

Chapter 7



Subpart CC

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Pursuant to Rule 306(1)(a)(i) (MAC R 299.9306) of the Part 111 rules of Act 451, the Michigan Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Act, large quantity generators of hazardous waste must meet the [40 CFR 265, Subpart CC](#) requirements when accumulating hazardous waste. The Subpart CC provisions are adopted by reference under Rule 634 (MAC R 299.9634) of the Part 111 rules and require large quantity generators of hazardous waste managing hazardous waste with a volatile organic concentration of 500 ppmv or greater to monitor and control air emissions from their hazardous waste handling activities.

When the volatile organic content (VOC) of the materials used in the process are relatively simple (e.g. one or two products are used in consistent ratios that remain unaltered) a generator can calculate the volatile organic concentration using the percent VOC identified on the manufacturer SDS. A material that is 1% VOC by volume has 10,000 parts per million VOC. To determine the percent VOC by volume, one would multiply the percent VOC on the SDS by 10,000 to come up with a VOC PPMV. For liquids, the weight unit would be liters. For solids the weight unit would be kilograms. When using SDS, generally the worst case scenario is calculated and it may be easy to exceed the Subpart CC applicability threshold of 500 PPMV.

When a process uses multiple materials at varying ratios over time, calculating the VOC ppmv is too difficult and sampling and analysis is necessary. For additional details on evaluating subpart CC applicability, see the waste determination procedures found under [40 CFR, Part 264.0184](#).

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2. Subpart CC Waste Determination Options

The air emission standards in 40 CFR Parts 264/265, Subpart CC, apply to all tanks, surface impoundments, and containers used to manage hazardous waste at treatment, storage and disposal facilities and large quantity generator sites. However, only units that manage hazardous waste with an average volatile organic (VO) concentration of greater than or equal to 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw) require air emission controls (Sections 264.1082(c)(1) and 265.1083(c)(1)). How must an owner or operator determine the average VO concentration of their waste?

An owner or operator may use either direct measurement or knowledge of the waste to determine the average VO concentration at the point of waste origination. Direct measurement requires analysis in accordance with the requirements of Method 25D of Part 60, Appendix A, or one of the other methods specified in Section 265.1084(a)(3). Results obtained by using any method other than Method 25D must be adjusted to equate to a Method 25D equivalent concentration. This is accomplished by multiplying the total concentration measured by the appropriate fm factors for the constituents in the waste (61 FR 59932, 59942; November 25, 1996).

According to Section 265.1084(a)(4), owners or operators may also use their knowledge of the waste to determine the average VO concentration of the waste. They may use information that they have prepared or information supplied by the generator. Examples of such information include adjusted results obtained from another test method, organic material balances for the source or process generating the waste, documentation that the waste is generated by a process for which no organic-containing materials are used, or other knowledge based on manifests, shipping papers, or waste certification notices (Sections 265.1084(a)(4)(i)-(iii)).

Any applied knowledge or chosen test method does not need to account for any organic compounds present in the waste that have a Henry's Law constant of less than 0.1Y/X at 25°C (61 FR 59932, 59942; November 25, 1996). Appendix VI to Part 265 contains a list of compounds that meet this requirement.

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