley and Lardner

Introduction

The inspection team arrived at MASD-OC at 9:00am. The receptionist at the front desk contacted Facility personnel who met us in the lobby. Many of these individuals were present at the MASD-St. Francis facility CEI two days prior. The Facility attorneys arrived at the site at the same time as the inspection team. I displayed my credentials, and we congregated in a large meeting room where we could discuss the inspection. A sign-in sheet was completed and is included in Appendix C. As we had done on Tuesday at St. Francis, we introduced ourselves and delineated the purpose of the inspection. We informed the Facility representatives that we were prepared to take samples of opportunity. Mr. Boyle noted that he would bring along his own sample jars in the event samples were taken. Ms. Benfield stated that any photographs taken at the site would need to be evaluated to determine if they contained confidential business information (CBI). Photographs that are not considered CBI are included in Appendix A. Photographs considered CBI are omitted from the public version of this report. The file name of the omitted photograph, however, is included in Appendix A with an indication that the photo does not appear due to CBI claims. Ms. Benfield further stated that any other generic process information garnered throughout the rest of the inspection would not be considered CBI.

Site Description

The following information about MASD-OC is based on the personal observations of the EPA inspector and on representations made during the inspection by the Facility personnel identified above or within the text.

Facility Background Information:

- MASD has three facilities in southeast Wisconsin. They are operated by Container Life Cycle Management (CLCM), which operates a total of six facilities in Wisconsin, Tennessee, Indiana, and Arkansas, and is majority owned in a joint venture by Greif, Inc.
- CLCM has been operating the facility since 2013.
- Approximately 55 people are employed at this Facility.
- Total area under roof was unknown at the time of the inspection.

Process Information:

- MASD-OC reconditions and remanufactures steel tight-head and open-head drums using a furnace to burn out residue.
- Incoming drums are certified by the vendors to be RCRA empty.
- Dock operators are responsible for determining by "feel" if the containers are actually RCRA empty.
- The non-RCRA empty containers are segregated on the dock and are considered "heavies." MASD-OC will contact the vendor for pick-up. The vendor is charged $75 per heavy drum that is returned. According to Mr. Boyle, contracts for repeat offenders are canceled or not renewed. Mr. Boyle did not quantify the number of offences that demark a vendor as a repeat offender.
- The RCRA-empty containers are segregated between the open-head and tight-head drums. Open-head drums can be sent directly to the dock by the furnace. Tight-head drums are processed through a "cutter" that cuts off the lid of the container like a can-opener. The sharp edge of the drum is either curled over or is left straight and sharp depending on the end use of the container. According to Mr. Higgins, the lids are typically placed back on top of the drum to mitigate emissions until the container can get to the furnace.
- Both types of drums are lined up on conveyors leading to the 60-foot natural gas furnace.
- The drums are manually flipped over onto a conveyor belt. Residuals from the drum fall into a box chain under the conveyor. As the drum moves into the furnace, the residuals that have fallen out as well as what remains on the interior of the container are burned out.
- If the residuals from the drums are high energy, at times, thermocouples will shut down the natural gas feed that runs the furnace. Mike Griffin of WDNR has witnessed all of the burners turned off.
- According to Michael Higgins, the operators who line up the containers on the conveyors into the furnace are responsible for sorting the containers to ensure that they are processed in the proper order. Mr. Higgins did not provide any written procedure describing this sorting process.
- An afterburner, or thermal oxidizer to destroy the emissions operates at approximately 1700F. The ash is sprayed with water for cooling as it is dragged under the furnace and dropped into a storage hopper.
- After the drums are burned out, they are processed through shot blasters to remove ash.
- The drums are then reshaped with expanders before they are tested ultrasonically for DOT-conformance.
- After reshaping, an epoxy is beaded around the chime inside the bottom of the container in order to ensure the bottom will not leak.

- The containers are then painted on the exterior and a red chemical resistant paint is applied to the interior. The containers are processed through a drying oven. New bung rings and lids are affixed to the containers as needed.

