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OhioEPA
State of Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Southwest District
401 East Fifth Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2911
TELE: (937)285-6357 FAX: (937)285-6249
www.epa.state.oh.us

Ted Strickland, Governor
Lee Fisher, Lieutenant Governor
Chris Korleski, Director

January 8, 2010

Mr. Greg Halcomb
Milacron, Inc
4165 Half Acre Road
Batavia, OH 45103

Re: NOV/FRTC Milacron, Inc. OHD054443379

Dear Mr. Halcomb;

On December 15, 2009 George Strobel and I conducted an inspection to determine Milacron, Inc.'s compliance with Ohio's hazardous waste laws as found in Chapter 3734 of the Ohio Revised Code (ORC) and Chapter 3745 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). After our introductory meeting, you showed us the physical facility including the production bays, the Firehouse and the outside drum storage area. We concluded the inspection by checking manifests, training records and inspection records. Subsequent to the inspection, I was provided additional information from you and your contractors by e-mail.

I found the following violations of Ohio's hazardous waste rules:

1) **Small quantity handlers must take appropriate steps in clean up of releases of broken lamps: OAC 3745-273-13(D)(2)** requires that small-quantity universal waste handlers (SQUWHs) must immediately clean up and place into a container any lamp that is broken. The container must be closed.

2) **SQUWHs must label containers of universal waste lamps: OAC 3745-273-14(E)** requires that each container of universal waste lamps must be labeled or marked clearly with one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste-Lamp(s)" or "Waste Lamp(s)" or "Used Lamp(s)".

In Bay 9 we observed a dozen or so broken high output (HO) fluorescents managed in an open plastic waste basket in Bay 9. The container was not labeled. One broken lamp was also in the dumpster located nearby.

I determined that Milacron is re-fitting all of the original high-pressure sodium lamp fixtures in the plant and replacing them with 6,500 high-output fluorescent tubes. The lamps we saw were apparently broken while being shipped to your facility. In a series of e-mails and phone calls I determined that the broken HO bulbs (including the bulb in the dumpster), the replaced sodium vapor bulbs, the replaced ballasts, and the aluminum reflectors were all eventually handled in an appropriate fashion. There are no further actions required on your part to be returned to compliance with these violations.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the LQG checklist, a process description summary, a Universal Waste checklist. I have also enclosed a printed copy of an e-mail exchange I had with several of your electrical contractors.

If you have any questions, please call me at (937) 285-6090.

Sincerely,

Tom Ontko
Hazardous Waste Inspector
Southwest District Office

Enclosures

cc: DHWM Data Entry/Facility File

NOTICE:
Ohio EPA's failure to list specific deficiencies or violations in this letter does not relieve your company from having to comply with all applicable regulations.

From: Tom Ontko
To: greg@espinconline.com; greg_halcomb@milacron.com; joe@espinconline.com
Subject: Milacron inspection-one more thing

Greetings!
As I was finishing up my inspection package for Milacron, I noticed a confusing passage that I should correct.
In general, only intact lamps are regulated as universal wastes. Generators of lamps who intentionally crush them must handle the fragments as hazardous waste. Essentially, this means that the fragments must be manifested to a permitted hazardous waste facility. I attached a .pdf of Ohio EPAs June 6, 2007 interpretatino. Briefly, this stated that accidentally broken lamps can still be treated as a universal waste. Under this interpretation, the broken lamps can be shipped from the Mllacron facility to the same universal waste handler who is managing the old sodium halide lamps. I got the words 'universal' and 'hazardous' switched around in my long paragraph before 'one last thing' and I wanted to make sure a correction was in the record.
Greg, my letter cites Milacron as violating the labeling and proper container storage requirements. Since the violations have been corrected, the Miklacron was 'returned to compliance' in the same letter.
Also, I talked with Joe and determined that the sodium halide bulbs are prperly stored in the cardboard box. The bulbs will be repacked prior to shipping.
Thanks.
Tom Ontko
Ohio EPA
937-285-6090

>>> Tom Ontko 12/17/2009 12:14 PM >>>
Thanks to all for the work you have done helping me complete my inspection. You collectively submitted enough information (photos and documents) via e-mail for me to understand what was going on and to make a compliance determination. The following summarizes my observations and conclusions.
On December 15 George Stroebel and I performed a hazardous waste inspection at the Milacron Batavia Plant. Universal waste lamps also fall under my regulations. Milacron was in the process of replacing all the high-pressure sodium halide lamps w/ high output fluorescents. I observed a dozen or so of the new replacement fluorescents lamps standing up-right in a waste basket. These were apparently broken during installation. In my inspection letter I will cite Milacron for improperly storing these used lamps (not properly labeled, not in a closed container).
George noticed a large roll-off box with the aluminum reflectors. Neither George nor I asked the obvious question, "Where are the old sodium halide lamps?".
The old fixtures consist of 3 parts; the lamps, the reflectors and the ballast. The reflectors can be recycled for aluminum. The ballasts and the lamps themselves will be packaged and shipped to Air Cycle in Indiana for recycling.
Crushing universal waste lamps is considered treatment. Crushed lamps are subject to the hazardous waste rules, not the reduced requirements of the universal waste rules. Ohio has determined that generators who accidentally break lamps can handle the broken lamps as hazardous waste. Essentially, this means that the broken lamps can be shipped to the same universal waste handler as the intact lamps. Disposing of the hazardous waste fragments (hazardous due to the mercury) is accomplished by ESP manifesting the waste as a hazardous waste to a permitted TSD. By doing this, ESP takes responsibility as the waste generator. All of this has been determined to be compliant and it furthermore really needs to be done this way. Otherwise Milacron would be shipping hazardous waste (broken lamps) to a company that doesn't have the hazardous waste permit.
One last thing...
Attached is a photo provided by Greg Halcomb of the lamps in a cardboard box. OAC 3745-273(D)(1) requires that universal waste lamps be stored in containers 'that are structurally sound and adequate to prevent breakage'. In the case of long fluorescent tubes, we typically consider cardboard sleeves similar to those used for new bulbs to be complaint. We would not consider long tubes to be properly stored if they were uncushioned or not protected from breaking by bumping against each other. (It has already been explained to me that the bulbs will be repacked for shipping.) If one of you can reply to justify why these bulbs are properly stored, I think we can close this issue out.

This links to Ohio EPAs website on universal wastes.
http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/universalwaste.aspx

I have enclosed a file copy of a letter that explains our 'accidentally broken' lamp interpretation; the field inspection universal waste checklist and the photo of the lamps in storage .
Thanks to everyone for your cooperation.
Tom Ontko
Ohio EPA
937-285-6090

LARGE QUANTITY GENERATOR REQUIREMENTS COMPLETE AND ATTACH A PROCESS DESCRIPTION SUMMARY			
CESQG: =100Kg. (Approximately 25-30 gallons) of waste in a calendar month or < 1 Kg. of acutely hazardous waste. SQG: Between 100 and 1,000 Kg. (About 25 to under 300 gallons) of waste in a calendar month. LQG: = 1,000 Kg. (~300 gallons) of waste in a calendar month or =1 Kg. of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month. *NOTE: To convert from gallons to pounds: Amount in gallons x Specific Gravity x 8.345 = Amounts in pounds.*			
Safety Equipment Used: safety shoes, safety glasses			
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS			
1.	Have all wastes generated at the facility been adequately evaluated? [3745-52-11]		Yes
2.	Are records of waste determination being kept for at least 3 years? [3745-52-40(C)]		Yes
3.	Has the generator obtained a U.S. EPA identification number? [3745-52-12]		Yes
4.	Were annual reports filed with Ohio EPA on or before March 1st? [3745-52-41(A)]		Yes
5.	Are annual reports kept on file for at least 3 years? [3745-52-40(B)]		Yes
6.	Has the generator transported or caused to be transported hazardous waste to **other** than a facility authorized to manage the hazardous waste? [ORC 3734.02(F)]		No
7.	Has the generator disposed of hazardous waste **on-site without a permit** or at another facility **other** than a facility authorized to dispose of the hazardous waste? [ORC 3734.02(E) & (F)]		No
8.	Does the generator accumulate hazardous waste?		Yes
NOTE: If the LQG does not accumulate or treat hazardous waste, it is not subject to 52-34 standards. All other requirements still apply, e.g., annual reports, manifest, marking, record keeping, LDR, etc.			
9.	Has the generator accumulated hazardous waste on-site in excess of 90 days without a permit or an extension from the director ORC §3734.02 (E) & (F)?		No
NOTE: If F006 waste is generated and accumulated for > 90 days and is recycled see 3745-52-34(G) & (H).			
10.	Does the generator treat hazardous waste in a: [ORC 3734.02(E)&(F)]		
	a.	Container that meets 3745-66-70 to 3745-66-77?	N/A
	b.	Tank that meets 3745-66-90 to 3745-66-101 except 3745-66-97(C)?	N/A
	c.	Drip pads that meet 3745-69-40 to 3745-69-45?	N/A
	d.	Containment building that meets 3745-256-100 to 3745-256-102?	N/A
Milacron does not conduct genereator treatment			
11.	Does the generator export hazardous waste? If so:		No
	a.	Has the generator notified U.S. EPA of export activity? [3745-52-53(A)]	N/A
	b.	Has the generator complied with special manifest requirements? [3745-52-54]	N/A
	c.	For manifests that have not been returned to the generator: has an exception report been filed? [3745-52-55]	N/A
	d.	Has an annual report been submitted to U.S. EPA? [3745-52-56]	N/A
	e.	Are export related documents being maintained on-site? [3745-52-57(A)]	N/A
MANIFEST REQUIREMENTS			
12.	Have all hazardous wastes shipped off-site been accompanied by a manifest? (U.S. EPA Form 8700-22) [3745-52-20(A)(1)]		Yes
13.	Have items (1) through (20) of each manifest been completed? [3745-52-20(A)(1)] & [3745-52-27(A)]		Yes