Waste Generation and Management:

- Ash generated from the burn-out furnace is managed as non-hazardous waste.
- Paint booth filters are managed as non-hazardous wastes.
- Paint lines are not flushed with solvent. The paints are compatible and do not require flushing between colors. Waste paint is reused in-house as "bottom paint." The paint booth is vented to atmosphere, not to the thermal oxidizer.
- 100% acetone is used on rags which are used to clean the paint equipment. Used rags are managed as non-hazardous waste.
- Shot blast waste is currently managed as non-hazardous waste. In 2015, however, the blast media was sent off-site on a hazardous waste manifest for barium and cadmium.
- Silicone-based wastes, which, according to facility personnel are non-hazardous and lack BTU value, are drained out into consolidation containers and managed as non-hazardous wastes. The emptied drum is then burned out in the furnace with higher BTU value waste container residuals in order to maintain furnace efficiency.
- Non RCRA-empty heavies are not managed as waste at this site. According to a DOT inspector, DOT would not consider the material in the drums to be waste if the container has not been cleaned and purged at the site. The material would be considered "residue" and therefore, the drums would not need to be shipped on a hazardous waste manifest, even if the material in the containers is deemed hazardous by the vendor to whom it is returned.
- Containers that are not fit for reconditioning or remanufacturing are squashed for recycling.
- In general, wastes are sent off-site to Badger Disposal and Advanced Waste.

Site Tour

Mike Griffin, of WDNR, took readings with a Multi-Rae monitor that was supplied by Kathy Halbur of EPA, Superfund. Cathy Baerwald of WNDR along with Kathy Halbur were prepared to take samples of opportunity throughout the inspection. No samples were taken, however.

The tour began with an outdoor site walk. We observed dozens of tractor trailers on the property. These trailers contain drums that have not yet been received for processing at the site. Three trans-ocean style shipping containers were stationary and were used for storage of new bung rings and lids for the remanufactured drums.

We toured the maintenance area. One 55-gallon drum of used oil was labeled as "Used Oil." A drain beneath the truck bay fed a sump outside the building. According to Mr. Higgins, the water in that tank from the truck wash is used as quench water for the furnace. We observed stacks of roughly 20 to 30 burned out empty containers that were not to be refurbished, but were to be reused at a scrap yard as is. On one boundary of the property which shares a border with a closed landfill, vent pipes from the landfill were on the MASD-OC side of the fence. It was unknown at the time of the inspection the purpose or significance of those vents.

The outdoor portion of the tour continued to the Heavies dock. Several drums were staged on this dock singly or in palletized groupings. Each container was labeled with a reject label. I observed three different kind of reject labels (red, yellow, and orange/black), the difference between them was not explained during the inspection. The labels generally included the word "Rejected" and a date. None of the dates observed was prior to January, 2017. Behind the dock were rejected totes. MASD-OC does not process totes. It was not explained during the inspection why the totes were accepted at this facility rather than returned to the vendor or immediately shipped to another MASD site (Cornell Facility) that could process the totes.

The furnace area was the last outdoor portion of the site toured. I observed the operator overturning the containers onto the conveyor. I did not discern any free liquid draining from the containers. With Mr. Boyle's assistance, I observed the drums that had been staged for burning by lifting the lids and tilting drums that appeared to have a measurable amount of material at the bottom. Of the containers observed, I noticed several containers that had extremely viscous material that had either solidified in the container or was a soft, waxy, semi-solid in appearance. None of the containers observed had material in it that could be sampled. I also observed the conveyor system into the furnace and which drags the ash back to a lugger box. The conveyor is cleaned periodically to remove accumulated ash which has not been transported to the lugger. The lugger box was not labeled or closed as ash was being continually added to it. The ash is managed as non-hazardous waste.

During the interior portion of the inspection, I observed the blasting area. The steel shot is used to remove residual ash from the container. The drums are then processed through a forming stage to ensure the proper interior diameter of the container. The drum chimes are shaped prior to a second forming stage. The drums are then ultrasonically tested (among other tests and inspections throughout the process), and the chime sealant is applied. This sealant is a one-part epoxy that cures with heat in excess of 190F. The drums continue on to a manual spray paint booth for exterior paints, and on to the interior automated spray booth for the application of a chemical-resistant red paint. The booths are vented to atmosphere. According to Mr. Meyer, the painting process generates very little waste. Filters and rags are managed as non-hazardous, and the waste paint is mixed to be used as non-specification bottom paint.