NOTE: U.S. EPA Form 8700-22(A) (the continuation form) may be needed in addition to Form 8700-22. In these situations items (21) through (35) must also be completed. [3745-52-20(A)(1)]			
14.	Does each manifest designate at least one facility which is permitted to handle the waste? [3745-52-20(B)]		Yes
NOTE: The generator may designate on the manifest one alternate facility to handle the waste in the event of an emergency which prevents the delivery of waste to the primary designated facility. [3745-52-20(C)].			
15.	If the transporter was unable to deliver a shipment of hazardous waste to the designated facility did the generator designate an alternate TSD facility or give the transporter instructions to return the waste? [3745-52-20(D)]		N/A
16.	Have the manifests been signed by the generator and initial transporter? [3745-52-23(A)(1) & (2)]		Yes
NOTE: Remind the generator that the certification statement they signed indicates: 1) they have properly prepared the shipment for transportation and 2) they have a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity waste they generate.			
17.	If the generator did not receive a return copy of each completed manifest within 35 days of the waste being accepted by the transporter did the generator contact the transporter and/or TSD facility to check on the status of the waste? [3745-52-42(A)(1)]		Yes
18.	If the generator has not received the manifest within 45 days, did the generator file an exception report with Ohio EPA? [3745-52-42(A)(2)]		N/A
19.	Are signed copies of all manifests and any exception reports being retained for at least three years? [3745-52-40]		Yes
PERSONNEL TRAINING			
20.	Does the generator have a training program which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to their positions? [3745-65-16(A)(2)]		Yes
21.	Does the personnel training program, at a minimum, include instructions to ensure that facility personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies involving hazardous waste by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment and emergency systems (where applicable)? [3745-65-16(A)(3)(a-f)]		Yes
22.	Is the personnel training program directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures? [3745-65-16(A)(2)] Pesonnel from the local fire department conduct hazardous material training.		Yes
23.	Do new employees receive training within six months after the date of hire (or assignment to a new position)? [3745-65-16(B)]		
24.	Does the generator provide annual refresher training to employees? [3745-65-16(C)]		Yes
25.	Does the generator keep records and documentation of:		
	a.	Job titles? [3745-65-16D(1)]	Yes
	b.	Job descriptions? [3745-65-16D(2)]	Yes
	c.	Type and amount of training given to each person? [3745-65-16D(3)]	Yes
	d.	Completed training or job experience required? [3745-65-16D(4)]	Yes
26.	Are training records for current personnel kept until closure of the facility and are training records for former employees kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility? [3745-65-16(E)]		Yes
NOTE: The following section can be used by the inspector to document that all personnel who are involved with hazardous waste management have been trained. The employees who need training (written and/or on-the -job) may include the following: environmental coordinators, drum handlers, emergency coordinators, personnel who conduct hazardous waste inspections, emergency response teams, personnel who prepare manifest, etc.			

Job Performed	Name of Employee	Date Trained
paint shop/haz mat tech	Mark	
Environmental Mgr.	Greg Halcomb	

CONTINGENCY PLAN			
27.	Does the owner/operator have a contingency plan to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions or any unplanned release of hazardous waste? [3745-65-51(A)]		Yes
28.	Does the plan describe the following:		
	a.	Actions to be taken in response to fires, explosions or any unplanned release of hazardous waste? [3745-65-52(A)]	Yes
	b.	Arrangements with emergency authorities? [3745-65-52(C)]	Yes
	c.	A current list of names, addresses and telephone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator? [3745-65-52(D)]	Yes
	d.	A list of all emergency equipment, including: location, a physical description and brief outline of capabilities? [3745-65-52(E)]	Yes
	e.	An evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is possibility that evacuation may be necessary? [3745-65-52(F)]	Yes
NOTE: If the facility already has a "Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan" under CFR Part 112 or 40 CFR Part 1510, or some other emergency plan, the facility can amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with OAC requirements. [3745-65-52(B)]			
29.	Is a copy of the plan (plus revisions) kept on-site and been given to all emergency authorities that may be requested to provide emergency services? [3745-65-53 (A) & (B)]		Yes
30.	Has the generator revised the plan in response to rule changes, facility, equipment and personnel changes, or failure of the plan? [3745-65-54]		N/A
31.	Is an emergency coordinator available at all times (on-site or on-call)? [3745-65-55]		Yes
NOTE: The emergency coordinator shall be thoroughly familiar with: (a) all aspects of the facility's contingency plan: (b) all operations and activities at the facility; (c) the location and characteristics of waste handled; (d) the location of all records within the facility; (e) facility layout; and (f) shall have the authority to commit the resources needed to implement provisions of the contingency plan.			
EMERGENCY PROCEDURES			
32.	Has there been a fire, explosion or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents since the last inspection? If so:		No
	a.	Was the contingency plan implemented? [3745-65-51(B)]	N/A
	b.	Did the facility follow the emergency procedures in 3745-65-56(A) through (H)?	N/A
	c.	Did the facility submit a report to the Director within 15 days of the incident as required by 3745-65-56(J)?	N/A
NOTE: OAC 3745-65-51(b) requires that the contingency plan be implemented immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, which could threaten human health and the environment.			
PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION			
33.	Is the facility operated to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste? [3745-65-31]		Yes
34.	Does the generator have the following equipment at the facility, if it is required due to actual hazards associated with the waste:		
	a.	Internal communications or alarm system? [3745-65-32(A)]	Yes
	b.	Emergency communication device? [3745-65-32(B)]	Yes
	c.	Portable fire control, spill control and decon equipment? [3745-65-32(C)]	Yes

	d.	Water of adequate volume/pressure per documentation or facility rep? [3745-65-32(D)]	Yes
NOTE: Verify that the equipment is listed in the contingency plan.			
35.		Is emergency equipment tested (inspected) as necessary to ensure its proper operation in time of emergency? [3745-65-33]	Yes
36.		Are emergency equipment tests (inspections) recorded in a log or summary? [3745-65-33]	Yes
37.		Do personnel have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device when handling hazardous waste (unless the device is not required under 3745-65-32)? [3745-65-34(A)]	Yes
38.		If there is only one employee on the premises, is there immediate access to a device (eg.,phone, hand held two-way radio) capable of summoning external emergency assistance (unless not required under 3745-65-32)? [3745-65-34(B)]	N/A
39.		Is adequate aisle space provided for unobstructed movement of emergency or spill control equipment? [3745-65-35]	Yes
40.		Has the generator attempted to familiarize emergency authorities with possible hazards and facility layouts? [3745-65-37(A)]	Yes
41.		Where authorities have declined to enter into arrangements or agreements, has the generator documented such a refusal? [3745-65-37(B)]	N/A
SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA REQUIREMENTS			
42.		Does the generator ensure that satellite accumulation area(s):	
	a.	Are at or near a point of generation? [3745-52-34(C)(1)]	Yes
	b.	Are under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste? [3745-52-34(C)(1)]	Yes
	c.	Do not exceed a total of 55 gallons of hazardous waste per waste stream? [3745-52-34(C)(1)]	Yes
	d.	Do not exceed one quart of acutely hazardous waste at any one time? [3745-52-34(C)(1)]	N/A
	e.	Containers are closed, in good condition and compatible with wastes stored in them? [3745-52-34(C)(1)(a)]	Yes
	f.	Containers are marked with words "Hazardous Waste" or other words identifying the contents? [3745-52-34(C)(1)(b)]	Yes
43.		Is the generator accumulating hazardous waste(s) in excess of the amounts listed in the preceding question? If so:	No
	a.	Did the generator comply with 3745-52-34(A)(1) through (4) or other applicable generator requirements within three days? [3745-52-34(C)(2)]	N/A
	b.	Did the generator mark the container(s) holding excess with the accumulation date when the 55 gallon (one quart) limit was exceeded?[3745-52-34(C)(2)]	N/A
NOTE: The satellite accumulation area is limited to 55 gallons of hazardous waste accumulated from a distinct point of generation in the process under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste (less then 1 quart for acute hazardous waste). There could be individual waste streams accumulated in an area from different points of generation.			
USE AND MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS IN <90 DAY ACCUMULATION AREAS			
44.		Has the generator marked containers with the words "Hazardous Waste?" [3745-52-34(A)(3)]	N/A
45.		Is the accumulation date on each container? [3745-52-34(A)(2)]	N/A
46.		Are hazardous wastes stored in containers which are:	N/A
	a.	Closed (except when adding/removing wastes)? [3745-66-73(A)]	
	b.	In good condition? [3745-66-71]	