On the way to the "cutter" room, I observed a staging dock for incoming drums. The drums appeared to have previously contained a variety of chemicals including corrosive and toxic characteristics. Mr. Higgins explained that this facility can handle a much greater variety of container residues because the burn-out process is more efficient and effective than the washing process at the MASD-St. Francis site, which can only process containers which held materials with low viscosity that rinse out only with a caustic hot water. All plastic drums, of course, are also processed at St. Francis.

The final interior area visited was the "cutter" room where tight-head drum tops are cut off. Drums were not being processed while we were in this area. I noticed a strong organic odor, and the Multi-RAE indicated the presence of organics. The observable drums on the conveyor did not appear to contain a pourable amount of residue. Each container observed on the conveyor (or observed in the cutter room as applicable) appeared to be RCRA-empty.

The tour concluded at this point and the inspection team returned to the meeting to close out the inspection and provide the facility attorneys with a document request list.

Records and Emergency Preparedness Review

I did not review emergency preparedness procedures for the facility. A question did arise during the CEI regarding the Facility procedures for preventing possible emergencies that may occur due to mixing of incompatible wastes. The concept of RCRA empty containers was discussed in this context. The Facility does not have any written procedures that are followed to ensure containers are RCRA empty upon acceptance. As mentioned above, the operators use a "feel" of the container to help determine RCRA-empty status.

Records were not reviewed during the CEI. A list of records requested by each media during the CEI was provided to the Facility representatives. A copy of the list is included in Attachment C.

Closing Conference

During the closing conference with the MASD-OC representatives, each media discussed any observations made during the CEI. We provided the representative with the list of documents that were being requested. For my part, I informed Facility representatives that I would be generating a report that included a letter, narrative discussion of the CEI and attendant photographs and checklists. Any response needed from MASD-OC according to the letter would be expected within 30 days.

The following items were discussed with MASD-OC personnel at the close of the inspection.

- Photographs were to be sent to Linda Benfield for CBI determinations. Other information discussed and collected throughout the inspection was not claimed as CBI;
- Expectations for waste determination records;
- Procedures for determining RCRA Empty;
- Procedures for storing and returning heavy containers; and,
- Reactivation of the EPA ID number for this site.

Appendices

Appendix A: Photograph Log
Appendix B: Small Quantity Generator checklist
Appendix C: Documents provided to the Facility during the CEI

Appendix A

Photograph Log

Inspection Date:
March 2, 2017

Facility Name and ID Number:
Mid-America Steel Drum
EPA ID: WID045953189

Inspector and Photographer:
Brenda Whitney
Compliance Section 2
RCRA Branch
Land and Chemicals Division

Camera Used:
Olympus Stylus 600
Serial Number: A47525904

Photograph 1

Taken at 12:06 p.m. CST

This photograph is an overview of some of the containers on the "Heavies" dock.

This photograph is protected under CBI and is not included in the public record.

File Name: P3020013

Photograph 2

Taken at 12:06 p.m. CST

This photograph is a close-up of a "Rejected" label on a "Heavy" drum. The label includes the customer name and the rejection date.

This photograph is protected as CBI and is not included in the public record.

File Name: P3020014

Photograph 3

Taken at 12:08 p.m. CST

Two 55-gallon drums that were identified as "Heavy" were marked as "Junk Ink."

This photograph is protected as CBI and is not included in the public record.

File Name: P3020015

Photograph 4

Taken at 12:09 p.m. CST

This photograph is an overview of the containers that have been identified as "Heavy."

This photograph is protected as CBI and is not included in the public record.

File Name: P3020016

Photograph 5

Taken at 12:40 p.m. CST

This open-head containers have been prepped for burning and are staged near the furnace.

This photograph is protected as CBI and is not included as part of the public record.

File Name: P3020017

Photograph 6

Taken at 12:41 p.m. CST

These drums were staged on or near the conveyor belt leading up the furnace. The operator in the photograph flips each drum over in order for the ash to fall out of the container during burn out.

This photograph is protected as CBI and is not included in the public record.

File Name: P30200018

Photograph 7

Taken at 12:41 p.m. CST

This photograph is essentially a duplicate of Photograph 6, sans operator.

This photograph is protected as CBI and is not included in the public record.

File Name: P3020019

Photograph 8

Taken at 1:19 p.m. CST

This photograph shows 10 stainless steel totes that had been rejected as "heavy." The Oak Creek facility does not process totes. It was not made known during the inspection why these totes had not been immediately rejected back to the vendor without being off-loaded at this site.

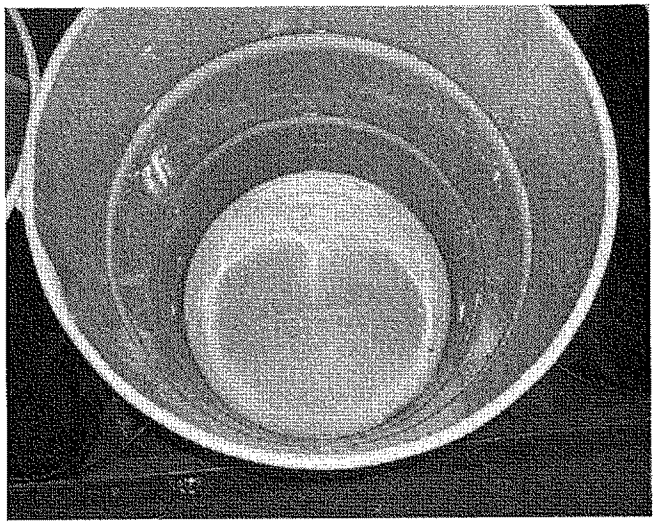
This photograph is protected as CBI and is not included in the public record.

File Name: P3020020

Photograph 9

Taken at 1:45 p.m. CST

This photograph was taken in the room where the lids are cut off of tight-head drums. This container held a pourable amount of viscous material that had accumulated at the bottom of the container.



Appendix B

Checklist

Inspection Date:
March 2, 2017

Facility Name and ID Number:
Mid-America Steel Drum
EPA ID: WID045953189

Inspector:
Brenda Whitney
Compliance Section 2
RCRA Branch
Land and Chemicals Division

MID AMERICA STEEL DRUM
OAK CREEK, WI WID045953189

SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR INSPECTION

Revision: 06/29/2016
WASTE & MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This Inspection Form, used for the inspection of facilities that generate between 100 kg (220 lbs) and 1000 kg (2205 lbs) of non acute hazardous waste in a calendar month and less than 1 kg of acute hazardous waste in a calendar month , evaluates facility compliance with Wisconsin's Hazardous Waste Management Rules (chapter NR 660 - 679, Wis. Admin. Code).

Section 1: Waste Information

A. Hazardous waste determination has been made on each solid waste generated (NR 662.011).	Y	662.190(2)
B. The waste determination has been made correctly, considering the listed waste definitions and the characteristics of the waste, in light of the materials or processes used (NR 662.011(3)). DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED	UN	662.190(2)
C. Waste samples are analyzed by laboratories certified or registered under NR 149. Provide lab names and certification numbers (NR 662.011(3)(a)1).	UN	662.190(2)
D. Generator keeps records of any test results, waste analysis or other determinations for at least three years from the date the waste was last sent to a treatment, storage or disposal facility.	UN	662.193(1)(b)
E. Generator submitted a notification form and obtained an EPA ID# (NR 662.012). Note: A subsequent notification should be submitted when there is an ownership or name change.	Y	662.190(2)