	c.	Compatible with wastes stored in them? [3745-66-72]	
	d.	Handled in a manner which prevents rupture/leakage? [3745-66-73(B)]	
NOTE: Record location on process summary sheets, photograph the area, and record on facility map.			
47.	Is the container accumulation areas(s) inspected weekly? [3745-66-74] Per ORC§1.44(A) "Week" means 7 consecutive days.		Yes
	a.	Are inspections recorded in a log or summary? [3745-66-74]	Yes
48.	Are containers of ignitable or reactive wastes located at least 50 feet (15 meters) from the facility's property line? [3745-66-76]		Yes
49.	Are containers of incompatible wastes stored separately from each other by means of a dike, berm, wall or other device? [3745-66-77(C)]		N/A
50.	If the generator places incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials in the same container, is it done in accordance with 3745-65-17(B)? [3745-66-77(A)]		N/A
51.	If the generator places hazardous waste in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste, is it done in accordance with 3745-65-17(B)? [3745-66-77(B)]		N/A
NOTE: OAC 3745-65-17(B) requires that the generator treat, store, or dispose of ignitable or reactive waste, and the mixture or commingling of incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials so that it does not create undesirable conditions or threaten human health or the environment.			
52.	If the generator has closed a <90 day accumulation area does the closure appear to have met the closure performance standard of 3745- 66-11? [3745-52-34(A)(1)]		N/A
There were no hazardous wastes stored in the < 90 day storage area (located behind the facility in a metal portable shed) during the time of the inspection. Milacron was performing inspections of the area and maintaining the inspection records.			
PRE-TRANSPORT REQUIREMENTS			
53.	Does the generator package/label its hazardous waste in accordance with the applicable DOT regulations? [3745-52-30, 3745-52-31 and 3745-52-32(A)]		Yes
54.	Does each container ≤119 gallons have a completed hazardous waste label? [3745-52-32(B)]		Yes
55.	Before off-site transportation, does the generator placard or offer the appropriate DOT placards to the initial transporter? [3745-52-33]		Yes

PROCESS, WASTE, P2 SUMMARY SHEET

Facility Name: Milacron, Inc **Facility Type:** ☐LQG ☒SQG ☐CESQG ☐TSD **Date of Inspection:** December 15, 2009 **EPA ID#:** OHD054443379

	***Waste* Generated**			***On- or Off-Site Management***		**P2 Activities**	
	Process/Activity Generating Waste (e.g. plating bath, machining, baghouse, painting, general maintenance, etc)	**Waste Description** (e.g. sludge, solvent, ash, used oil, spent lamps, etc.) and **EPA Waste Code, if applic.**	**QTY Generated per Month, Type of** Accumulation (container, tank, etc) and location of waste accumulation area	**Type of On-Site Treatment** (recycle, wwt, etc)	**Name, state, and type of activity occurring at the off-site facility.**	**Current P2 Activities**	**P2 Opportunities**
1	cleaning paint guns, parts wipe down, etc	spent solvent		drums	continued use at Resource One		
2	cleaning parts prior to painting w/ a lo-flash solvent	dirty wipes, slightly damp			disposed of as solid waste		
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							