Section 2: Manifest, Pre-Transport Requirements and Off-Site Shipments

A. Generator sends waste off-site to be reclaimed under a contractual agreement. If NO, go to Question 2.E.	NO	
B. Type of waste and frequency of shipments are specified in the contractual agreement.	N/A	662.191(1)(a)
C. Vehicle used to transport the waste to the recycler and back to the generator is owned and operated by the reclaimer.	N/A	662.191(1)(b)
D. Copy of the reclamation agreement is maintained for at least 3 years from the date the agreement is terminated or expires.	N/A	662.191(2)
E. Generator sends hazardous waste off-site that is not reclaimed under a contractual agreement. If NO, go to Question 2.K.	Y	
F. The manifest is used according to the instructions in the appendix to 40 CFR part 262 (NR 662.020(1). DOCUMENTS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED	UN	662.190(2)(a)
G. The facility designated on the manifest is permitted or licensed to accept the waste (NR662.020(2)).	UN	662.190(2)(a)
H. For out-of-state shipments, a copy of the manifest is sent to the department within 30 days of receiving the signed copy from the designated facility (NR 662.023(3)).	UN	662.190(2)(a)
I. Manifest continuation form, EPA form 8700-22A, is prepared according to the instructions in the appendix of 40 CFR part 262 (NR 662.020(1)).	UN	662.190(2)(a)
J. If the generator received a shipment back as a rejected load, the returned waste has been accumulated in compliance with the container or tank standards for less than 180 days.	N	662.192(5)
K. Upon receipt of the rejected shipment, the generator signed EITHER of the following: 1. Manifest Item 18c if the transporter returned the shipment using the original manifest. 2. Manifest Item 20 if the transporter returned the shipment using a new manifest.	N/A	662.192(5)

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Section 2: Manifest, Pre-Transport Requirements and Off-Site Shipments

L. Copy of the manifest is signed by the generator and retained until the signed copy from the designated facility is received.	UN	662.193(1)(a)
M. Copy of each manifest is kept for at least three years from the date of shipment.	UN	662.193(1)(a)
N. Hazardous waste is packaged according to applicable DOT requirements before transport (NR 662.030). If no pretransportation activities are taking place during the inspection answer as 'NA' NONE OBSERVED	N/A	662.190.(2)
O. Hazardous waste is labeled according to applicable DOT requirements before transport (NR 662.031). If no pretransportation activities are taking place during the inspection answer as 'NA'	N/A	662.190(2)
P. Hazardous waste is marked according to applicable DOT requirements before transport (NR 662.032(1)). If no pretransportation activities are taking place during the inspection answer as 'NA'	N/A	662.190(2)
Q. Containers of 119 gallons and less are marked with the "Hazardous Waste - Federal law prohibit improper disposal" label before transport (NR 662.032(2)). If no pretransportation activities are taking place during the inspection answer as 'NA'	N/A	662.190(2)
R. Placards are offered to the initial transporter (NR 662.033). If no pretransportation activities are taking place during the inspection answer as 'NA'	Y	662.190(2)

Section 3: Land Disposal Restrictions

RECORDS HAVE BEEN REQUESTED

A. Generator determined if each waste is prohibited from land disposal by lab analysis or generator knowledge.	UN	668.07(1)
B. A copy of the LDR notification and certification shall be maintained on-site in the facility records for solid wastes even when the hazardous characteristic is removed prior to disposal, or when the waste is excluded from the definition of hazardous or solid waste under ss. NR 661.02 to 661.06, or exempted from ch. 291, Stats., and chs. NR 660 to 673, subsequent to the point of generation.	N/A	668.07(1)(h)
C. Generator complies with the prohibition against dilution of wastes.	UN	668.03
D. A one-time written notice is sent to each treatment, storage or disposal facility with the initial waste shipment.	UN	668.07(1)
E. A new notification is sent to the TSD and maintained in the generator file when the waste or receiving facility changes.	UN	668.07(1)
F. If the waste MEETS treatment standards, the LDR notice certifies the wastes may be land disposed without further treatment.	N/A	668.07(1)
G. If the waste EXCEEDS treatment standards, the LDR notice notifies of appropriate treatment and applicable prohibitions.	UN	668.07(1)
H. Copy of the LDR notifications and certifications are retained for at least 3 years from the date the waste was last sent off-site.	UN	668.07(1)(h)

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Section 3: Land Disposal Restrictions