9							

REMARKSBGENERAL INFORMATION

General Process Information:
Milacron, Inc. in Batavia builds blow molding and extruding machines for the plastic manufacturing industry. The product is made from the ground up, i.e. control panels, electric boxes, machine bases, etc. are all produced here (or at the Mt. Orab plant) and are also assembled here. The machine shop is located at Mt. Orab. No electroplating is performed in Batavia. Milacron uses a solvent-based primer paint and a latex-based topcoat. Painting and cleaning parts prior to painting are the processes that generate the solvent-based waste.
Disposable wipes are used to wipe down metal surfaces immediately prior to painting. A low-flash solvent is used and if the wipes contain free liquid, they would be regulated as a D001 waste. Clean wipers are stored in a spring-loaded safety can. When the wipes need to be wetted, th operator depresses the spring and lowers the wipes into the solvent. The wipes are wrung nearly dry prior to use. When discarded they appear to be only slightly damp. The wipes I saw being discarded as solid waste apparently would pass the paint-filter test for free liquids.
Milacron generates two types of used oils-machine lube/hydraulic oil and cutting oils. The machine lube/hydraulic oil is all plumbed together in a common piping system below the floor. Cutting oil is managed in 375 gallon totes; machine lube/hydraulic oil is managed in tanks.

Regulatory/Enforcement History (if applicable):

Additional P2 remarks and information:
During the 2005 inspection it was realised that two individual systems (located in Bay 1 and Bay 10) of tanks, sumps and floor drains were being improperly managed as containers. These systems were determined to be tanks. In returning to compliance, Milacron has switched to a hi flash Stoddard solvent which is no longer regulated as a hazardous waste. Closure was performed under the tanks standards but the systems are still in use with the high-flash solvent. Since March, 2007 solvent wastes are shipped to Resource One in a continued-use program. As a result, Milacron's generator status from 2008 onwards is expected to remain a SQG.

Would this facility be interested in a P2 assessment? ☐ Yes* ☐ No *If yes, refer promptly to your district P2 coordinator.
Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention - 1-800-329-7518 or p2mail@epa.state.oh.us or www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/ocapp.html

Other:

SMALL QUANTITY UNIVERSAL WASTE HANDLER REQUIREMENTS – BATTERIES AND LAMPS			
Large Quantity Universal Waste Handler (LQUWH) = 5,000 Kg or more			
Small Quantity Universal Waste Handler (SQUWH) = 5,000 Kg or less			
PROHIBITIONS			
1.	Did the SQUWH dispose of universal waste? [3745-273-11(A)]		No
2.	Did the SQUWH dilute or treat universal waste, except when responding to releases as provided in OAC rule 3745-273-17 or managing specific wastes as provided in OAC rule 3745-273-13? [3745-273-11(B)]		No
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND LABELING/MARKING			
UNIVERSAL WASTE BATTERIES			
3.	Are batteries that show evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leaks contained? [3745-273-13(A)(1)]		N/A
4.	If batteries are contained, are the containers closed and structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the battery and lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage? [3745-273-13(A)(1)]		N/A
5.	Are the casings of the batteries breached, not intact, or open (except to remove the electrolyte)? [3745-273-13(A)]		N/A
6.	If the electrolyte is removed or other wastes generated, has it been determined whether the electrolyte or other wastes exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste? [3745-273-13(A)(3)]		N/A
	a.	If the electrolyte or other waste is characteristic, is it managed in compliance with OAC Chapters 3745-50 through 3745-69? [3745-273-13(A)(3)(a)]	
	b.	If the electrolyte or other waste is not hazardous, is it managed in compliance with applicable law? [3745-273-13(A)(3)(b)]	
7.	Are the batteries or containers of batteries labeled with the words "Universal Waste - Batteries" or "Waste Battery(ies)" or "Used Battery(ies)?" [3745-273-14(A)]		N/A
UNIVERSAL WASTE LAMPS			
8.	Does the SQUWH contain lamps in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with contents of the lamps? Are containers or packages closed and do they lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage? [3745-273-13(D)(1)]		No
9.	Are lamps that show evidence of breakage, leakage or damage that could cause a release of mercury or hazardous constituents into the environment immediately cleaned up? Are they placed into a container that is closed, structurally sound, compatible with the contents of the lamps, and lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage or releases of mercury or hazardous waste constituents to the environment? [3745-273-13(D)(2)]		No
*NOTE: **Treatment (such as crushing) by a UWH is prohibited under this rule unless the facility is permitted for such activities [3745-273-31(B)].** A generator crushing lamps must manage lamps according to hazardous waste rules (OAC Chapter 3745-52). Lamp crushing is a form of generator treatment (OAC rule 3745-52-34). Crushed lamps must be transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter to a permitted hazardous waste facility using a hazardous waste manifest.*			
10.	Are the lamps or containers or packages of lamps labeled with the words "Universal Waste - Lamp(s)" or "Waste Lamp(s)" or "Used Lamp(s)?" [3745-273-14(E)]		Yes