I. Generator with a contractual agreement complies with BOTH of the following: 1. The notification and certification requirements for the initial shipment of the waste subject to the agreement. 2. Retains a copy of the notification and certification with the tolling agreement for at least 3 years after the agreement is terminated or expires.	N/A	668.07(1)(j)
J. Underlying hazardous constituents have been identified for characteristic wastes.	UN	668.09(1)
K. Generator identifies EITHER of the following when the waste is both a listed and characteristic waste: 1. The treatment standards for the listed waste code, in lieu of the treatment standard for the characteristic waste code. 2. The treatment standards for all applicable listed and characteristic waste codes.	UN	668.09(2)
L. If waste is treated in containers or tanks, the generator meets with BOTH of the following (NR 668.07(1)(e)): 1. Developed a waste analysis plan describing the procedures used to meet applicable LDR treatment standards. 2. Complies with the certification requirements in NR 668.07(1)(c).	N/A	662.192(1)(d)

Section 4: Annual Reports and Exception Reporting

A. Annual reports covering generator activities during the previous calendar year have been submitted to the Department by March 1 of the following year.	UN	662.193(3)
B. Copy of each annual report is kept for at least 3 years from the due date of the report.	UN	662.193(1)(c)
C. If the signed manifest copy is not received in 60 days, a legible copy of the manifest indicating no confirmation of delivery was submitted to the department.	UN	662.193(2)

Section 5: Preparedness and Prevention

A. Generator has ALL of the following equipment, unless the equipment is not necessary for the types of wastes handled (665.0032): 1. Device to summon emergency assistance (e.g., telephone, 2 way radio). 2. Internal communications and alarm systems. 3. Portable fire extinguishers. 4. Fire control equipment, including special extinguishing equipment. 5. Spill control equipment. 6. Decontamination equipment (e.g., eyewash, shower). 7. Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water spray systems.	NI	662.192(1)(d)
B. All of the above emergency equipment is tested and maintained to assure its proper operation in an emergency (665.0033).	NI	662.192(1)(d)
C. There is immediate access to internal or external alarms or an emergency communication device in hazardous waste handling areas (665.0034).	NI	662.192(1)(d)

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Section 5: Preparedness and Prevention

D. Generator has made ALL of the following arrangements with emergency organizations (NR 665.0037(1)): 1. Primary and support roles have been defined if multiple police and fire departments could respond to an emergency. 2. Police, fire and emergency response teams are familiar with the site layout, hazards of the waste handled, places where personnel work, entrances and roads in the site and possible evacuation routes. 3. Agreements are made with emergency response contractors and equipment suppliers. 4. Local hospitals are familiar with the properties of wastes handled and the potential resulting injuries or illnesses.	NI	662.192(1)(d)
E. Aisle space is provided throughout the facility to allow for the unobstructed movement of personnel and all emergency equipment (NR 665.0035). "RCRA EMPTY" DRUMS ARE STACKED W/OUT AISLE SPACE	N	662.192(1)(d)

Section 6: Emergency Procedures & Personnel Training Requirements

A. A person has been identified as an emergency coordinator who is responsible for coordinating all emergency response measures and is on the premises or able to reach the site within a short period of time.	Y	662.192(1)(e)1
B. ALL of the following information is posted next to the telephone: 1. Name and telephone number of the emergency coordinator. 2. Location of fire extinguishers, spill control material and, if present, fire alarm. 3. Telephone number of the fire department unless the generator has a direct alarm.	NI	662.192(1)(e)2
C. In the event of an emergency, the emergency coordinator takes the following actions: 1. In the event of a release, telephone the division of emergency management (800-943-0003) and comply with NR 706. 2. In the event of a fire, call the fire department or attempt to extinguish the fire, if appropriate. 3. In the event of a spill, contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible and clean up the hazardous waste and contaminated materials or soil. 4. If there is a release that could threaten human health outside the facility or if a spill reaches surface water, immediately notify the national response center (800-424-8802).	NI	662.192(1)(e)4
D. All employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures relevant to their responsibilities during normal operations and emergencies.	NI	662.192(1)(e)3

Section 7: Container Accumulation

A. Generator accumulates hazardous waste in containers. If NO, go to Section 8. NONE OBSERVED	No	
B. The accumulation start date is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container.	N/A	662.192(1)(d)1
C. All containers are clearly marked with the words "Hazardous Waste".	N/A	662.192(1)(d)2
D. The contents of a container that is leaking or in poor condition are transferred to another container in good condition (NR 665.0171).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)
E. Containers are made or lined with materials compatible with the waste (NR 665.0172).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)

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Section 7: Container Accumulation

F. Containers are kept closed except when it is necessary to add or remove waste (NR 665.0173(1)).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)
G. Containers are opened, handled or stored to prevent leaks or ruptures (NR 665.0173(2)).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)
H. Container storage areas are inspected weekly for leaks and deterioration (NR 665.0174).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)
I. Incompatible wastes are stored in separate containers unless the mixing will not generate extreme heat, fire, explosion, toxic gases or other dangers (NR 665.0177(1)).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)
J. Containers of incompatible wastes are separated or protected from each other by a physical barrier (dike, berm, wall or other device) (NR 665.0177(3)).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)
K. Containers that previously held waste are properly washed before adding incompatible waste, unless the mixing will not generate extreme heat, fire, explosion, toxic gases or other dangers (NR 665.0177(2)).	N/A	662.192(1)(b)

Section 8: Satellite Accumulation

A. Waste is accumulated in satellite accumulation areas. If NO, go to Section 9. NONE OBSERVED	No	
B. Generator accumulates no more than 55 gallons of hazardous waste or 1 quart of acute hazardous waste in each satellite area.	N/A	662.192(4)(a)
C. Satellite containers are under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.	N/A	662.192(4)(a)
D. Containers are always kept closed except when it is necessary to add or remove waste (NR 665.0173(1)).	N/A	662.192(4)(a)1
E. Containers are made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the waste (NR 665.0172).	N/A	662.192(4)(a)1
F. Containers are marked "Hazardous Waste" or with other words that identify the contents.	N/A	662.192(4)(a)2
G. If the container is leaking or in poor condition, contents are transferred to another container in good condition (NR 665.0171).	N/A	662.192(4)(a)1
H. Container holding the excess waste is marked with the date the excess amount begins accumulating.	N/A	662.192(4)(b)
I. Generator complies with the 180 day accumulation requirements with respect to the excess amount within 3 days of it being generated.	N/A	662.192(4)(b)

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Section 9: Used Oil

A. Used oil is managed on-site. If NO, go to Section 10.	No	
B. Used oil containing >= 1,000 ppm halogens is managed as listed hazardous waste or the rebuttable presumption requirements have been met.	N/A	679.10(2)(a)2
C. Used oil containers and tanks are in good condition and not leaking.	N/A	679.22(2)
D. Used oil containers and tanks are marked "used oil".	N/A	679.22(3)(a)
E. Transporter has an EPA ID number, except when generator self-transports or has a tolling arrangement.	N/A	679.24
F. If oil containing materials are disposed of as a solid waste, the used oil has been properly drained so there is no visible sign of free-flowing oil and a waste determination has been properly made.	N/A	679.10(3)(a)
G. If used oil is burned in an on-site used oil-fired space heater, all of the following are met: 1. Only used oil from the generator or household do-it-yourselfers is burned. 2. The heater is designed with a maximum capacity of 0.5 million BTU per hour or less. 3. The combustion gases are vented to the ambient air.	N/A	679.23
H. If used oil is accepted from others or sent off-site to be burned in a space heater, the used oil meets fuel specifications and the marketer requirements in NR 679 subch. H are met.	N/A	679.11