ACCUMULATION TIME			
11.	Is the waste accumulated for less than one year? [3745-273-15(A)]		Yes
	a.	If not, is the waste accumulated over one year in order to facilitate proper recovery, treatment or disposal? (Burden of proof is on the handler to demonstrate) [3745-273-15(B)]	No
NOTE: Accumulation is defined as date generated or date received from another handler.			
12.	Is the handler able to demonstrate the length of time the universal waste has been accumulated? [3745-273-15(C)] If yes, describe below:		Yes
EMPLOYEE TRAINING			
13.	Are employees who handle or have the responsibility for managing universal waste informed of waste handling/emergency procedures, relative to their responsibilities? [3745-273-16]		Yes
RESPONSE TO RELEASES			
14.	Are releases of universal waste and other residues immediately contained? [3745-273-17(A)]		Yes
15.	Is the material released characterized? [3745-273-17(B)]		Yes
16.	If the material released is a hazardous waste, was it managed as required in OAC Chapters 3745-50 through 3745-69? (If the waste is hazardous, the handler is considered the generator of the waste and is subject to OAC Chapter 3745-52) [3745-273-17(B)]		N/A
OFF-SITE SHIPMENTS			
NOTE: If a SQUWH self-transports waste, then the handler must comply with the Universal Waste transporter requirements.			
17.	Are universal wastes sent to either another handler, destination facility or foreign destination? [3745-273-18(A)]		Yes
18.	Is the handler aware of DOT requirements for packaging and shipping? If no, make aware of 49 CFR 171-180.		Yes
19.	Prior to shipping universal waste off-site, does the originating handler ensure that the receiver agrees to receive the shipment? [3745-273-18(D)]		Yes
20.	Has the originating handler ever had an off-site shipment rejected by another handler or destination facility?		No
	a.	If yes, did the originating handler receive the waste back or agree to where the shipment was sent? [3745-273-18(E)(2)]	
21.	If a handler rejects a partial or full load from another handler, does the receiving handler contact the originating handler and discuss and do <u>one of the following</u>:		N/A
	a.	Send the waste back to the originating handler or send the shipment to a destination facility (If both the originating and receiving handler agree)? [3745-273-18(F)(2)]	
22.	If the handler received a shipment of hazardous waste that was not a universal waste, did the SQUWH immediately notify Ohio EPA? [3745-273-18(G)]		N/A
EXPORTS			
23.	Is waste being sent to a foreign destination? If so:		No
	a.	Does the small quantity handler comply with primary exporter requirements in OAC rules 3745-52-53, 3745-52-56, and 3745-52-57? [3745-273-20(A)]	N/A

	b.	Is waste exported only upon consent of the receiving country and in conformance with the U.S. EPA "Acknowledgment of Consent" as defined in OAC rules 3745-52-50 to 3745-52-57? [3745-273-20(B)]	N/A
	c.	Is a copy of the U.S. EPA "Acknowledgment of Consent" provided to the transporter? [3745-273-20(C)]	N/A

I did not inspect universal waste batteries.

Milacron managed universal waste lamps in two locations. Milacron managed lamps and mercury switches in the generator/transformer room in Bay 4. These lamps were replacements of spent lamps from the office areas and were properly managed.

Milacron also contracted out a major lighting retro-fit in which all high-pressure sodium lamps and their existing fixtures were dismantled and replaced with new fixtures and new high-output fluorescents. Around 6,500 new fluorescents and their fixtures were installed. We observed a dozen or so broken HO fluorescents managed in an open container in Bay 9. One broken lamp was also in the dumpster located nearby. The violations cited were all located in Bay 9 and are related to the retro-fitting of the plant lighting.

Some of the information I used in my compliance determination was provided by to me by e-mail.