Section 10: Universal Waste

A. The facility is a small quantity handler of universal waste (never accumulates more than 11,025 lbs). If NO, state in the comments section if the facility is a universal waste nonhandler, large handler or destination facility, and go to Section 11. NONE OBSERVED Note: If the facility is a large handler, complete the large quantity handler of universal waste inspection form.	N/A	
B. Universal waste has not been disposed, treated or diluted. Note: Dilution or treatment does not include: sorting, mixing, discharging, regenerating, or disassembling batteries; removing batteries from consumer products or removing electrolytes; removing thermostat ampules; or, responding to a release of universal waste.	N/A	673.11
C. Universal waste batteries and thermostats that are broken or show evidence of leakage or spillage are placed in closed, structurally sound containers that are compatible with the waste and not leaking.	N/A	673.13
D. Universal waste lamps and pesticides are placed in closed, structurally sound containers that are compatible with the waste and are not leaking.	N/A	673.13
E. All universal wastes are labeled or marked "Waste" or "Used" followed by the specific type of universal waste handled or "Universal Waste".	N/A	673.14
F. Universal waste is accumulated for less than one year from the date generated or received from another handler.	N/A	673.15(1)
G. If universal waste is accumulated beyond one year, the handler can prove that accumulation was necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment or disposal.	N/A	673.15(2)

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Section 10: Universal Waste

H. Length of accumulation time is demonstrated by any of the following: 1. Each container is marked or labeled with the earliest date the waste is generated or received 2. The individual item of waste is marked or labeled with the date it was generated or received. 3. An inventory system identifying the date the waste was generated or received is maintained. 4. The universal waste is placed in a specific accumulation area identified with the earliest date the waste was generated or received.	N/A	673.15(3)
I. Employees are trained on the proper handling and emergency procedures appropriate to the types of waste handled at the facility.	N/A	673.16
J. ALL of the following are met when a release occurs: 1. Release is immediately contained. 2. A waste determination is made. 3. Spill residue is disposed of properly as solid or hazardous waste.	N/A	673.17
K. Handler sends the waste to a destination facility, foreign destination or another handler. Indicate the facilities in the comments section.	N/A	673.18(1)
L. For hazardous materials, the handler packages, labels, marks, placards and prepares the proper shipping papers in accordance with DOT requirements in 49 CFR parts 172 to 180.	N/A	673.18(3)
M. The following activities have occurred. If YES, complete the Universal Waste Small Quantity Handler inspection form. 1. Universal waste are sorted or disassembled. 2. Recalled pesticides are managed. 3. Universal waste shipments have been rejected. 4. Universal waste shipments have included hazardous or solid waste. 5. Universal waste is self-transported.	N/A	

Section 11: Waste Minimization Certification

A. Small quantity generator has made a good faith effort to minimize the amount of waste generated (NR 662.027(2)).	UN	662.190(2)(a)

Section 12: Generator Status Evaluation

A. Between 220 lbs (100 kg) and 2,205 lbs (1,000 kg) of waste is generated in any month. Not recently	UN	662.190(1)
B. Waste is accumulated for 180 days or less.	N/A	662.192(1)
C. Waste is accumulated for 270 days or less if the generator must ship 200 miles or more.	N/A	662.192(2)
D. Less than 13,230 lbs (6,000 kg) of waste is accumulated.	Y	662.192(1)(a)
E. Describe any other activities the generator is conducting at the facility.		

Appendix C

Documents generated during the Inspection:

- Sign-in Sheet
- Record Request Sheet

Inspection Date:
March 2, 2017

Facility Name and ID Number:
Mid-America Steel Drum
EPA ID Number: WID045953189

Inspector:
Brenda Whitney
Compliance Section 2
RCRA Branch
Land and Chemicals Division

March 2, 2017

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Oak Creek
3/2/17

Document List

- Emergency Response Plan
- SPCC Plan
- MSDS Diesel fuel
- Specifications of Diesell fuel tank (double wall) + date of installation
- MSDS VOC 9.5 Paint
- Site Plan
- waste profiles Determination for ash from burner (analyticals if available)
- waste determination for paint filters
- waste determination for baghouse dust

* Industrial Storm Water
  - o Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
  - o Inspection Reports
    - Quarterly Visual Inspection (outfalls)
    - Annual Facility Inspection
  - o Storm water monitoring Results (if available)
- Site Plan Showing USTs
- Compounds used in processing the drums
- shipping documents for outgoing waste (hazardous and nonhazardous)
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