USED OIL INSPECTION CHECKLIST GENERATORS, COLLECTION CENTERS AND AGGREGATION POINTS			
NOTE: A facility is subject to the federal SPCC regulations (40 CFR 112) if it is non-transportation related (e.g., fixed) and has an aggregate above ground storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons or a total underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons of oil (including used oil), and there is reasonable expectation of a discharge to navigable waters.			
PROHIBITIONS			
1.	Does the generator manage used oil in a surface impoundment or waste pile? If yes:		No
	a.	Is the surface impoundment or waste pile regulated as a hazardous waste management unit? [3745-279-12(A)]	N/A
NOTE: For example, used oil contaminated scrap metal stored in a pile.			
2.	Is used oil used as a dust suppressant? [3745-279-12(B)]		No
3.	Is off-specification used oil fuel burned for energy recovery in devices specified in 3745-279-12(C)?		No
NOTE: Multiple used oil checklists may be applicable if used oil handler is performing multiple tasks (e.g., If generating used oil and shipping directly to a burner, complete generator and marketer checklists at a minimum).			
GENERATOR STANDARDS			
4.	Does the generator mix hazardous waste with used oil? If so,		No
	a.	Is the mixture managed as specified in 3745-279-10(B)? [3745-279-21(A)]	N/A
NOTE: Used Oil mixed with listed (3745-51-30 to 3745-51-35) or characteristic (3745-51-20 to 3745-51-24) hazardous waste are subject to regulation as a hazardous waste, unless the listed hazardous waste is listed solely because it exhibits a hazardous characteristic, and the resultant mixtures do not exhibit a characteristic. Mixtures of used oil and CESQG hazardous waste are subject to OAC Chapter 3745-279.			
5.	Does the generator of a used oil containing greater than 1,000 ppm total halogens manage the used oil as a hazardous waste unless the presumption is rebutted successfully? [3745-279-21(B)]		N/A
NOTE: If used oil contains greater than 1000 ppm total halogens, it is presumed to be listed hazardous waste until the presumption is successfully rebutted.			
6.	Does the generator store used oil in tanks; or containers; or a unit(s) subject to regulation as a hazardous waste management unit? [3745-279-22(A)]		No
7.	Are containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil in good condition with no visible leaks? [3745-279-22(B)]		Yes
8.	Are containers, above ground tanks, and fill pipes used for underground tanks clearly labeled or marked AUsed Oil?@ [3745-279-22(C)]		No
9.	Has the generator, upon detection of a release of used oil, done the following: [3745-279-22(D)]		N/A
	a.	Stopped the release?	N/A
	b.	Contained the release?	N/A
	c.	Cleaned up and properly managed the used oil and other materials?	N/A
	d.	Repaired or replaced the containers or tanks prior to returning them to service, if necessary?	N/A
ON-SITE BURNING IN SPACE HEATER			
10.	Does the generator burn used oil in used-oil fired space heaters? [3745-279-23] If so:		
	a.	Does the heater burn only used oil that owner/operator generates or used oil received from household do-it-yourself (DIY) used oil generators?	Yes
	b.	Is the heater designed to have a maximum capacity of not more that 0.5 million BTU per hour?	Yes
	c.	Are the combustion gases from heater vented to the ambient air?	Yes
NOTE: Ash accumulated in a space heater must be managed in accordance with 3745-279-10(E).			
GENERATOR TRANSPORTATION			

11.	Does the generator have the used oil hauled only by transporters that have obtained a U.S. EPA ID#?		Yes		
12.	If the generator self-transports used oil to an approved collection site or to an aggregation point owned by the generator: [3745-279-24]		N/A		
	a.	Does the generator transport used oil in a vehicle owned by the generator or an employee of the generator?[3745-279-24]	N/A		
	b.	Does the generator transport more than 55 gallons of used oil at any time?[3745-279-24]	N/A		
NOTE: Used oil generators may arrange for used oil to be transported by a transporter without a U.S. EPA ID # if the used oil is reclaimed under a contractual agreement (i.e., tolling arrangement).					
COLLECTION CENTERS AND AGGREGATION POINTS					
13.	Is the DIY used oil collection center in compliance with the generator standards in 3745-279-20 to 3745-279-24? [3745-279-30]		N/A		
14.	Is the non-DIY used oil collection center registered with Ohio EPA? [3745-279-31]		N/A		
15.	Is the used oil aggregation point in compliance with the generator standards in 3745-279-20 to 3745-279-24? [3745-279-32]		N/A		
NOTE: Complete Used Oil Generator and any other applicable used oil handler checklist (e.g., marketer, burner, etc.) for used oil collection centers and aggregation points.					